A GLOSSARY OF MYCOLOGY

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WALTER H. SNELL & ESTHER A DICK

With Illustrations by
HENRY A C JACKSON

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In affectionate memory of

SAMUEL CHESTER DAMON, II, 1923-1952

who was deeply interested in the progress of this volume.

For the modest Three Thousand Mycological Terms

the following quotation from Samuel Johnson was pertinent

> Dictionaries are like watches, the worst is better than none,
> and the best cannot be expected to go quite true.

For the present more pretentious volume, another quotation

from the same source seems appropriate

> Every other author may aspire to praise,
> the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach

PREFACE

A casual inspection of this volume will demonstrate that many of the terms are not primarily mycological, strictly cannot be called mycological at all The justification for the inclusion of these terms is their usefulness to students of mycology, their presence in mycological literature or general literature of interest to mycologists An attempt has been made to gather together in one place as many as possible of such terms, whatever their origin or application, whether modern or obsolete, popular or trivial, old wives' terms or scientific phrases, and to set down their meanings as accurately and precisely as has been possible under the circumstances The labor has been great, the time consumed has been long, and the difficulties have been many Old terms have come to be used in new senses Many terms are used with several quite different meanings It has been difficult to find precisely what is meant by some terms. And the coiners of new terms have been content to allow readers to puzzle out the idea the new word was intended to convey or the limits to be set

One inclusion of a not strictly mycological nature is the color terms of the Répertoire de Couleurs These terms were added in response to a few pleas after the appearance of Three Thousand Mycological Terms Since the colors of the Répertoire appear in articles in foreign languages and even in some English ones, and since the Répertoire is not accessible to all and Ridgway's Color Standards is available to most, the request was that the approximate equivalents be given in a future work This has been done to the best of our ability, and, even in view of the personal factor and the frequently expressed dissatisfaction with Ridgway's colors and color terms, it is felt that the approximations are helpful, if not completely valuable

The compilers are grateful to many individuals for assistance in the attempt to produce order and at least a smattering of clarity It would take too much space to name them all, but thanks are hereby expressed to all in this general manner We must, however, single out one who has given consistent cooperation, advice, and assistance in innumerable details, as well as constant encouragement since the appearance of the first volume of this sort--Donald P Rogers Our gratitude to him is deep and sincere

We also wish to mention two others--Professor Hubert J Dyer of the Department of Botany at Brown, for his assistance with Greek and Latin derivations, and Norman C. Fisher, a recent student, who demonstrated a skill and a patience in typing the manuscript which matched his loyalty to the compilers and must have exceeded his interest in mycology after only a semester course under our tutelage

Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

W H S
E A D

CONTENTS

The words in single quotation marks occurring in the definitions or equivalents of the listed terms are to be found in their proper places in the alphabetical list.

The letters in parentheses following the definitions of color terms are referable as given below The figures and letters accompanying the first significant capital letter or letters represent the plate and the block in which each particular color is located

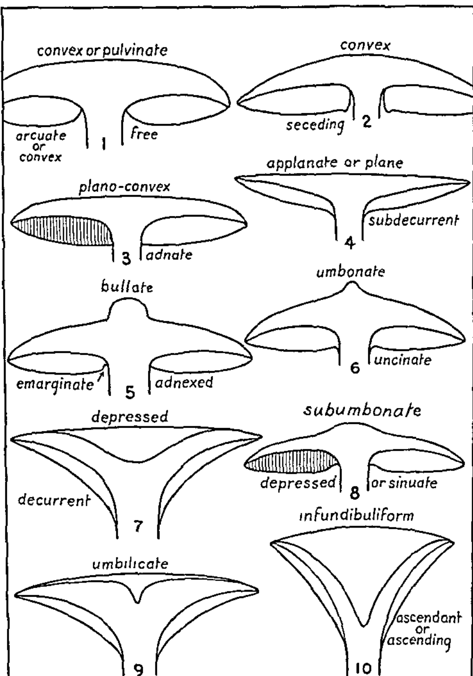
S	Saccardo, P. A., Chromotaxia (Padua, 1891)
R	Ridgway, Robert, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature (Washington, 1912)
MP	Maerz, A , and M R Paul, Dictionary of Color (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1930)
RC	Répertoire de Couleurs (Société Française des Chrysanthémistes et René Oberthür Paris, 2 vols , 1905)

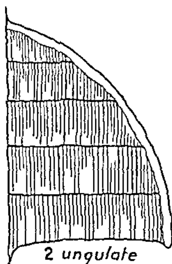
Ach	Acharius, Erik
Alb	Albertini, Johannes Baptista von
App	Appel, Otto
Atk.	Atkinson, George Francis
Auct.	various authors
B.	Berkeley, M J
Bain	Bainier, G
Bals	Balsamo, A. B
B & C	Berkeley, M. J., and Curtis, M. A.
Beck	Beckmann, J
Beijr.	Beijerinck, M W
Beltr.	Beltramini de Casati, F
Berk	Berkeley, Miles Joseph
Berkh	Berkhout, C M
Bjerk	Bjerkander, C
Bolt	Bolton, James
Br.	Broome, C E
Bref	Brefeld, Oscar
Buism	Buisman, Christine
Bull	Bulliard, Pierre
Castell	Castellani, A
Chalm	Chalmers, A
Christ.	Christopherson, I
Cost	Costantin, J
Cub	Cubont, G
Curt	Curtis, Moses Ashley
D C	Candolle, Augustin Pyramus de
Delacr	Delacroix, G
de Not	de Notaris, G
Desm	Desmazières, J B H J
Det Man	Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology
Ditm	Ditmar, L P F
Drechs	Drechsler, Charles
E	Ellis, J B
E & E	Ellis, J B and Everhart, B M
Ehr	Ehrhart, Fr
Ehrenb	Ehrenberg, Christian Gottfried
Eversm	Eversmann, Eduard
Fckl	Fuckel, Leopold
Fr	Fries, Elias Magnus
Fres	Freseneus, G
Fuck	Fuckel, Leopold
Gasp	Gasparrini, Guglielmo
Gies	Giesenhagen, K
Gilch	Gilchrist, T C.
Grev	Greville, R K
Grigor	Grigoraki, L.
Guig	Guignard, L
Guill	Guilliermond, A
Hark	Harkness, H W
Henneb	Henneberg, W
Henr	Henrici, A T
Hook	Hooker, William Jackson
Hots	Hotson, J W
Huds	Hudson, William
Jacq	Jacquin, Nicholas Josef von
Karst	Karsten, Petter Adolf
Koerb	Koerber, G G
Koord	Koorders, S H
Krombh	Krombholz, Julius Vincenz von
L	Linnaeus, Carl
Lagerh	Lagerheim, G de
Lam	Lamarck, Jean Baptiste A. P. M. de
Lang	Langeron, M
Lehm	Lehmann, K.

PLATES

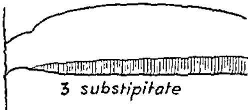
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Magnus, Paul
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Massee, George Edward
Matruchot, L.
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Metschnikoff, Elias
Migula, W.
Milochevitch, S.
Montagne, J. F. C.
Mueller, Ferd
Murrill, William Alphonso
Nannfeld, J. A.
Neumann, J. J. and R.
Nylander, Wilhelm
Oeder, Georg Christian
Passerini, Giovanni
Patouillard, Narcisse
Percival, J.
Persoon, Christian Hendrik
Peck, Charles Horton
Prazmowski, A.
Pringsheim, Natan
Quélet, Lucien
Rabenhorst, Gottlob Ludwig
Rangel, E.
Relkan, R.
Roumeguère, Casimin
Sabouraud, R
Saccardo, Pier' Andrea

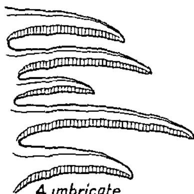
Sad	Sadebeck, R. E. B.
Sart	Sartory, A
Sauv	Sauvageau, C
Schaeff	Schaeffer, Jacob Christian
Schilb	Schilbersky, K
Schroet.	Schroeter, Josef
Schum	Schumacher, Heinrich
Schw.	Schweinitz, Lewis David de
Scop.	Scopoli, Johann Anton
Secr	Secretan, Louis
Sing	Singer, Rolf
Sow	Sowerby, James
Syd	Sydow, P.
Theiss	Theissen, F
Thüm	Thümen, Felix Karl A E J. von
Tuck	Tuckerman, Edward
Tul	Tulasne, L. R and Ch
Underw	Underwood, Lucien Marcus
Ung	Unger, Franz
Vaill.	Vaillant, Sébastien
Vill	Villars, Dominique
Vitt	Vittadini, Carlo
Vuill	Vuillemin, P
Waks	Waksman, S A
Wallr	Wallroth, K F W
Web	Weber, Georg Heinrich
Willd	Willdenow, Carl Ludwig
Wint	Winter, G
Woll	Wollenweber, H W
Woodr	Woodruff, H B
Wulf	Wulfen, F X von


convex or pulvinate
arcuate or convex
1
free
convex
seceding
2
applanate or plane
subdecurrent
4
plano-convex
3
adnate
umbonate
6
uncinate
bullate
emarginate
5
adnexed
depressed
decurrent
7
subumbonate
depressed
8
or sinuate
infundibuliform
ascendant or ascending
10
umbilicate
9
PILEUS and GILLS or TUBES

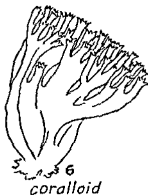

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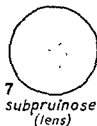

1 conchate

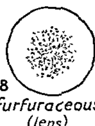

3 substipitate

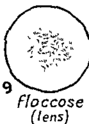

4 imbricate

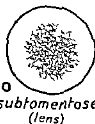

5 dimidiate


6
coralloid


7
subpruinose
(lens)

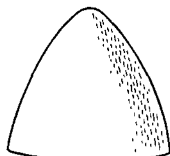

8
furfuraceous
(lens)

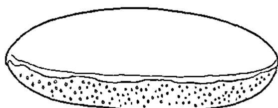

9
floccose
(lens)


10
subtomentose
(lens)

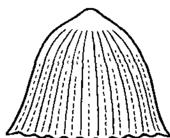
PILEUS

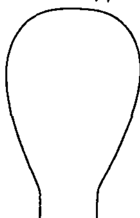
Plate II

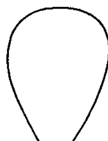


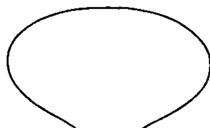


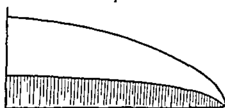


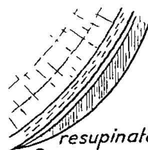


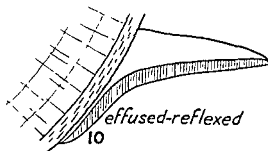




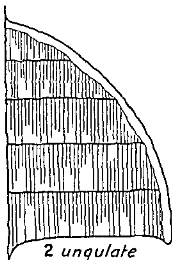




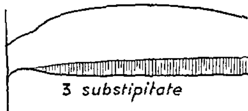


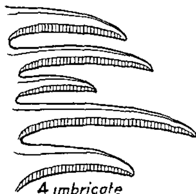


PILEUS

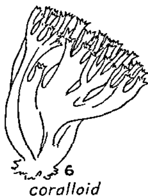

2 ungulate


1 conchate


3 substipitate

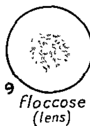

4 imbricate

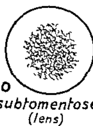

5 dimidiate


6
coralloid


7
subpruinose
(lens)

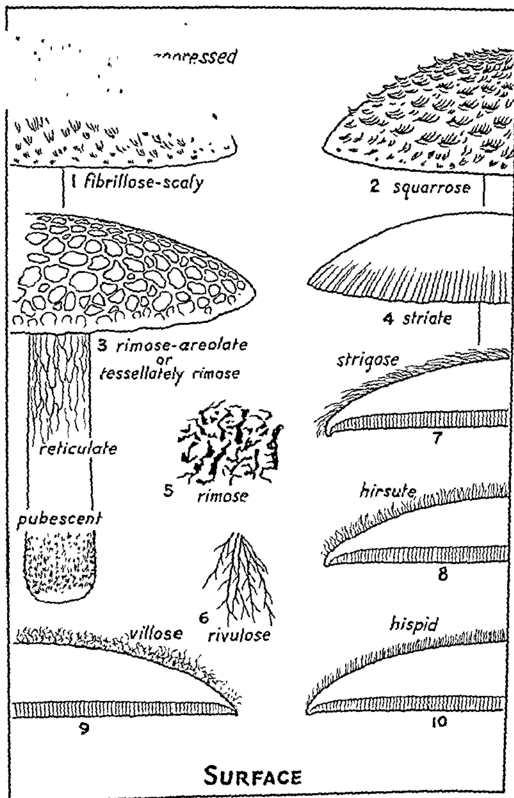

8
furfuraceous
(lens)


9
floccose
(lens)


10
subtomentose
(lens)

PILEUS

Plate IV



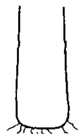
appressed
1 fibrillose-scaly
2 squarrose
3 rimose-areolate
or
tessellately rimose
4 striate
strigose
7
reticulate
5 rimose
hirsute
8
pubescent
6 rivulose
villose
hispid
9
10
SURFACE


1 striate


2 rugose


3 costate


4 scabrous

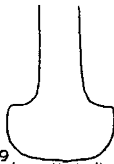

5 abrupt


6 bulbous


7
subbulbous

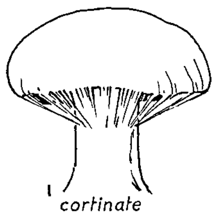

11
radicating

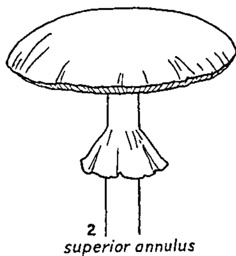

8 peronate

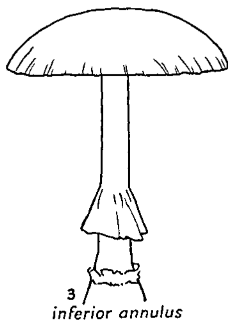

9
abruptly bulbous


10
subradicating

STIPE

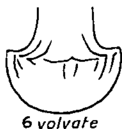


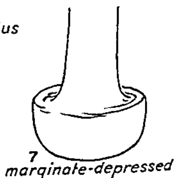










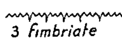




ANNULUS and VOLVA


1 dentate


2 serrate


3 fimbriate

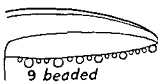

4 lacerate

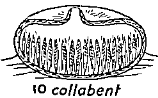

5 incised

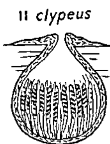

6 laciniate


7 crenate

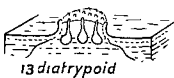

8 crenulate

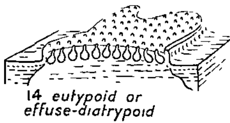

9 beaded

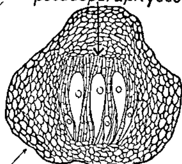

10 collabent

11 clypeus



12 valsoid


13 diatrypoid


14 eutypoid or effuse-diatrypoid

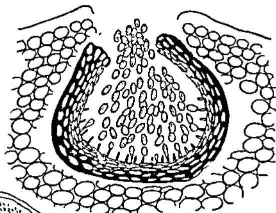


15 myriangiaceous 14

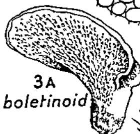
EDGES of GILLS and FRUCTIFICATIONS

Plate VIII


1 merulioid

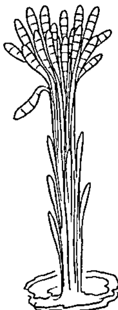

4 pycnidium

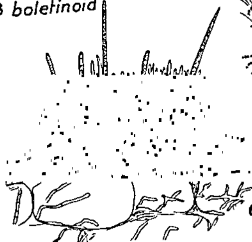

2 daedaloid


3A boletinoid

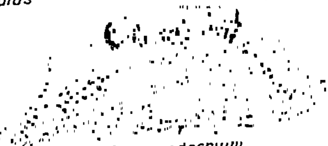

3 boletinoid


6 coremium

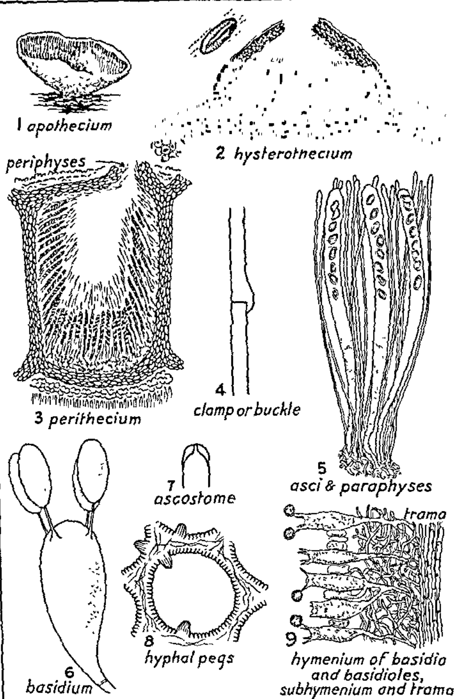

7 synnema


5 acervulus

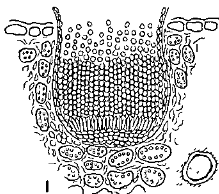

8 crisped


9 sporodochium

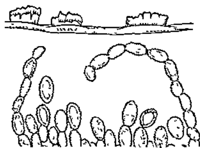
FRUCTIFICATIONS



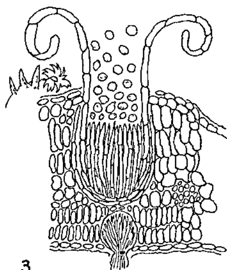
FRUCTIFICATIONS etc.



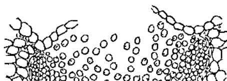
cupulate or aecidioid



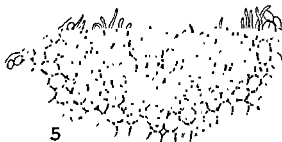
operculate or peridermioid



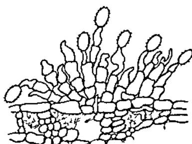
cornute or roestelioid



naked or caeomoid

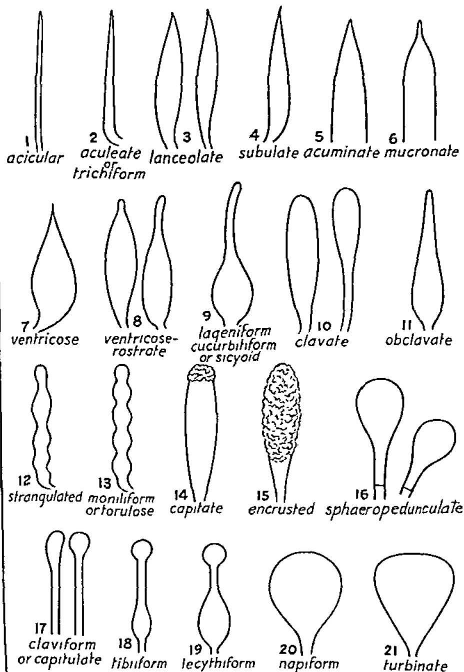


stylosporic or uredinoid

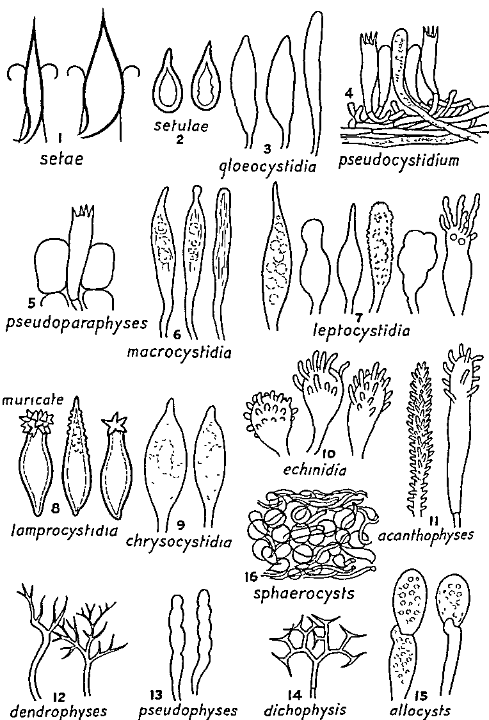


hyphoid

AECIA



SETAE, CYSTIDIA, MARGINAL HAIRS, etc.



SETAE, CYSTIDIA, etc.


1 globose


2 subglobose


3 biscoctiform


4 dacryoid lacrymoid


5 oval ovate


6 obovate


7 pyriform


8 obpyriform


9 elliptical


10 oblong-elliptical


11 fusiform


12 subfusiform


13 elliptic-fusiform

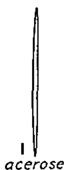

14 fusiform-elliptical

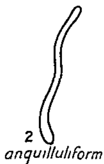

15 naviculate


16 reniform

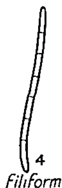

17 allantoid botuliform

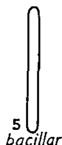
SPORES

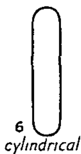

1
acerose


2
anguilluliform


3
sigmoid


4
Filiform

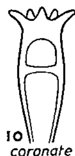

5
bacillar

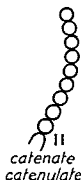

6
cylindrical

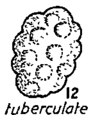

7 oblong

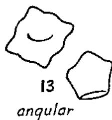

8
doliform

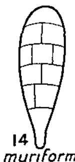

9
cucullate

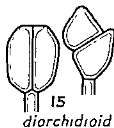

10
coronate


11
catenate
catenulate


12
tuberculate


13
angular

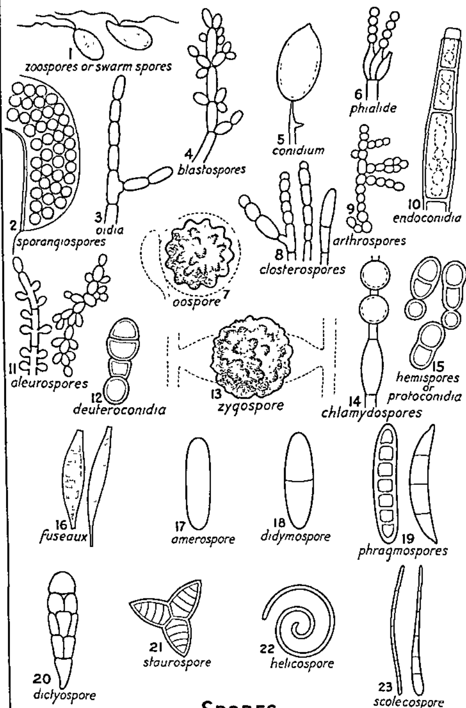

14
muriform


15
diorchidioid

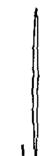

16
verrucose

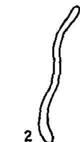

17
echinulate

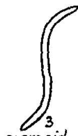
SPORES


1
zoospores or swarm spores
2
sporangiospores
3
oidia
4
blastospores
5
conidium
6
phialide
7
oospore
8
closterospores
9
arthrospores
10
endoconidia
11
aleurospores
12
deuteroconidia
13
zygospore
14
chlamydospores
15
hemispores
or
protoconidia
16
fuseaux
17
amerospore
18
didymospore
19
phragmospores
20
dictyospore
21
staurospore
22
helicospore
23
scolecospore

SPORES


1
acerose


2
anguilluliform

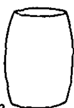

3
sigmoid


4
Filiform

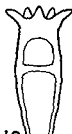

5
bacillar

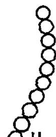

6
cylindrical


7 oblong


8
doliform


9 cucullate

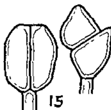

10
coronate


11
catenate
catenulate

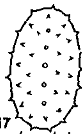

12
tuberculate


13
angular


14
muriform


15
diorchidioid


16
verrucose


17
echinulate

SPORES

A GLOSSARY OF MYCOLOGY

A GLOSSARY OF MYCOLOGY

A

a-, ab- Off, from, away from, without (L. prefix).

a-, an- Without, not (Gr prefix).

ab-. See 'a-'.

abaxial Away from the axis or central line (Corner, 1948)

aberrant Differing from a certain species, genus, etc , in some respects, but not easily placed in another species, etc [< L aberrare to wander, to deviate from]

[illegible]

abietine Of, or growing upon, firs (Abies)

abjection The casting of spores from a sporophore, sterigma, conidiophore, etc [< L abjicere to cast away]

abjunction The cutting off of spores on portions of growing hyphae by the formation of septa [< L abjungere to unyoke, to disjoin]

[illegible]

abnormal (Of a specimen) not properly developed

aboöspore A parthenogenetically developed oösphere

abortive (Of a fruit body or its parts) not *perfect, or entirely lacking*

abrupt (Of a stipe) terminating suddenly, appearing as if cut off transversely (Pl. V, Fig 5) [< L abrumpere to break off]

abruptly bulbous (Of a bulb of a stipe) not rounded above (Pl V, Fig 9)

abscission Detachment of spores from a sporophore by the disappearance of a connecting zone or wall, as of conidia from a conidiophore [< L abscissio < abscindere to cut off]

abstriction First 'abjunction' and then 'abscission', especially by constriction [< ab- + L strictio < stringere to bind]

ac- See 'ad-'

acantha, pl -thae Prickle, spine [< Gr akantha]

[illegible]

akantha thorn + physis nature]

acaryallagic (Of reproduction) involving no nuclear change and leading to clone formation, there are two kinds of acaryallagic reproduction--'cytogenic' and 'blastogenic', cf 'caryallagic' reproduction (Link, 1929) [< Gr a- without + karyon nut (nucleus) + allagē change]

acaryote (In Plasmodiophorales and [illegible]

acaudate Without a tail [< L a- without + cauda tail]

acaulescent With a very short stem, apparently none [< L a- without + caulis stem]

accrete Agglutinate, grown together [< L accrescere to grow to, to increase]

accumbent Lying against [< L accumbere to lie upon]

accumulation culture A culture obtained from a 'gross culture', in which a single species of fungus predominates (see Berdan, 1939)

acellerate Somewhat 'acerose' [< dim of L acer sharp]

acephalous Headless [< L < Gr akephalos headless]

acerb *(Of taste) sour and somewhat bitter* and astringent, harsh sharp [< L acerbus < acer sharp]

acerose, acerous Needle-shaped, like pine needles, chaffy (Pl XIV, Fig 1) [< L acerosus chaffy < acus needle]

acervate Heaped up [< L acervus heap.]

acervulus, pl -li The sporiferous structure of the Melanconiales, subcuticular or subepidermal and never superficial, without peridium or covering of fungous tissue and yet determinate, varying from a discoid and [illegible]

for example, "lumpy jaw." [actinomycete + -osis.]

actinomycotin. An extract of cultures of Actinomyces sp. used in the treatment of actinomycosis (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943).

actinophage. A virus which brings about the lysis of actinomycetes, see 'microbiophagy' [< Gr. aktis (aktin-) ray + -phage]

actinorhodin. An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, related to 'litmocidin' [actinomycete + Gr. rhodon rose]

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actinospore. Puntoni's name (1931) for the spore of actinomycetes, between conidia and arthrospores, formed on aerial mycelium by a septation process, apparently the same as 'micro-aleurium' of Grigoraki

actinozyme. The active fraction of 'actinomycetin'.

aculeate Slender and sharp pointed, spine-like (Pl XI, Fig. 2) [< L. aculeus dim. of acus something sharp, a needle, etc]

aculeolate. Somewhat spiny or pointed or like a long and slender spine.

aculeus, pl -lei. Prickle, sometimes used in the plural for the spines or teeth of the Hydnaceae [L. needle]

acuminate. (Of cystidia or of the ends or edges of lamellae) gradually narrowed to a point (Pl XI, Fig 5) [< L. acuminare to sharpen]

acute (Of cystidia or the edges of gills) pointed, less than a right angle, sharp-edged, not prolonged. [< L acuere to sharpen]

acystidiate. Without cystidia

acytogamous autogamy Copulation of nuclei of the same individual Hartmann's 'autogamy' (Kniep, 1928) [Gr. a- without + cyto- + gamos marriage]

ad-, ac-, ag-. Toward, to (L prefix)

adapted race (Magnus) same as 'physiologic race'.

adaptive culture. The [illegible]

adaxial Toward the axis or central line (Corner, 1948).

adelomycete. A fungus of which the perfect stage is not known [< Gr. adēlos concealed, not apparent.]

Adelomycetes. A name created by Mangin and Vincens (1920) for the Fungi Imperfecti.

adelphogamy. Pseudomictic copulation of mother and daughter cells, as in some yeasts (Gäumann & Dodge, 1928). [Gr. adelphos brother + gamy]

adelphotaxy. A mutual attraction, perhaps chemical in nature, postulated by [illegible]

adenose, adenous Glandular [< Gr adēn gland]

adnate (Of gills or tubes) broadly attached to the stipe, attached by nearly the entire width of the gills or layer of tubes, (of pellicle, scales, etc) not capable of being peeled off or easily detached (Pl I, Fig 3) [< L ad- + nasci to be born]

adnato-decurrent Having the gills or tubes broadly attached to the stipe and also more or less decurrent

adnexed (Of gills or tubes) narrowly attached to the stipe (Pl I, Fig 5) [< L adnectere to join]

adpressed Appressed

adspersed Widely distributed or scattered [< L ad- + spargere to strew]

aduncate Bent, hooked, crooked [< L ad- to + uncus hook]

adustous (Color) 'fuligineous' [< L adustus, scorched, etc]

adventitious Produced out of normal or regular order

aecidioid Like an 'aecidium', 'cupulate' (Pl X, Fig 1)

aecidiole, aecidiolum, pl. -la. Obs 'Pycnium'

aecidiospore Obs 'Aeciospore'

aecidium, pl -ia Former term for 'aecium', now, the cluster-cup type of aecium, with a definite cupulate peridium, a form genus of the Uredinales [< L < Gr aikia injury, wound]

aeciospore (Of the Uredinales) a spore borne in an 'aecium'

aeciotelium A suggested substitute for 'microtelium', but not so often used

aecium, pl. -ia (Of the Uredinales) the essential sorus, of varied form, produced by the gametophytic or haploid mycelium in macrocyclic rusts, the sporocarp of the spring stage of the rusts (Pl X) Designated by the numeral I [L < Gr. aikia injury, wound]

aëneous Same as 'aereous' [< L aëneus < aes copper.]

aequihymeniiferous (Of type of agaricaceous fruit-body organization) with the hymenium developing in an equal manner all over the surface of each gill both previously to, and during,

producing conidia in a moist mass (Pl. VIII, Fig. 5). [< L. acervus heap]

acetabuliform. (Of fructification of lichens) saucer-shaped, cruet-shaped. [L. acetabulum vinegar cruet + form.]

acetabulum, pl. -la Obs The receptacle of some fungi [< L cup, goblet, or cruet for vinegar < acetum vinegar < acuere to be sour.]

achroic, achromatic, achromous, achroous. Without pigmentation or color, white or hyaline, as the case may be. [< Gr a- without + chrōs or chroma color]

acicular (Of a stipe or cystidium) bristle-shaped, needle-shaped, very slender and sharp-pointed (Pl. XI, Fig 1) [< L acicula a small pin]

aciculate. Superficially marked as if scratched with a pin.

aciculiform Needlelike

acid-fast. Retaining the carbol-fuchsin stain after treatment with acid alcohol or acids.

acinaciform. Scimitar-shaped [< L acinaces scimitar + form]

acladioid. (Of conidiophores) like the genus Acladium, 'thyrsoid', 'thyrsiform'

acladiosis, pl -ses A dermatomycosis caused by Acladium Castellanii Pinoy [Acladium + -osis]

acneform Like acne, with small pimplelike structures

acr- Same as 'acro-'.

acrasin A postulated substance in [illegible]

acrid (Of the taste of a fleshy fungus or its juices) biting on the tongue, peppery [< L acer sharp]

acro- A combining form meaning apical, terminal [Gr akros highest, outermost]

acroblastema A blastema on a short, hypothallus filament close to the lower surface, characterized by spherical form and brownish-yellow color from contents, containing microgonidia and macrogonidia (Minks, 1878) [< acro- + Gr. blastos sprout.]

acroblastesis The process of formation of an acroblastema from a hyphema (Minks, 1878) [< acro- + Gr blastos sprout]

acrochroic Especially colored in the hyphal tips of the growing point, as in the Clavariaceae (Corner, 1950) [< acro- + Gr. chrōs color]

acroconidium, pl. -ia One of the conidia which mature in succession from the apex (A Fischer) [acro- + conidium.]

acrocont, acrocontous. Having flagella or cilia at the apex or forward end [< acro- + Gr kontos pole.]

acrogenous. Growing at the apex, borne at the tip. [acro- + -genous.]

acrogonidium. Obs. A gonidium formed at the summit of a gonidiophore.

acropetal Produced in succession toward the apex, basifugal. [< acro- + L. petere to seek.]

acroplasm. The terminal cytoplasm of the ascus, endowed with special properties, [illegible]

acropleurogenous. Borne at the tip and on the sides. [< acro- + Gr pleura side + -genous.]

acrorhynchous. Having an apical beak or snout, etc. (Chadefaud, 1944). [< acro- + Gr rhynchos beak, snout]

acroscopic. Looking toward the summit, on the side toward the summit or apex, see 'basiscopic' [< acro- + Gr. skopein to see.]

acrospore. A spore formed at the apex of a filament

acrosporous (Of a basidium) with sterigmata apical.

acrosyncarpy. The formation of a fruit body by the union of apical elements. [< acro- + syn- + Gr karpos fruit]

actidione. An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces griseus (Krainsky) Waks. & Henr , very effective against many plant pathogens (Whiffen, 1947)

actinoflavin. An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, related to actinomycin. [< actinomycete + L. flavus yellow]

actinomycelin. An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete

actinomycete Any of the "ray fungi," a group of organisms possessing, at least at times, a very fine, definitely branching mycelium which forms conidia or undergoes complete fragmentation into bacterioid units, classified by the bacteriologists as the order [illegible]

actinomycetin A bacteriolytic polypeptid obtained from certain species of soil-inhabiting actinomycetes

actinomycin. A pigment obtained from Actinomyces antibioticus (Waks. & Woodr.) Waks. & Henr. from soil, which is highly toxic to animals and to [illegible]

actinomycosis, pl. -ses. A disease resulting from attack by an actinomycete, particularly in humans and cattle, as,

for example, "lumpy jaw." [actinomycete + -osis]

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adelphotaxy. A mutual attraction, perhaps chemical in nature, postulated by Hartog (1888), as a result of which the zoöspores of certain Saprolegniaceae aggregate in masses or balls at the mouth of the zoösporangium (Couch, 1924, and Lounsbury, 1927) [Gr adelphos brother + taxis arrangement.]

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the period of spore discharge, the 'non-coprinus' type (Buller, 1922). [L aequus equal + hymenium + -ferous]

aer-, aeri-, aero-. A combining form meaning air, atmosphere [< Gr. aēr.]

aereous Copper-colored, bronzed, brass-colored [< L aes, ore copper]

aerial Living above the surface of the ground or water

aeriferous Containing or imprisoning air, as by the paraphyses in the veins of certain Tuberales [aeri- + -ferous]

aero-aquatic Of or pertaining to those fungi which grow under water but sporulate above the water level (van Beverwijk, 1951)

aerobe Any organism that requires free oxygen for growth, cf 'anaerobe' [aer- + Gr bios life]

aerobic Like or pertaining to aerobes

aerobiotic Aerobic

aerosporin An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus aerosporus Greer [B polymyxa (Prazmowski) Migula]

aeruginose, aeruginous Verdigris-green, blue-green, S II, 37 is a shade of Dark *Bluish-Glaucous R XLII and near* MP 28 H 4 [L aeruginosus full of copper rust]

aethalioid Like an 'aethalium'

aethalium, pl -ia (Of Myxomycetes) a fructification in which the plasmodium becomes aggregated into a more or less pulvinate, continuous mass and fruits as a whole [< Gr aithalos smoke]

[illegible]

affinity (Of a species or genus) the condition of being closely related by natural characters

ag- See 'ad-'

agamic, agamous Asexual [< Gr a- without + gamos marriage]

agar agar-agar A galactan derived from [illegible] ...y]

agaric One of the Agaricaceae or gill-bearing fungi, a mushroom See 'male agaric', 'female agaric', 'agaricum' [Gr. agarikon < Agaria in Sarmatia.]

agaricaceous Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Agaricaceae, the gill-bearing fungi

agaricic acid The ether-insoluble portion of 'laricin', the resin of Fomes officinalis (Vill ex Fr) Neuman (Zellner, 1907)

agaricimorphic More or less, or entirely, with the habit, ontogeny, form, anatomy, and spore characters of the Agaricaceae [< agaric + Gr morphē form]

[illegible]

agaricin acid, agaricinic acid One of the components of 'laricin', the resin of Fomes officinalis (Zellner, 1907)

agarick Obs The old English name for the ancient 'agaricum', more often specifically referred to as 'female agaric(k)'

agaricoid Having the hymenium exposed and lamellate, cf 'gasteroid'

agaricol A substance with the formula $C_6H_{16}O$, probably an alcohol, isolated from Fomes officinalis (Zellner, 1907).

agaricole, agaricolous Living on mushrooms (agarics) [< Gr agarikon mushroom + -cole, -colous]

agaricology The science of the study of the Agaricales

agaricum The ancient name for the larch fungus, Fomes officinalis (Vill ex Fr) Neuman, an element of universal remedies up through the Middle Ages, and possibly also for the 'tinder fungi'

Ag[illegible]

medicine, who probably used the fungus called 'agaricum']

agaricus acid Laricin

agarythrin A red basic substance found in Russula rubra (Fr sensu Krombh) Fr (Zellner, 1907)

agchylolaimic (Of antheridia of the Pythiaceae) crook-necked [< Gr agchylos crooked + laimos throat]

Ageratum Blue (RC 201) Light Pinkish Lilac (R XXXVII) to Light Vinaceous Purple (R XLIV)

agglomerate Heaped together, bunched [< L agglomerare < ad- to + glomus ball]

agglutinate Firmly attached, as if glued together [< L ad- to + gluten glue]

aggregate Crowded close together. [< L ad- to + grex, gregis flock]

aggregate plasmodium (Of Acrasieae) a pseudoplasmodium resulting from the aggregation of myxamoebae for fructification, not for assimilative purposes, with the myxamoebae dividing and other-

wise acting independently

airplane form   The characteristic appearance of the yeast Nectaromyces with four or occasionally more long, slender cells arranged in a spreading fashion like an airplane

air [illegible]

akaryote   *See 'acaryote'*

akinete   A nonmotile spore formed singly within a cell and having the spore wall fused with the parent cell wall cf 'aplanospore' [< Gr a- without + kinein to move]

alae. Wings, winglike extensions of a structure, as, for example, the lacerated and shaggy extensions of the ridges or reticulations of the stipe of Boletellus Russellii *(Frost) Gilbert*   [< L ala wing]

alate. Winged

albidin   *A highly fungistatic* red pigment produced by Penicillium albidum Sopp

alboleersin   A metabolic product of *Helminthosporium Leersii* Atk

-ale   A suffix attached to the root of an order name to designate a member of *that order, as dothideale, myriangiale* etc

alepidote   Destitute of scales or scurf [< Gr alepos < a- without + lepis, lepidos scale]

-ales   The obligatory ending of ordinal names (Stockholm Congress 1950)

aleurioconidium, pl -ia   Same as 'conidio-aleuriospore'

aleuriogenesis   The process of producing aleuria or aleuriospores on the aerial mycelium of Actinomyces as distinguished from 'arthrosporulation' (Baldacci, 1947)

aleuriospore, aleurispore aleurospore Terms used in English commonly for a simple, lateral, conidioid spore or [illegible]

aleurium, pl -ia   As "aleurie " a term coined by Vuillemin (1911) *for certain* terminal chlamydospores of conidioid nature, which differ from 'conidia vera' in that they are *freed only by the* destruction of the hyphae which bear them instead of being abstricted in the normal conidial manner, Grigoraki (1936) *defines "aleuries" as uninucleate* spores often of variable volume, formed endogenously or exogenously as the result of the total or partial dissociation *of the protoplasm of a filament or a* sporophore and he recognizes 'blastoaleurial', 'chlamydoaleuria', 'conidioaleuria', and 'microaleuria' [< *Gr* aleuron wheaten flour]

algicole, algicolous   Living on algae [L alga + -cole, -colous]

algocecidium   Moreau's conception (1919-1921) of the lichen thallus as a fungus *with a chronic algal infection* [L alga + Gr kēkis anything bubbling forth, also, an oak apple]

algo-fungus   Minks' designation (1878) for a lichen

aliform   (Of surface of perithecium) wing-shaped [L ala wing + form]

allantoid   (Of spores) sausage-shaped somewhat curved, with rounded ends (Pl XIII, Fig 17) [< Gr allas (allant-) sausage]

all [illegible]

feed upon]

alliaceous   Onionlike in shape or odor [< L allium garlic]

allochrous   Changing from one color to another [< Gr allos other + chrōs color]

allocyst   Thin-walled or slightly thick-walled, obovate claviform or pyriform cell formed singly or as one of a chain on the terminal portion of the submersed haploid or dicaryophasic mycelium of Flammula gummosa (Lasch) Quélet not shown to be capable of germination and therefore considered to serve for the storage of reserve food (Kühner, 1946) apparently what has been called a chlamydospore by others previously (Pl XII, Fig 15) [Gr allos other + -*cyst*]

alnetophile, alnetophilous   Growing under, or in connection with alders   [< L alnus alder + -phile -philous]

alpha spore   The fertile spore form in the imperfect stage of genera of the Diaporthaceae (particularly Phomopsis, Melanconium, Coryneum) in which a second spore form 'beta spore', is also produced usually ovoid elliptical or cylindrical one- or several-celled, hyaline or brown

alpine   Mountain

alternaric acid   A phytotoxic substance produced by Alternaria Solani (E & M) Jones & Grout

alternate host   Either of the two hosts of *a 'heteroecious' rust*

alternation of generations   The succession of spore-bearing and gamete-bearing generations or phases in the life cycle of an organism see 'homologous' and 'antithetic' These generations are commonly called "sporophyte" and "gametophyte" respectively, but see Buller (1941) for a discussion of the applicability of these terms to the fungi

Altkultur   *In culture studies of fusaria*, the stage in which under moist conditions the nourishment of the substrate begins to be exhausted and there appear among the normal conidia smaller, less septate and

finally impoverished hunger forms (App & Woll , 1910), in general, an overmature culture

alutaceous (1) (*Of color*) light leather-colored, pale tan, pale brown, or [illegible]

alveola, alveole A cavity or pit on the surface [< L]

alveolate Pitted like a honeycomb

alveolus A small cavity

amadou The context of Fomes fomentarius (L ex Fr) Kickx or F igniarius (L ex Fr) Kickx after the addition of saltpeter, tinder, touchwood, punk, spunk, or funk

amanita hemolysin (Of Ford, 1906, 1913) same as 'phallin'

amanita toxin (Of Ford, 1906, 1913) a mixture of 'amanitin' (60%) and 'phalloidin' (40%)

amanitia Obs. The name given to two poisonous substances in Amanita phalloides (Vaill ex Fr) Secr by Letellier in 1826 [Generic name Amanita < Gr amanitai a certain fungus]

amanitin (1) Originally Letellier's term (1826) for the heat-resistant, poisonous principle of amanitas, considered to be an alkaloid but now known to be the same as choline, (2) now one of the three toxic principles of Amanita phalloides (Vaill ex Fr) Secr , a polypeptid with an indol nucleus, constituting 60% of Ford's amanita toxin (Wieland & Hallermeyer, 1941), see 'phallin', 'phalloidin', (3) a red pigment isolated from Amanita muscaria (L ex Fr) Pers ex Gray (same as 'muscarufin' ?)

amanitol. A camphorlike resin found in Amanita muscaria (L ex Fr) Pers ex Gray (Zellner, 1907)

Amarante Red, Amaranth Red (RC 168) Hellebore Red (R XXXVIII) to near Pomegranate Purple (R XII)

Amastigomycetes In Moreau's classification (1949), the division of the Fungi characterized by nonflagellated reproductive structures, i e , the Zygomycetes and 'Dangeardiomycetes', see 'Mastigomycetes'.

amb-, ambi-, ambo- A combining form meaning of both kinds, on both sides, both [L ambi-]

Amber White (RC 12) Pale Naphthalene Yellow to a pale Barium Yellow (R XVI)

Amber Yellow (RC 28) Naphthalene Yellow to Mustard Yellow (R XVI)

ambiguous (Of a species, genus, etc.) of uncertain place in a classification

ambury. Same as 'anbury'.

American bees Same as 'ginger-beer plant'.

American Code. A code of botanical nomenclature adopted by the Nomenclature Commission of the [illegible] at Vienna in 1905 as a substitute for the Paris Code of 1867. The main features of the *American* Code were absolute priority instead of limited priority, the 'type concept', rejection of 'nomina conservanda', rejection of the requirement of Latin diagnoses.

American Green (RC 237). Equals American Green (R XLI).

amerogony. Growth of an organism otherwise than from a portion of the female organ [< Gr. a- without + meros part + -gony.]

amerospore. A one-celled spore (Pl XV, Fig. 16) [< Gr. a- without + meros part + spore]

amerosporous Having one-celled spores.

Amethyst (RC 197) Near Deep Purplish Vinaceous or Dull Indian Purple (R XLIV)

amethysteous Amethyst-colored.

ametoecious Of a parasite that does not change its host, 'autoecious', opposite of 'metoecious' [< Gr. a- without + meta about + oikos house.]

amniotic. Surrounded by a membrane, which may serve to prevent the evaporation of water [< Gr amnion < amnos lamb.]

amoeboid. (Of the plasmodium of Myxomycetes and of the swarm cells of these, and the zoöspores of certain Phycomycetes) like an amoeba; without a prominent cell wall, changing in form and exhibiting a creeping movement by pseudopods. [< Gr amoibē change]

amorphous *Shapeless, without a definite* structure [< Gr. amorphos < a- without + morphē form]

amorphous cortex (Of lichens) formed of indistinct hyphae with thickened walls

amph-, amphi- A prefix signifying of both kinds, on both sides, around [< Gr. amphi.]

amphicoelous Concave on both sides. [amphi- + Gr koilos hollow]

amphigamous, amphigameous Destitute of sex organs, or with sex organs as yet undiscovered [amphi- + -gamous]

amphigenous. Growing all around an object, not restricted to any particular surface, (of parasitic fungi and particularly the rusts) growing on either side of the leaf or on both sides, (of hymenium) borne on all sides of the hymenophore [amphi- + -genous]

amphigynous (Of the Pythiaceae, Phytophthora infestans group) with the oogonium growing through the antheridium so that the latter sits like

a collar on the oögonial stalk, i e., with the antheridium basal [amphi- + Gr gynē woman, pistil, ovary]

amphimixis. The mixing of two germ plasms, of the inheritance material of two individuals not closely related (Weismann). [amphi- + Gr. mixis a mixing]

amphispore. A specially developed 'urediospore' with a thicker and sometimes more highly colored wall, which acts as a resting spore (Carleton, 1901) [amphi- + Gr. spora seed]

amphisporic. Like an 'amphispore', possessing amphispores

amphithallic. Exhibiting 'amphithallism'

amphithallism. The condition in which spores from the same carpophore regularly give rise to both homothallic and heterothallic mycelia, as in certain Coprini (Lange, 1952). [amphi- + Gr thallos young shoot]

amphithecium, pl. -ia (Of apothecia of lichens) a thalline margin usually similar in structure to that of the thallus of the lichen and generally composed of a cortex of algal layer and medulla, [illegible]

amphitrichiate Having one flagellum at each pole. [< amphi- + Gr. thrix, trichos hair.]

amplectant Embracing; covering [< ambi- around + L plectere to twine]

ampliate. Enlarged [< L. ampliatus]

ampoule effect. Corner's name (1948) for the normal working of a basidium, which is regarded as a cylinder containing protoplasm, in the base of which there develops a vacuole that acts as a piston to force the protoplasm upward through the sterigmata into the spores

ampulla, pl -lae A bottle-shaped swelling or enlargement in a [illegible]

ampullaceous, ampullate, ampulliform Swollen-out, especially below, so as to be flask-shaped

amygdaliform Almond-shaped [< Gr amygdalon almond + form]

amygdaline (Of odor or taste) like that of peach or cherry stones, cherry bark, almonds, etc , (of shape) like an almond

amyloid. (Of spore walls, spore ornamentation, hyphal walls, ascus tips, etc) staining grayish- to blackish-violet in Melzer's reagent, presumably because of the presence of starch or a starch-like compound, see 'pseudoamyloid' and 'nonamyloid' [< L amylum starch]

amyloidity In agaricology, the state of being 'amyloid' with Melzer's reagent.

amylomycin A carbohydrate found in Sphaeria Desmazierii Berk & Gr. (Rosellinia Desmazierii (B & Br.) Sacc.) (See Zellner, 1907)

an- See 'a-' (Gr prefix)

ana- A prefix denoting on, up, upward, back again [Gr ana-]

anaerobe An anaerobic organism [an- without + Gr aer air + bios life.]

anaerobic, anaerobiotic Living or able to live in the absence of free oxygen

analogous Similar in form, structure, or appearance, but not necessarily related to

anaphysis, pl -ses A sterigmatoid filament in the apothecium of the lichen Ephebia [ana- + Gr physis nature < phein to grow]

anascosporic Not producing ascospores

anascosporogenous (Of certain yeasts, etc) nonascosporic, not producing ascospores

anastomose To connect by anastomosis

anastomosis, pl -ses (Of gills ridges, wrinkles, etc) fusion crosswise so as to form angular areas or pits bounded by the connecting gills, etc , forming a network [Gr anastomōsis an opening]

anastral (In nuclear division in Myxomycetes and Fungi) without asters, or astral rays [< Gr an- without + astēr star]

anbury To some, the ordinary club root of crucifers, but to others a similar effect resulting from attack by insects.

ancipital, ancipitous Two-edged, flattened, compressed [< L anceps, ancipitis double-headed < an- both + caput head]

ancistroid, ancistrous Barbed [< Gr ankistron fishhook]

andr-, andro- A combining form meaning male [< Gr anēr, andros man]

androconidium, pl -ia A conidiumlike cell or structure acting as the male element in the Ascomycetes (Schussnig, 1948)

and[illegible]

androphore (Of certain Ascomycetes, such as the Pyrenomaceae) a branch that forms antheridia [andro- + -phore]

androspore A spore which upon germination produces a body bearing a male organ

anem-, anemo- A combining form meaning wind [< Gr anemos]

anemochoric Wind-disseminated, depending upon the wind for dissemination

anemochory The condition of depending upon the wind for dissemination

finally impoverished hunger forms (App & Woll, 1910), in general, an overmature culture

alutaceous (1) (Of color) light leather-colored, pale tan, pale brown, or *pinkish-cinnamon*, often given as near 'isabelline', (2) (of texture) leathery, soft leathery, 'coriaceous.' [< L. alutacius pertaining to soft leather]

alveola, alveole A cavity or pit on the surface [< L]

alveolate Pitted like a honeycomb

alveolus. A small cavity

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anomomitosis. That type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear irregularities occur during mitosis (Link, 1929). [< Gr anomos irregular + mitosis equational division]

anomomitotic. Having that type of caryallagic reproduction in which nuclear irregularities occur during mitosis (Link, 1929)

ant-, anti-. A prefix meaning against, opposed to [< Gr anti against]

antagonism A general term for any sort of counteractive action between organisms or groups of organisms, as in parasitism, antibiosis, competition between microörganisms in the soil, effect of saprobic soil fungi on pathogenic species, etc

antagonistic symbiosis Parasitism (MacDougal, 1918)

ante- Before [L prefix]

anterior. (Of gills) the end of the gills at the margin of the pileus in front

anth-, antho- A combining form denoting a flower [< Gr anthos, antheros]

anther Obs The 'cystidium' of the Hymenomycetes

antherid, antheridium The male gametangium of the Fungi, once used for the 'cystidium' of the Hymenomycetes (de Bary)

antherozoid A motile male cell, sperm [< Gr anthos flower + zōon animal]

anthracine Coal-black [< Gr anthrax coal]

anthracnose The term formerly used to designate a disease caused by one of the Melanconiales, it has been suggested recently that it be used for necrotic and hypoplastic diseases with restricted lesions, caused by such genera as Elsinoë, Glomerella, Gleosporium, Colletotrichum, Sphaceloma, etc , and not at all in an etiological sense (Jenkins, 1933), see 'scab' [< Gr anthrax ulcer (coal) + nosos disease]

ant[illegible]

anthracophilous (Of fungi found upon burned-over areas) found outside of burned-over areas but with fructification promoted by this environment (Moser, 1949), cf 'pyrophilous' [< Gr anthrax charcoal + -philous]

anth[illegible]

anthracoxenous (Of fungi found upon burned-over areas) growing more or less by chance upon burned-over areas but with fructification in no wise checked by such conditions (Moser, 1949), cf 'pyrophilous'. [< Gr anthrax charcoal + xenos stranger, foreigner.]

anthracriny. The action of insect larvae in consuming both fungous mycelium and its substratum in forest soils (Falck, 1924), see 'mycocriny' [< Gr anthrax coal + krinein to separate, to pick out]

antibiosis The inhibitory effect of one microörganism upon the physiological processes of another (Vuillemin, 1889) [< anti- + Gr bios life.]

antibiotic (adj) Having the properties of an antibiotic

antibiotic (n) A chemical substance, produced by microörganisms, that has the capacity to inhibit the growth of and even to destroy bacteria and other microörganisms (Waksman, 1947)

antibiotic 136 An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete closely related to 'streptothricin'

antibiotic 5310 An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete a 'grisein'-like material

anticlinal Perpendicular to the surface [< anti- + klinein to make slope]

antimycin An antibiotic substance from Actinomyces sp active against certain phytopathogens (Leben and Keitt, 1948)

antiphage factors Antibiotic substances produced by actinomycetes

antiphyte Celakovsky's term for 'sporophyte' in 'antithetic' alternation of generations cf 'protophyte' [anti- + -phyte]

Antique Red (RC 104) Darker Flesh Color to Hay's Russett (R XIV)

antiseptic An agent used to destroy or restrain the growth of microörganisms in living tissues [< anti- + Gr sēpsis putrefaction]

antithetic Celakovsky's term for the type of alternation of generations with generations that are fundamentally unlike, these generations he called 'protophyte' and 'antiphyte' [< anti- + Gr tithenai to place]

antitype A specimen purported to have [illegible]

subdivisions)

antivirotic A substance active against viruses

antrorse Directed upward, forward, opposite of retrorse [< ante- + L versus < vertere to turn]

Antwerp Blue (RC 218) Light Dull Glaucous-Blue (R XLII) to Greenish Glaucous (R XLII)

ap-, apo- A prefix signifying from, away from, off [< Gr. apo-]

[< anemo- + Gr chōris place]

anemophilous In the air, through or by way of the atmosphere, disseminated by the wind [anemo- + -philous]

anemophily. The condition of having spores disseminated by the wind

anemospore (1) A wind-borne spore, (2) Vuillemin's (1912) 'clinospore' defined biologically (Falck, 1909)

ang-, -ange, angio-, -angium Combining forms denoting a closed vessel or receptacle [< Gr angos, dim angeion]

angiocarp An angiocarpous plant

angiocarpic, angiocarpous With the hymenium appearing, developing, and achieving its maturity within a hymenial cavity which from the first is completely closed by a special envelope or veil of primary origin, but soon becoming exposed by the rupture of the covering. [< angio- + Gr karpos fruit]

angiogamy Apparently the same as gametangiogamy, at least as concerns the union of two amerogonous gametangia (Schussnig, 1948)

anguilluliform (Of spores of lichens) *eellike, wormlike (Pl XIV, Fig 2)* [< L anguilla eel, dim anguillula]

angular (Of spores) not regular in outline, not rounded, (of scales of a pileus) formed by the cracking of the cuticle (Pl XIV, Fig 13)

angustate Narrow [< L angustus]

anhist Not constructed cellularly [Gr an- without + histos web, tissue]

Aniline Blue (RC 202) Dull Lavender or Deep Dull Lavender to Dark Lavender or perhaps Slate Violet (2) (R XLIV)

Aniline Red (RC 160) A darker Spinel Pink to Spinel Red (R XXVI) and a lighter Pomegranate Purple (R XII)

anisochytrid A member of Karling's Anisochytridiales (1943), with anteriorly uniflagellate zoöspores [< Gr anisos unequal + chytridion small pot]

anisogametangiogamous Pertaining to or *undergoing anisogametangiogamy*

anisogametangiogamy The sexual union of dissimilar gametangia, as in the Saprolegniales and Peronosporales [Gr anisos unequal + gamete + angeion vessel + -gamy]

anisogamete One of the two kinds of phenotypically differing gametes [Gr anisos unequal + gamete]

anisogamous Pertaining to the union of morphologically different gametes, same as 'heterogamous'

anisogamy. The union of morphologically dissimilar gametes, same as 'heterogamy' [Gr. anisos unequal + -gamy.]

-gamy]

anisomerogamy Copulation of anisogametes, same as 'anisogamy' (Hartmann, 1909). [Gr anisos unequal + meros part + -gamy]

anisomorphic (Of gametes, gametangia, etc) dissimilar in shape or form [Gr anisos unequal + morphē form]

anisospory (Of spores of such forms as the Bulgariaceae) the condition in which the first-formed spores are normally brown and have a meridional germination slit, while the later-formed spores remain hyaline, are smaller and more feeble, and lack the germination slit [Gr anisos unequal + spora seed]

Ankultur In cultures of fusaria, the first

determination of size nor for morphological study (Appel & Wollenweber, 1910), in general a culture of poor development.

annual Completing growth in one season.

annular (Of the remains of the veil on the stipe) resembling a ring or 'annulus'

annulate (Of a stipe) bearing an 'annulus' or 'ring'.

annuliform Ringlike, of annulus type

an

entirely covering the stipe of very young carpophores except the bulb, becoming attached to the pileic cutis, from which it separates with the expansion of the

of anus ring]

annulus inferus The 'inferior annulus'

annulus mobilis In Hymenomycetes, the portion of the ruptured, marginal veil remaining as a movable annular sheath upon the stipe after the expansion of the pileus, Gilbert's 'collar'

annulus superus The 'superior annulus'

anoderm Without a skin or pellicle [Gr an- without + derma skin]

anomalous Deviating from the general rule

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anthracobiontic. (Of fungi found upon burned-over areas) obligately inhabiting burned-over soil or burned material, with fruit-body formation completely conditioned by such environment (Moser, 1949), cf. 'pyrophilous' [< Gr anthrax charcoal + bioun to live]

anthracophilo[illegible]

anthracophobic [illegible]

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antiphyte Celakovsky's term for 'sporophyte' in 'antithetic' alternation of generations cf 'protophyte' [anti- + -phyte.]

Antique Red (RC 104) Darker Flesh Color to Hay's Russett (R XIV)

antiseptic An agent used to destroy or restrain the growth of microörganisms in living tissues [< anti- + Gr sēpsis putrefaction]

antithetic Celakovsky's term for the type of alternation of generations with generations that are fundamentally unlike these generations he called 'protophyte' and 'antiphyte' [< anti- + Gr tithenai to place]

ant [illegible]

subdivisions)

antivirotic A substance active against viruses

antrorse Directed upward, forward, opposite of retrorse [< ante- + L versus < vertere to turn]

Antwerp Blue (RC 218) Light Dull Glaucous-Blue (R XLII) to Greenish Glaucous (R XLII)

ap- apo- A prefix signifying from, away from, off [< Gr apo-]

apalogamic With the cells each containing [illegible]

apandrous (Of Oömycetes, Laboulbeniales, etc), with oöspores formed in the absence of antheridia [< Gr a- not + anēr, andros male.]

aparaphysate Without paraphyses.

apex, pl apices Summit, end farthest from the base or point of attachment [L.]

aphrodisiac fungus Elaphomyces cervinus (Pers) Schroet (E granulatus Fr) used as a sex stimulant in folk medicine since the Middle Ages

aphthae, (n pl) The small, round, white ulcerous vesicles of the lips, tongue, gums and intestinal wall in the disease called 'thrush'

apical (Of the stipe) pertaining to the portion near the pileus, referring to the apex

apicotransverse (Of the spindle) located at the apex and situated crosswise (Kuhner, 1926)

apiculate Having an apical point or 'apiculus'

apicule An 'apiculus'

apiculiform Like a little point

apiculus, pl -li A short, sharp, but not stiff, point, (of basidiospores) commonly (but improperly) used for the short, often sharp, diverticule at the basal end of the spore, by which it is or was [illegible]

apileate Without a pileus, 'resupinate' [L a- without + pileus cap]

aplanetic (Of spores) nonmotile. [< Gr a- not + planē wandering]

aplanetism The absence of motile spores (zoöspores) and therefore usually the possession of thick-walled sporangiospores

aplanogamete. A nonmotile gamete

aplanospore A nonmotile spore, usually a sporangiospore, having the spore wall free from the parent cell wall or the sporangial wall [< Gr a- without + planē wandering + spora seed], cf 'akinete'

aplanospory The condition of having nonmotile spores

aplerotic (Of the oöspores of Pythiaceae) not filling the oögonium [< Gr a- not + plērēs full]

apo- See 'ap-'

Apobasidiomycetes. Gilbert's term (1928) for the Gasteromycetes, on the basis of the 'apobasidium' type of basidium

apobasidium, pl -ia The term preferred by Vuillemin (1912) to 'protobasidium', used by Gilbert (1928) for the basidium of the Gasteromycetes (his Apobasidiomycetes), with spores terminal and symmetrical and in the axial prolongations of the sterigmata, proposed by Rogers (1947) for use with the phylogenetic connotation stated by Vuillemin [illegible]

[illegible] the Ustilaginales. [apo- from + basidium]

apocyte The term used by Vuillemin (1912) for the multinucleate condition of a cell, when it is accidental, transitory, or secondary, as in certain situations in the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes, cf 'coenocyte' and 'diplocyte'. [apo- + -cyte]

apodal, apodial, apodous Without stem or stipe, 'sessile'. [< Gr. apous, apodos footless < a- without + pous, podos foot]

apogamous Showing 'apogamy'.

apogamy. Apomictic development of diploid cells [apo- away + gamy.]

apomictic Of the condition in which sex cells develop in the absence of copulation

apomixis Parthenogenetic development of sex cells in the absence of copulation [apo- away from + Gr. mixis a mingling]

apophysate Having a supporting cell

apophysis, pl -ses (1) A swelling, or swollen filament, often paraphysislike, (2) in certain Chytridiales, the intramatrical, vesicular 'subsporangium', (3) in Basidiomycetes, the growing spore rudiment at the apex of the sterigma (Malençon, 1942) [apo- from + Gr phyein to grow.]

apoplasmodial (Of the Acrasieae) as differing from the Myxomycetes proper by the nonfusion of the myxamoebae (Hartog), this term is now without significance in the light of present knowledge of the origin of the plasmodium from a zygote in the Myxomycetes.

apoplastogamous Same as 'apoplasmodial'.

aporhynchous Having the beak, snout, etc., suppressed or absent (Chadefaud, 1944) [< apo- away + Gr rhynchos beak, snout]

apospory Suppression of spore formation, [illegible] spora seed]

apothecium, pl -ia An ascocarp in [illegible]

apothecium-stroma. The complex of stromata containing apothecia, as in the Phacidiaceae (Lohwag, 1941)

apotype A specimen upon which is based the first correct interpretation of a species of which the description is too inadequate and the proterotypes are too imperfect or abnormal to furnish a clue for its correct identification

appendage A process of any kind [< L. ad- (ap-) to + rendere to hang]

appendiculate Furnished with appendages, (of the margin of the pileus) hung with the fragments of the veil or the pellicle (Pl. II, Figs 2 & 3)

appendiculum, pl -la The portion of the partial veil left on the margin of the pileus following its rupture. [L dim. of appendix < appendere to hand.]

appendix. See 'hilar appendix'

applanate. (Of the pileus) flattened out, horizontally expanded (Pl I, Fig. 4) [< L ad- + planus plane]

Apple Green (RC 275) [illegible]

apposite Having similar parts placed close to each other, or side by side (ecologically) in a 'subvalent' group, represented by at least two records in at least one year (Parker-Rhodes, 1951), cf 'preposite'

appressed (Of scales, fibrils, hairs, etc) closely flattened down (Pl IV, Fig 1) [< L apprimere to press to]

appressorium, pl -ia The organ of attachment of a germ tube or hypha of certain parasitic fungi in early stages of infection (Frank, 1883)

approximate (Of gills or tubes) free from but approaching the stipe, close, not remote [< L ad- to + proximus < prope near]

Apricot (RC 53) Near Orange Buff and Capucine Yellow (R III) or Apricot Orange (R XIV)

apud. Among, with, in, used particularly in taxonomy in the sense of "in the publication of" after an authority for an epithet, e g , Boletus unicolor Frost apud Peck [L]

arachnoid Cobweblike, covered with, or consisting of delicate hairs or fibrils, 'araneose' [< Gr arachnē spider + -oid]

araneose, araneous Cobwebby, 'arachnoid'

arboreal Growing on or in trees [< L arbor tree]

arbuscle, arbuscule A shrublike growth or development a tuft of conidiophores, cilia, etc , the shrubby haustorialike intracellular development of mycorrhizal fungi, in orchids, etc (Gallaud, 1905). [< L arbuscula, dim of arbor tree]

arbuscular, arbusculate, arbusculiform Shrublike

arch-, archi-, -arch Combining forms denoting beginning, first, hence, primitive. [< Gr. archē]

archicarp A term used variously in the [illegible]

archil (1) A purple dye obtained from [illegible] dried and finely powdered to form the 'cudbear' of commerce, (3) the lichen itself [< ME orchell < OF orchel a dye]

Certain acids from the lichens (gyrophoric, evernic, or ramalic) are split up by ammonia (ripened urine was used in former days) into orcin and carbonic acid, and then in time, under the influence of ammonia and atmospheric oxygen, the orcin becomes orcein, which is the coloring principle of archil When sodium or potassium carbonate is added to the archil liquor, blue litmus is produced

archilichen A lichen the algal associate of which is one of the Chlorophyceae, see 'phycolichen'

arcuate. (Of gills or the margin of the pileus) curved like a bow (Pl I, Fig 1) [< L. arcus bow]

arcuate-decurrent (Of gills or tubes) curved and extending down the stipe

ardella, pl -lae The small, spotlike apothecium of Arthoniaceae (lichens) [< L ardere to sprinkle]

ardesiaceous Same as 'ardosiaceous'

ardosiaceous (Of color) slate gray or dull grayish blue, Saccardo's Slate (R XLVIII, MP 39 H 5)

arenaceous Growing in sand or sandy places [< L arena sand]

arenarious Composed of, or containing, sand, sandy

arenicole, arenicolous Growing in sandy places, essentially the same as 'psammophilous' [L arena sandy place + -cole, -colous]

areola, pl. -lae A space marked out on a surface, separated from other areoles by cracks or chinks [L dim. of area, open space.]

areolate (Of the surface of the pileus or the stipe) marked out in little areas, usually by cracks or crevices

arescent Drying [< L arescens, arescentis < arescere to become dry]

arescomycetes. Fungi that can withstand long periods of dryness (Falck, 1909). [< L arescere to become dry + mycetes.]

apalogamic. With the cells each containing two unfused nuclei (Cook and Swingle, 1905), 'dicaryotic' [Gr apalos soft, tender + gamos marriage.]

apandrous. (Of Oömycetes, Laboulbeniales, etc), with oöspores formed in the absence of antheridia [< Gr a- not + anēr, andros male]

aparaphysate. Without paraphyses

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apiculiform Like a little point

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ap[illegible] of spore formation,

[illegible] spora seed]

apothecium, pl -ia An ascocarp in which the hymenium lies exposed while the ascospores are maturing (Acharius), the fruit body of the Discomycetes; same as 'discocarp' (Pl IX, Fig. 1) [< apo- away + Gr. thēkē case or cup]

apothecium-stroma. The complex of stromata containing apothecia, as in the Phacidiaceae (Lohwag, 1941)

Ascohymeniales (1930, 1932) [Gr askos bag + hymēn membrane]

ascolocular, ascoloculariaceous Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Nannfeldt's subdivision Ascoloculares, the loculate Ascomycetes (1930, 1932) [< asco- + L loculus a small place]

ascoma, pl -mata A sporocarp producing asci [Gr askōma leather padding]

ascomycetes Those fungi in which the spores are borne in saclike cells or asci, typically eight to an ascus [< asco- + Gr mykēs fungus]

ascophore. A structure bearing, producing or containing asci therefore, (1) an ascus-producing hypha, (2) an apothecium (Massee) (3) the pileus of Helvellaceae, etc [asco- + -phore.]

ascoplasm The plasm of the ascus, from which the ascospores are delimited and the remainder of which is then called 'epiplasm' [< asco- + Gr plasma anything formed]

ascoproxal Having asci somewhat near

nearest]

ascospore A spore borne in a saclike cell or 'ascus', delimited from the 'ascoplasm' by 'free-cell formation' as far as known (Dodge, 1939) [< asco- + Gr spora seed]

ascosporophyte The diplophase of the Ascomycetes as contrasted with and distinguished from the carposporophyte of the Florideae (Corner, 1929) [< asco- + Gr spora seed + -phyte]

ascostome, pl -mata A pore in the tip of the ascus, same as 'ascuspore' (Pl IX, Fig 7) [< asco- + Gr stoma mouth]

ascostroma, pl -mata A simple type of fructification of the Ascomycetes, which consists of an undifferentiated mass of tissue or stroma, on or in which the asci are developed [asco- + Gr strōma mattress, bed]

asc

ascus apparatus In the Ascomycetes, the portion of the sporocarp consisting of the asci and the ascogenous cells (de Bary, 1884).

ascus crown The structure appearing like

ascuspore, ascusporus The pore in the tip of the ascus, same as 'ascostome'

ascus suffultorius Corda's term for 'basidium'

ascyphous Without scyphi [< a- without + Gr skyphos cup]

aseptate Without cross walls, partitions, or 'septa'

aseptic Free from invading microorganisms

asexual Without sex organs or other sexual structures, with reference to hyphae or mycelium, assimilative

Ashy Grey (RC 358) Smoke Gray to Grayish Olive (R XLVI)

asperate, asperous Rough with hairs or points, usually used to describe surfaces as observed macroscopically or as viewed under a low-power lens [L asper rough]

aspergillic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Aspergillus flavus Link, probably the same as penicillin

aspergillin A bacteriostatic substance produced by a member of the Aspergillus flavus group

aspergillosis A disease characterized by the presence of inflammatory, granulomatous lesions in various parts of the body, caused by species of Aspergillus, common in insects and many animals, and especially in birds

asperities Roughenings of one sort or another, such as dots, points, floccules, scabrosities, large glandular dots, etc [< L asperitas roughness]

asperulate, asperulous Rough with points, dots, small spines, or warts usually used of spores, etc , as seen under the microscope cf. 'asperate' [Dim < L asper rough]

a-spore See 'alpha spore'

asporogenic, asporogenous Not arising from spores, not forming spores

asporogenous yeasts Pseudosaccharomycetaceae of the Moniliales (Hyphomycetes)

assimilative Growing, food absorbing, a better term than vegetative for the thallus of fungi

asterigmate (Of basidiospores) not borne on sterigmata, see 'exogenous-sessile', 'exogenous-sterigmate', and 'sterigmate-deciduous'

asterinaceous, asterinean Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the Asterineae, a term more narrowly

argentate, argentine (Of a color) silvery. [< L argentum silver]

arg[illegible] (Of color) [illegible]

arhizoidal Without rhizoids

arid (Of gills, etc) dry, parchmentlike [< L aridus < arere to be dry]

armeniaceous (Of color) apricot-colored, dull orange, Apricot Buff (R XIV, MP 10 F 7) [< armeniaca, specific name of the apricot]

armilla, pl -lae (1) A braceletlike frill, (2) another name for the superior annulus or 'manchette', (3) one of Gilbert's (1947) annuliform structures which is derived from the blematogen and made up of a more or less membranaceous universal veil, remains attached to the base of the stipe, and becomes separated from the margin of the pileus by a simple circumcision--*homologous with the volva of the* Amanitas, the inferior annulus of Fries, cf 'annulus', 'collar', 'cortina', 'marginella', and 'cingula'. [< L armilla, bracelet]

armillaeform Armillalike

ar[illegible]

armillate (1) Encircled by a frill or fringe, etc , fringed, frilled, (2) having a true 'armilla'

aromatic (Of odor) having an agreeable aroma, reminding of drugs [< L < Gr arōma spice]

arrect Stiffly erect [< L arrectus < arrigere to erect]

arthonoid Of the form or consistency of the apothecia of the genus Arthonia (lichen)

arthrogenous Formed by a disjointing process [< Gr arthron joint + -genous]

arthrospore A seriate or jointed spore, a [illegible]

arthron joint + spora seed]

arthrosporous Obs Not having endogenous spore formation, as certain species of Schizomycetes

art[illegible]

arthrosterigma A septate, tissuelike *sterigma or spermatiophore* of lichens [< Gr arthron joint + sterigma a prop or support]

Artichoke Green (RC 244). Yellowish Glaucous (R XLI) to Vetiver Green (R XLVII)

articulate Jointed [< L articulatus < articulare to divide into joints]

Artificial Cobalt Blue (RC 215). Light Glaucous Blue to Porcelain Blue (R XXXIV)

artist's conk. Fomes applanatus (Pers) Gill [Ganoderma applanatum (Pers) Pat]

asc-, ascidi-, asco- A combining form meaning bladder, sac, ascus [< Gr. askos, askidion]

asc Sometimes used for 'ascus'

ascendant, ascendent, ascending (Of gills) slanting upward to more or less vertical rather than horizontal (Pl I, Fig 10), (of conidiophores) curving upward, in contrast with 'erect'.

asciferous Bearing asci [asci- + -ferous]

asci fixi. Fixed utricles or basidia (of Nees von Esenbeck, 1817), see 'utricle'

ascigerous Bearing asci [< asci- + L. gerere to bear]

ascigerous centrum (Of the Pyrenomy- [illegible]

asci liberi Free utricles or asci (of Nees *von Esenbeck, 1817), see 'utricle'*

ascobolaceous, ascobolean Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the pezizaceous genus Ascobolus.

ascocarp The 'sporocarp' or ascospore-bearing structure of the Ascomycetes [asco- + -carp]

ascoconidiophore. A conidiophore resembling a small ascus, which ruptures at the tip to permit emergence of the conidium called an 'ascoconidium' (Seaver, 1942)

ascoconidium, pl -ia A sort of *'endoconidium' borne in an ascuslike* conidiophore that ruptures at the end to permit emergence (Seaver, 1942)

ascodegenous With ascal development derived or retrogressive, as in Falck's Haerangiomycetes (1947) [prob < L ascus sac + degenerare to degenerate]

ascodistal Having the ascal condition of [illegible]

ascogenic Producing asci [< *Gr*. askos bag + gen < gignesthai to be born]

ascogenous Producing asci, bearing asci

ascogone, ascogonium, pl -ia. A female cell or organ in the Ascomycetes, Harper (1900) used this term for the stages after the entrance of the male elements from the antheridium and the term 'odgonium' for the young female gametangium, *same as 'archicarp' for* many authors. [Gr askos bag + gonos progeny, generation.]

ascohymenial. Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Nannfeldt's

aureomycin. An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces aureofaciens Duggar, effective against viruses as well as pathogenic bacteria

aureous Golden Yellow (MP 10 L 7), between Deep Chrome and Cadmium Yellow (R III). [< L. aureus golden]

auriculariaceous. Of, or pertaining to, the Auriculariales, having the characteristics

epibasidial meiosis

auriculate More or less ear-shaped, unilaterally developed, near 'spathulate' [< L. auricula ear.]

aurofusarin. One of two quinone pigments produced by Fusarium culmorum (W. Smith) Sacc

auroglaucin. A golden-orange pigment isolated from different strains of Aspergillus glaucus Link

aut-, auto-. A combining form meaning self [< Gr. autos]

auteu-form (Of the Uredinales), a 'eu-form' with all the spore stages, and autoecious

autoantibiosis The phenomenon of self-inhibition or staling of a medium as a result of the previous growth of the organism in this medium (Papacostas and Gate, 1928) [< auto + anti- + Gr bios life]

aut

autoecious Exhibiting 'autoecism'

autoecism The condition of parasitism in which the parasite completes its life cycle on a single host (de Bary, 1866), see 'autoxeny'. [< auto- + Gr oikos house]

autogamous Exhibiting 'autogamy'

autogamy Fusion of nuclei in pairs within a single cell of the female organ, not accompanied by cell fusion (Hartmann, 1904) [auto- + -gamy]

autolysis The dissolution or disintegration of cells or tissues by the action of ferments existing in the cells themselves, self-digestion [< auto- + Gr lysis a loosing]

automictic. Undergoing 'automixis'.

automixis Self-fertilization inherent in the copulation of two closely related sex cells or sex nuclei (Hartmann, 1904), union of daughter cells of the same haploid mother cell (Prell, 1921) [auto- + Gr mixis a mingling]

autonomous (Of a species) complete, independent [< auto- + Gr nomos order]

autophagy That autolytic or autodigestive process in which yeast organisms live upon and consume their accumulated glycogen after the exhaustion of the sugar in the medium, this process takes place when the quantity of yeast is greater than 40% of the sugar by weight [< auto- + Gr phagein to eat]

autopigmentation Coloring of the otherwise colorless hyphae of a fungus by contact with the substratum, which was originally colored by pigments secreted by the fungus in its growth upon that substratum (Matruchot and Dassonville, 1901)

autotrophic Self-nourishing, independently of sources of organic materials, making food from inorganic compounds from the soil and atmosphere, descriptive of green plants and their process of photosynthesis, opposite of 'heterotrophic' [< auto- + Gr trophē food]

autoxeny The zoölogical term for the confinement of a parasite to a single host, suggested by Vuillemin (1912) in place of de Bary's 'autoecism' and 'monoxeny' [< auto- + Gr xenos guest]

auxanogram The graphic indication of the growth of nutrient requirements of microörganisms, especially by color reactions in properly prepared petri-dish cultures [< Gr auxanein to grow + gramma writing]

avellaneous A color, variously interpreted from drab to hazel, Saccardo's I, 7 is not far from Ridgway's Avellaneous (R XL, MP 14 B 5) and is between MP 12 A 4 and 12 C 5, on the other hand, MP consider Avellaneous and Hazel as synonymous (MP 13 J 9 = R XIV)

aversion The inhibition of growth at the adjacent edges of colonies of bacteria or fungi. [< L avertere to turn away]

axenic Exhibiting 'axeny'.

restricted in its meaning and having more of a taxonomic sense than 'asterinoid', cf 'black mildew' and 'sooty mold'. [< Gr. astēr star.]

asterinoid Like the genus Asterina, with superficial, black mycelium parasitic

asterogastraceous Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Asterogastraceae. Malençon (1931) erected the series Astérosporés characterized by spores with an amyloid perispore which breaks up into verrucosities connected by striae of the same glycogenic nature appearing like lines of force, and consisting of two *families--the Russulaceae, epigaeous,* agaricoid, with hymenium open and lamellate, and Asterogastraceae, subepigaeous or hypogaeous, with hymenium locellate and closed or becoming so (Heim, 1937)

asteroid. Radiating, starlike, 'stellate' [< Gr astēr star]

asterophysis The cystidioid, stellate

physis nature]

asterosporaceous, asterosporic Of,

of connective hyphae, lactiferous hyphae, etc , spores with an amyloid perispore

usually at right angles, rather short and obtuse, sometimes crowded, or nodose

ast

asymbiotic Without a symbiotic relationship, as the growth of orchid seeds without the usual symbiotic fungi when provided with appropriate organic nutriment.

asynethogametism, asynethogamety. Same as 'aëthogametism'.

athlete's foot. Same as 'tinea pedis'.

atomate. (Of the surface of the pileus or the stipe) covered with minute, shining, pointlike particles [< Gr. atomos uncut.]

atramentarious. Same as 'atrous'. [< L atramentum < ater black]

atricolor. Same as 'atrous'.

atrium, pl -ia Invasion court, infection court. [L , forecourt, hall]

atrocortex, pl. -tices A 'sclerocortex' with brownish to black walls (Lohwag, 1941) [< L. ater dark + cortex bark]

atrocyaneous Dull dark blue, S II, 40 is nearest to Dusky Blue R XXII and MP 39 H 12.

atroparacortex, pl. -tices. A cortex of thin-walled cells with brownish to black walls (Lohwag, 1941). [< L. ater dark + Gr. para near + L cortex bark.]

atropurpureous. Dark purple, S I, 12 is near Burnt Lake with perhaps a little Bordeaux (R XII) and near MP 7 A 6

atrosanguineous Same as 'atropurpureous'.

atrosclerocortex, pl. -tices. A cortex of thick-walled, isodiametric cells with brownish to black walls (Lohwag, 1941). [< L ater dark + Gr. sklēros hard + cortex bark.]

atrosclerosis. Thickening of the cell walls combined with browning or black-

atrosiroderm A 'siroderm' the hyphal walls of which are more or less dark pigmented (Moser, 1951) [< L. ater dark + Gr seira chain + derma skin]

atrotomentine. The dark coloring material in certain agarics.

atrous Dark gray, S I, 4 is between Dark Neutral Gray and Deep Neutral Gray (R LIII) and near MP 46 A 2 [< L ater dark, dull]

atroviolaceous Dark violet, S II, 46 is near Deep Livid Purple (R XXXVII) and *near MP 55 A 10.*

atrovirent Dark Dull Yellow Green (R XXXII), MP 23 C 8

attenuate, attenuated. (Of stipe, spores, etc) gradually narrowed, becoming smaller and thinner, (of a pathogen) of reduced pathogenicity or virulence. [< L ad to + tenuis thin]

atypical. Not normal, not true to type.

Aucuba Green (RC 269). Near Oil Green to Cervo Green (R V).

aurantiacous Orange, golden orange, S I, 21 is between Cadmium Orange and Xanthine Orange (R III) and is MP 9 L 10. [L aurantiacus orange]

Aureoline Yellow (RC 22). Pinard Yellow to Light Cadmium (R IV) or MP 10 K 2 to 10 K 5.

the 'tip' or 'ultimate cell' in order, same as 'stalk cell'.

base. The extremity opposite the apex, part of an organ nearest to the point of attachment, (of gills or lamellae) the region nearest the stipe

basidial. Pertaining to or possessing basidia

basidial cell (Of Corda) same as 'pseudoparaphysis', or, better, 'basidiole'

bas[illegible]

basidial stipe A stalk or mycelial phase interpolated between the probasidium and the basidium in certain Heterobasidiomycetes (Linder, 1940)

basidiocarp The basidia-producing fructification of the Basidiomycetes [< Gr basidion a small base + -carp]

basidiogenetic Produced upon a basidium [< Gr basidion small base + (gen) < gignesthai to be born]

basidiograph The graph obtained by plotting the ratio of the length to the width of the basidiospores of a species against the length (Corner, 1947), it is a straight line [Gr basidion a small base + graphē a drawing]

basidiole, basidiolum, pl. -la A term often used for what was formerly called 'paraphysis' and more recently a 'pseudoparaphysis', and also for a young basidium, an aborted basidium, or one arrested in its development, properly, the young binucleate basidium in meiosis (Pl IX, Fig 9) (see Singer, Agaricales, 1949) [Dim of L basidium]

basidiomorphous Having the shape or form of a 'basidium' [Gr basidion a small base + morphē form.]

Basidiomycetes A group of the higher fungi in which the spores are borne on basidia, usually four to a basidium

basidiomycetous Pertaining to or belonging to the Basidiomycetes

basidiophore A structure bearing a basidium [Gr basidion a small base + -phore]

basidiophorous Bearing basidia

basidiosporangium, pl -ia The basidium, in organophyletic terminology (Schussnig, 1948).

basidiospore A spore acrogenously abjointed upon a basidium, typically following caryogamy and meiosis

basidiosporous Bearing basidiospores, basidiomycetous

basidium, pl -ia A c[illegible]

spores, or a morphologically equivalent structure in which caryogamy and meiosis do not occur (G W Martin, 1950) generally considered to have been discovered and named by Léveillé (1837), although Lohwag (1941) says Vittadini (1831) (Pl IX, Figs 6 & 9) [L dim, < Gr basis base]

basifixed Attached by its base. [< basi- + L fixus,figere to fix, fasten]

basifugal Developing from the base upward, acropetal [< basi- + L fugere to flee]

basilar Basal

basinym The oldest name upon which all new names and new combinations have been based (Furtado, 1937), cf 'isonym' and 'typonym' [< basi- + Gr onyma name]

basipetal Growing in the direction of the base, with the apical portion oldest [< basi- + L petere to seek]

basiscopic Looking toward the base, on the side of the base, see 'acroscopic' [< basi- + Gr skopos watcher < skopein to see]

bay Reddish-brown or chestnut color, 'badious', R II & MP 7 E 3

beaded (Of gills) having a row of droplets exuded from the edge of the gills (Pl VII, Fig 9)

beard moss Old English common name of several lichens of the genera Usnea, Physcia, etc

bear's head, bear's-head hydnum Hericium caput-ursi (Fr) Banker

beefsteak fungus The edible Fistulina hepatica Huds ex Fr growing on oak and chestnut

beer yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae Meyen ex Hansen, 'baker's yeast' or 'brewer's yeast'

bees (American or California) See 'ginger-beer plant'

behind (Of gills) toward the stipe

beta spore The spore form in the imperfect stage of genera of the Diaporthaceae (particularly Phomopsis, Melanconium and Coryneum), it is hyaline, one-celled, cylindrical or filiform, allantoid, curved or hamate, usually sterile, cf 'alpha spore'

betulicole, betulicolous Growing on birch [L betula birch + -cole, -colous.]

betuline Birchen, of birch

bi- A prefix denoting two, twice, twofold [< L bis]

biapiculate Having apiculi at opposite ends, i e , more or less lemon-shaped

biatorine, biatoroid. Like Biatora, with apothecia soft or waxy, often highly colored

bibulous. (Of the surface of the pileus) capable of absorbing moisture [< L bibulus < bibere to drink]

biclavuligerate, biclavuligerous. Bearing

axeny Inhospitality, passive as distinguished from active resistance of a host to an invading organism (Gäumann, 1946), used by Baker and Ferguson (1942) with reference to freedom of an organism from all demonstrable life apart from that of its own protoplasm, i.e., contamination free [< Gr a without + xenos stranger]

axiform. Axislike.

axile (Of columella of Gasteromycetes) penetrating the gleba as an axis

azolitmin The true 'litmus', in commercial litmus accompanied by erythrolein and erythrolitmin

azonate, azonous Without zones

Azure Blue (RC 208) Glaucous Gray to Dark Glaucous Gray (R XLVIII)

Azure Copper (RC 228) China Blue to Dark Chessylite Blue (R XX)

azygospore A spore morphologically equivalent to a zygospore but developed parthenogenetically [< a- without + Gr zygos a joining + spora seed]

B

baccate Berrylike, in shape or consistency [< L baccatus < bacca berry]

bacciform Shaped like a berry [< L bacca berry + form]

bacillar, bacilliform Rod-shaped (Pl XIV, Fig 5) [< L bacillum, dim of baculum stick]

bacillin An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus subtilis Cohn emend Prazmowski.

bacitracin An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus subtilis Cohn emend Prazmowski

bactericidal Capable of causing the death of bacteria

bactericide Any bactericidal substance

bactrriform, bacteriform Bacteriumlike [< Gr baktērion < baktron stick + form]

bacteriolytic Causing the destruction or lysis of bacteria [< Gr baktērion < baktron stick + lysis a loosing]

bacteriophage A virus that causes the lysis of bacterial cells [< Gr baktērion + -phage]

bacteriopurpurin The purple coloring matter of certain bacteria such as the Thiobacteriales (Lankester, 1873)

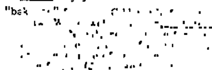
bacteriosis Any disease caused by bacteria

bacteriostatic Inhibiting the growth of bacteria but not 'bactericidal', bactericides are bacteriostatic at the *proper concentration*

bactrosporous Having rod-shaped spores

baculiform. (Of the ascospores of certain lichens) stick-shaped, rodlike.

badious. Bay-red, dark reddish-brown, chestnut-brown, S I, 20 is Liver Brown (R XIV & MP 7 L 5 or MP 7 J 6), which is redder than Bay MP 7 E 11. [< L badius bay]



baker's yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae Meyen ex Hansen, 'brewer's yeast' or 'beer yeast'

bakery mold Monilia sitophila (Mont.) Sacc., the conidial stage of Neurospora sitophila (Mont) Shear and Dodge

ball fist Same as 'puckball', 'fuzzball', etc , *i.e.*, a puffball, especially of the larger type [Apparently a corruption of the German Bovist or Bofist.]

ballistospore A spore actively projected at its maturity by the specific mechanism described by Buller, found in Hymenomycetes, Uredinales, Tilletiaceae, and Sporobolomycetes (proposed by Donk apud Derx, 1948)

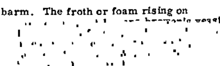
ballospore *An 'ascospore' defined* physiologically (Vuillemin, 1912, see Falck, 1909) [< Gr ballein to throw + spore]

barbate Bearded, having long, weak hairs in tufts [< L barba beard]

barber's itch. See 'tinea barbae'

bark A compact membrane burst by enlargement of tissues within and renewed at the suture of dehiscence, like the bark of trees (Lohwag, 1941).

barm. The froth or foam rising on



*barrage The phenomenon of mutual repul*sion between certain haploid isolates of Hymenomycetes, which results in a zone between them barren of mycelium of the two paired haplophytes, this repulsion is manifest only in tetrapolar species when the two haplophytes possess the a factor in common while one haplont possesses

bas-, base-, basi- A combining form meaning base, foundation [< Gr basis base, pedestal]

basal At the lower end, nearest to the point of attachment

basal body (Of Blastocladiaceae) the lower portion of the thallus attached to the substratum by rhizoids (Indoh, 1940)

basal cell (Of the crozier of the Discomycetes) the cell with one nucleus supporting the 'loop' or 'dome cell', and

series [< bi- + L series row, series]

Bishop's Violet (RC 189) Near Daphne Red (R XXXVIII)

bisporic, bisporous (Of basidia) two-spored.

bispory. The condition in which the basidia bear only two spores instead of four (Kühner, 1938).

bister, bistre. Light blackish brown (R XXIX, MP 15 C 9). Bistre RC 323, however, is not this but a dull Ochraceous-Buff to Tawny of R XV

Bistre Green (RC 296) Not far from Yellowish Citrine (R XVI)

bitunicate Having two walls [< bi- + L tunicare to cloke with a tunic]

biuncinate. Two-hooked [< bi- + L uncus hook]

bivelangiocarpy That type of 'velangiocarpy' in which the veil is formed by the universal veil and the lipsanenchyma together (Reijnders, 1948) [< bi- + L. velum covering + Gr. angeion vessel + karpos fruit]

biverticillate Branching at two levels, as in some species of Penicillium [< bi- L verticillus whorl of a spindle]

black crottles Parmelia omphalodes (L.) Ach , used by Scottish Highland peasants in the preparation of a brown dye, 'stane raw', 'staney rag'

blackfellows' bread The sclerotium (Mylitta australis Berk) of Polyporus Mylittae Cooke & Massee

black knot The common hyperplastic disease of branches of plum and cherry caused by Dibotryon morbosum (Schw) Theiss & Syd [Plowrightia morbosa (Schw) Sacc]

black mildews A term, first used by Weiss (1940) at the suggestion of J A Stevenson, for the Meliolaceae and those Pseudosphaeriales possessing colored mycelium with straight walls, parenchymatous ascocarps and persistent pellicles (Toro, 1952), cf 'sooty molds', 'asterinaceous'

black mold A species of Aspergillus with black spore heads, especially Aspergillus niger van Tieghem

black piedra See 'piedra'.

black rot Any of several diseases in which there is a conspicuous blackening of the tissues, especially of cabbage [Xanthomonas campestris (Pammel) Dowson] and of apple fruits [Physalospora Cydoniae Arnaud - P malorum (Pk) Shear].

black rust The fall or telial stage of grass rusts

black stem rust The fall or telial stage of the stem rust of cereals caused by Puccinia graminis Pers

black yeasts Organisms isolated from a great variety of substrata, mostly from dairy products, which first upon artificial media produce yeastlike colonies that are soon dark greenish black in color and are found to consist of budding cells and later produce a hyphal growth with conidia, Hansen, Lindner, and Henrici all believe that they are yeastlike growth forms of

bladder cell A type of cell formed in the

bladder plum Same as 'plum pocket'

blast-, blasto-, -blast Combining forms meaning sprout [< Gr blastos.]

blastema Wallroth's term (cited by Martins, 1926) for the lichen thallus [< Gr blastēma sprout]

blasteniospore (Of the lichens) a two-celled spore with a thick, median wall traversed by a connecting tube (Massalongo, 1852), a 'polarilocular' spore [< Gr blastēma sprout + spora seed]

blastesis The germination of yeast cells by the formation of a germ tube instead of sprout cells, which results in the membranous phase of such organisms (Langeron and Talice, 1932) [< blast- + Gr -esis a suffix denoting a process of action]

blastoaleuria, blastoaleuriospores Impedicellate buds, endogenous or exogenous, detached successively like the buds of yeasts, giving cultures a chalky appearance (Grigoraki, 1936), less definitively called 'blastospores' [< blasto- + Gr aleuron fine flour]

blastogenic Of or pertaining to that type of 'acaryallagic' reproduction which is brought about by budding and vegetative propagation (Link, 1929) [< blasto- + Gr genesis origin]

blastomycetial (Of a theory of the etiology of cancer) of or pertaining to yeasts [< blasto- + Gr mykēs fungus]

blastomycetes The ascus-forming yeasts, Saccharomycetes

blastomycetic, blastomycetous Related to or pertaining to yeasts

blastomycotic (Of a skin disease) pertaining to 'blastomycosis'

two club-shaped branches [< bi- + L. clavula little club + gerere to bear.]

biconic. Conic at each end.

biconvex. Convex on both sides.

bicornute Having two horns, two-branched [< bi- + L. cornus horn]

bicrural Having two appendages or elongations. [< bi- + L. crus leg.]

bifarious Two-rowed, same as 'distichous'. [< bi- + L fari to speak]

bifid Split in the middle, divided into two equal parts or lobes by a cleft in the middle [< L bifidus split]

biforate. Having two openings, pores or apertures [< bi- two + L forare to bore]

biform Of two forms

biformin An antibiotic substance produced by Polyporus biformis Klotzsch

biforminic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Polyporus biformis Klotzsch

bifurcate (Of gills) forking by two's [< bi- two + L furca fork]

biguttulate Having two globules or vacuoles [< bi- + L guttula drop]

bilabellulate Two-lipped [< bi- + dim of L labia lip]

bilabiate Two-lipped [< bi- + L labia lip.]

bilateral, bilateral-divergent (Of trama of gills or tubes of fleshy fungi) consisting of a central 'mediostratum' from which hyphae diverge loosely, to form a 'laterostratum' zone on each side, and then, as a result of the rapid longitudinal growth of the tubes, become more or less parallel with the mediostratum, in the boletes, the laterostratum is much paler than the mediostratum [< bi- + L lateralis lateral]

bilobate Two-lobed [< bi- + Gr lobos lobe]

bilocular Two-celled, having two locules [< bi- + L locularis kept in boxes]

binate Two-fold [< L bini two at a time]

[illegible]

the 'generative hyphae'

binucleate Containing two nuclei

binucleate phase The 'dicaryophase'

binucleate zygote. The term used by Gäumann and Dodge (1928) for the 'dicaryotic mycelium' but according to Buller (1941) to be rejected

binucleolate. A term sometimes used to mean "with two oil drops".

bio-, -bic, -biosis. Combining forms denoting life, mode of living. [< Gr bios.]

biogenous Growing on living organisms, parasitic. [bio- + -genous.]

biological. Concerning the life of plants and animals

biological specialization. The situation, as in the rusts, smuts, powdery mildews, and other groups, in which the members of a species (morphological [illegible]

are divided into 'varieties' and these into 'physiologic races'

biological species A term used by some for 'variety'

biologic form, race Terms formerly used for 'physiologic form', 'race'.

bion, pl -onta An individual that is physiologically independent of other organisms

biophagous Feeding on living organisms, truly parasitic. [bio- + -phagous]

biophilous Parasitic [bio- + -philous.]

bic [illegible]

known to be merely a complex of accessory growth factors, including those named

biotin. Vitamin H or coenzyme R, one of the components of 'bios II'.

bio[illegible]

[< bio- + Gr typos type]

bipartite Two-parted, divided into two. [< bi- + L partire to divide]

bipolar. (Of sexuality) with the sexual factors of only two kinds, i e., with only one allelomorphic pair of factors, (of flagella in bacteria, etc.) at both ends or poles

bipolarity The usual condition of sexuality, in which the sexual factors are of only two kinds, i e , with only one allelomorphic pair of factors [< bi- + L polaris < polus pole]

bipunctate Having two vacuoles (e.g., in spores), having two dots or spots [< bi- + L pungere, punctum to puncture]

birch fungus The fruit body of the common betulicolous Polyporus betulinus (Bull. ex Fr) Fr.

bird's-nest fungus A member of the Nidulariales, so called because of the resemblance of the fruit body, with the egglike periodioles within, to a nest.

biscoctiform Biscuit-shaped (Pl. XIII, Fig. 3). [< L. bis twice + coctus < coquere to cook]

biserial, biseriate. In two rows or

[illegible]

Boletus-type or -subtype (Of the trama) truly 'bilateral', cf 'Phylloporus-type'

bombycine Silky, feeling as smooth as silk [< L bombycinus < Gr bombyx silkworm, silk]

booted Sheathed by the volva or universal veil, 'peronate'

boreal Northern [< L < Gr. Boreas north wind]

borrelidin An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, active against spirochaetes

boss A knob or 'umbo'.

bossed Provided with a knob or 'umbo', 'umbonate'

botryose Racemose, clustered like grapes [< Gr botrys cluster]

bottle-brush paraphysis See 'acanthophysis'

Bottle Green (RC 251) Light Grape Green to Grape Green (R XLI), not R XIX

bottom yeast The yeast growing and acting within the fermenting liquid, the wort

botuliform Sausage-shaped, same as 'allantoid' (Pl XIII, Fig 17) [< L botulus sausage + form]

bovista type One of Cunningham's two types (1946, 1947) of 'skeletal' and 'binding hyphae' of the carpophore of Polyporaceae, so called because of the resemblance to the capillitium of Bovista, see 'long type'

Box Green (RC 281) Not far from Calla Green and Cerro Green (R V)

brachiate Having arms [< L brachium arm]

brachium The distance from the armpit to the apex of the middle finger, or 24 'unciae' or 'pollices', = 23 28 inches = 59 12 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [< L , arm]

brachy- A combining form meaning short [< Gr brachys]

brachybasidial Having broad basidia, characteristic of more highly developed forms, cf 'stichobasidium' [brachy- + Gr basidion a small pedestal]

brachyform (Of the Uredinales) lacking only the aecial stage

brachymeiosis The third step in the division of the nuclei of the ascus in which one-half of the undivided chromosomes migrate to each pole, so that the daughter nuclei of the third generation contain simple chromosomes (see Gäumann and Dodge, 1928), the second reduction in number of chromosomes taking place in the second or third division in the ascus

brachymeiotic. Of, or pertaining to, the type of nuclear division called 'brachymeiosis'

brachysporous Short-spored [< brachy- + spore]

brachytmema. The condition of being cut off short or truncated, stubbiness [< brachy- + Gr tmêgein to cut]

brand, brand fungi Usually a smut, but to many also the telial stage of a rust, or even the rusts in general [< AS brand a burning sword (from its flashing) < beornan to burn]

brand spores The chlamydospores of a smut, but also to many the teliospores of a rust (the urediospores, according to Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943 et seq)

bread mold Rhizopus nigricans Ehrenb.

breadth (As a term of measurement of effused-reflexed, sessile, or substipitate pilei of Hymenomycetes) the distance horizontally and parallel with the substratum, at right angles to the direction of main growth away from the substratum

Bremen Blue (RC 223) Near Light Niagara Green to Light Porcelain Green (R XXXIII)

brevicollate Short-necked [< L brevis short + collum neck]

brewer's yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae Meyen ex Hansen, 'baker's yeast' or 'beer yeast'

bricktop, bricktop mushroom The edible and common Hypholoma sublateritium (Fr) Quél

bridging Marshall Ward's name (1903) for the phenomenon by which a specialized parasite was thought to be able to pass from a susceptible to a previously completely resistant host, by a change in pathogenicity after growth for a sufficient number of generations upon an intermediate, noncongenial host, the bridging host

bridging host See 'bridging'

bridging hypha A special branch hypha forming a bridge between two other hyphae (Buller, 1931)

Bright Fiery Red (RC 79 or 80) Near Grenadine Red (R II) or Scarlet (R I)

Bright Greenish Gray (RC 246) Near Sage Green (R XLVII)

Bright Moss Green (RC 274) Not matchable in R, but more yellow than Chromium Green (R XXXII), somewhere near Rinnemann's Green (R XVIII) and darker

Bright Rose (RC 128) Venetian Pink to Jasper Pink (R XIII)

Bright Rosy Scarlet (RC 124) Eosine Pink to Peach Red (R I)

Bright Violet (RC 198) Deep Vinaceous Lavender to Deep Purplish Vinaceous (R XLIV)

Bright Violet Purple (RC 190) Light

blastospore A spore that arises by budding, as in yeasts, Taphrinales, etc , a sprout cell (Pl. XV, Fig 4), cf. 'blastoaleurospore'

blematogen, blematogen layer In agarics, the undifferentiated condition of the [illegible]

the whole outer surface of the young button

blepharoplast. (Of zoöspores of Oömycetes, Myxomycetes, etc) the basal granule (chromatic body of nuclear origin) at the insertion of each cilium, connected to the nucleus by a 'rhizoplast' [< Gr blepharis eyelash + plastos formed.]

blewitt The edible Tricholoma personatum Fr , also called 'blue leg', 'bluette'

blindmen's een Puffballs, in Scotland

blister rust Any species of the genus Cronartium, so called because of the operculate or peridermioid aecia with white, blisterlike peridia, also, the stem-canker disease caused by such a [illegible]

Blood Red (RC 93) Nearest to a rather bright Nopal Red (R I)

Blood-Red Brown (RC 337) Terra Cotta (R XXVIII) to Ochre Red or Prussian Red (R XXVII)

bloom (Of a pileus or stipe) a minutely velvety surface

Blue Carbonate of Copper (RC 228) China Blue to Dark Chessylite Blue (R XX)

Blue Green (RC 275) Same as Peacock Green (R VI)

Blue-Greenish Gray (RC 249) Glaucous (R XLI) to Pea Green (R XLVII) or nearly so

blue leg, bluette See 'blewitt'

blue mold A species of Penicillium

Blue Slate (RC 234) Celandine Green (R XLVII) and darker

Bluish Black (RC 348) Slate Color or Dark Neutral Gray (R LIII) to Blackish Violet Gray (R LII)

Bluish Lilac (RC 183) Vinaceous Lilac to Deep Purplish Vinaceous (R XLIV)

Bluish Sea Green (RC 254) Not far from Yellowish Glaucous to Light Grape Green (R XLI)

Bluish Sulphate Green (RC 255) Beryl Green to Methyl Green (R XIX)

Bluish Turquoise Green (RC 255) Beryl Green to Methyl Green (R XIX)

Bluish Violet (RC 199). Between Deep Vinaceous Lavender and Light Vinaceous Lilac to Vinaceous Purple (R XLIV), but RC 203 is a little more purple.

blusher. The edible Amanita rubescens (Pers. ex Fr.) S F. Gray

bol-,-bolic, -bolus Combining forms indicating change of place, throwing [< Gr bole < ballein to throw]

bolarious Dark red, brick red (between Kaiser Brown and Hay's Russet (R XIV, MP 5 F 11).

boletaceous Pertaining to or having the *characteristics of the Boletaceae*

bolete One of the Boletaceae, fleshy, agariclike fungi with tubular hymenophore

boleti The term used by Pliny (77) to designate all fungi which developed out of an envelope, called a volva, all other fungi known to the Romans were in the group Fungi

boletic Of pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Boleti [< L < Gr bōlītēs mushroom < bolos clod]

boletiform (Of spores) a term suggested as a substitute for the inaccurate 'subfusiform' to describe spores of [illegible] somewhat rounded-pointed and more or less flattened or depressed on one side (Pl XIII, Figs 12, 13, 14, & 15).

bol [illegible]

adnato-decurrent or deeply decurrent (Pl VIII, Figs 3 & 3A)

boletization The phenomenon in which the hymenophore of agarics becomes tubular or boletoid instead of normally lamellate [illegible]

boletochinin See 'boletol'.

boletoid (1) Like the boleti in general, (2) (of the hymenophore) having the pores more or less regular, not elongate or radiately arranged and not separated by veins, i e , not boletinoid, (3) (of the trama of the hymenophore) truly bilateral-divergent as contrasted with the 'phylloporoid' type

bo [illegible]

to the air

Boletus Now, one of the genera of the Boletaceae, originally, the common

bullate. (Of the pileus) having a rounded knob or boss, (of cystidia, in certain

Buller phenomenon "In Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes, the diploidization of a unisexual mycelium or the unisexual rudiment of a fructification by a bisexual mycelium" (Buller, 1941, as an emendation of the original definition by Quintanilha, 1937)

bulliform Bubble-shaped, swollen. [L bulla bubble + form]

bunt (1) The smut disease of wheat,

Burgundy truffle. Tuber uncinatum Chatin

Burmese orchil A dyestuff prepared in Burma from Roccella phycopsis Ach

Burnt Sienna (RC 320) Same as Burnt Sienna (R II) and lighter

Burnt Umber (RC 304) Same as Burnt Umber (R XXVIII) and lighter

bursiculate Purselike, pouchlike [< LL bursa wallet]

bursiform Baglike or pouchlike [< L bursa wallet + form]

Buttercup (RC 22) Pinard Yellow to Light Cadmium (R IV) or MP 10 K 2 to 10 K 5

butter fungus Boletus luteus L ex Fr , or Collybia butyracea (Bull ex Fr) Quél

button. The head of an immature mushroom, or sometimes the entire stage before expansion of pileus and stipe takes place

butyraceous Having the appearance or consistency of butter, (of mycelial cultures), sodden, not shiny, like cultures of yeasts [< L butyrum butter]

butyrous Same as 'butyraceous'

by-pass hypha. A term expressing the function of clamps or clamp connections, attributed by Buller (1941) to E A Bessey (1935) who, however, hardly suggested it as a definite term

byssaceous Composed of fine threads [< L < Gr byssos a fine yellowish flax]

byssine Cottony

byssisede Seated on a cottony subicle

byssochlamic acid A metabolic product of Byssochlamys fulva Olliver & G Smith

byssoid Cottony, made up of delicate fibrils

C

cacaine Chocolate brown (see R XXVIII)

cadavericole, cadavericolous Living on dead bodies. [< L cadaver a dead body + -cole, -colous]

Cadmium Lemon Yellow (RC 18). Same as Sulphur Yellow (R V).

caducous (Of spores, cysts of Myxobacteriales, spines, etc) falling off early, readily deciduous [< L. caducus falling < cadere to fall.]

caeoma An 'aecium' of the Uredinales that is surrounded by 'paraphyses' instead of a 'peridium', or without either, from the form-genus Caeoma

caeomoid. Like a 'caeoma', without peridium, naked (Pl X, Fig 4)

Caerulean Blue (RC 214) Not far from Gnaphalium Green to a paler Pea Green (R XLVII) not Sky Blue (R XX)

caeruleous Sky-blue, S II, 42 is nearest to Squill Blue (R XX) and MP 33 I 5.

caerulescent Becoming sky-blue see 'caeruleous

Caesar's mushroom The edible, and choice, imperial mushroom, Amanita caesarea (Scop ex Fr) Pers ex Schw

caesious Pale bluish gray S II, 43 is between Pearl Grey (R LII) and Pale Russian Blue (R XLII) and is MP 43 A 2.

caespitose, caespitous Aggregated in tufts, but not grown together [< L caespes, turf]

calcarate Having a spur [< L calcar spur < calx heel]

calcareous (Of color) chalk-white, chalky; (of consistency or make-up) limy, of lime [< L calcarius < calx lime]

calcariferous Spur-bearing [< L calcar spur + -ferous]

calceiform, calceolate Shaped like a shoe or slipper [< L calceus shoe]

calceous White [< L calx, calcis lime]

calciferous Lime-bearing [< L calx, calcis lime + -ferous]

calciform Shaped like a shoe or slipper, especially with a projection like a heel. [< L calx, calcis heel]

California bees Same as 'ginger-beer plant'

caligate Booted, sheathed by a veil, same as 'peronate' [< L caliga boot, especially a hobnailed boot worn by soldiers]

callose Hardened, thickened, possibly roughened [< L callosus < callus hardened skin]

callot, calotte The lid or cover of an ascus [< F. calotte skullcap]

callus In agaricology, a thin-walled, apical region of basidiospores which is more or less convex or even callously protected rather than truncate (Heim, 1931), cf 'germ pore'. [L , hardened skin]

Perilla Purple to Perilla Purple (R XXXVII)

British soldier *Cladonia cristatella* Tuck. or *C coccifera* L ex Willd , with the scarlet disc of the apothecia.

broad (Of gills) a relative term, opposed to narrow, determined by experience, see 'breadth'

bromatium The rounded swollen end of a hypha of an ant fungus used by ants for food [< Gr *brōma* food]

bronchomycosis Same as 'moniliasis'

Bronze Green (RC 287) Not matched in R, but a deeper, yellower Cerro Green and darker (R V)

Bronze Yellow (RC 34) Nearest to a more yellow Antimony Yellow to a brighter Yellow Ocher (R XV)

Bronzy Old Rose (RC 148) Coral Pink (R XIII) to nearly a pinker Etruscan Red (R XXVII)

brood bud (1) In lichens, same as 'soredium', (2) sometimes used for 'bulbil'

brood cell An asexual, propagative cell capable of producing a new bion, same as 'gonidium' or 'conidium' (old usage)

brood gemma A pluricellular, asexual propagative body without differentiation, separating from the parent and capable of developing directly to a new bion, same as 'gemma'

[illegible]

Brownish Drab (RC 302) Not Brownish Drab (R XLV) but nearer Army Brown (R XL) to Vandyke Brown (R XXXVIII)

[illegible]

Brown Lake (RC 336) Near Orange Rufous or Sanford's Brown (R XI)

brown oak Oak wood stained by *Fistulina hepatica* (Huds ex Fr) Fr

Brown Pink (RC 297) Not far from Cinnamon Buff (R XXIX) to Buckthorn Brown and Dresden Brown (R XV)

brown plaster mold *Papulaspora byssina* Hots

brunneous Brown, brownish, a general term with no exact equivalent in any color. [< L. *brunneus* brown]

brunnescent Becoming brown

brush cell Same as 'echinidium' (Romagnesi, 1944).

Brussels Code The 'Vienna Code' (1905) as supplemented by the action of the Fourth International Botanical Congress [illegible] in 1910, among the notable (including the Fungi), and the recognition of the 'type concept' of the 'American Code'.

bryicolous Living upon Bryophytes [< Gr. *bryon* lichen + *-colous*.]

bryophile, bryophilous Living on, or among, mosses [< Gr *bryon* moss + *-phile*, *-philous*]

B simplex factor. An antibiotic substance produced by *Bacillus simplex* Gottheil

b-spore. See 'beta spore'.

buckle Same as 'clamp'.

budding. A process of multiplication in unicellular fungi, spores, hyphae, etc., by which a new cell, spore, etc., developes from a small outgrowth or protrusion, as in the yeasts, *cf* 'fission'.

buff. Pale creamy gray to creamy yellow, nearest to Cinnamon Buff (R XXIX, MP 11 K 7). Buff of RC 309 is Warm Buff to Ochraceous Buff and toward Ochraceous Orange but not so orange in R XV

buffer See 'ostiole buffer'

buffer cells The first conidia in the chains of *Albugo* or *Cystopus* which serve to raise the epidermis, are usually larger in size than subsequent conidia and may not be capable of germination

building Poria *Poria incrassata* (B & C) Curt., the cause of a dry rot or the building rot

building rot The destructive American dry rot caused by the building *Poria*

bulb forms Swollen hyphal elements of *Ashbya Gossypii* (Ashby & Nowell) Guill (see Pridham & Raper, 1950).

bulbil A small schlerotium formed of a few layers of cells, bulbils are often present in large numbers (Eidam, 1883). [Dim of *bulb*]

bulbillate (Of the stipe) provided with a small or obscure bulb [< dim. of L *bulbosus* bulbous]

bulbillosis In *Rhacophyllus* forms of Agaricales, the formation of bulbils by the basidium instead of by basidiospores [< *bulbil* + *-osis*]

[illegible]

podos foot]

bulbosin, bulbosine Obs. A poisonous substance isolated from *Amanita phalloides* (Vaill ex Fr) Secr , etc., by Boudier (see Zellner, 1907)

bulbous. (Of the stipe) enlarged at the base (Pl V, Fig. 6), see also 'abruptly bulbous', 'clavate-bulbous' and 'round-bulbous'

bulbus. In Hymenomycetes, the swollen base of the stipe. [L., *bulb*]

bulgarcoerulein A blue pigment isolated from certain species of *Boletus* (Zellner, 1907)

caput, pl capita. A false head at the apex of a phialide consisting of spores formed by conidia which cohere when abstricted but which separate ultimately, as in Cephalosporium [L , head.]

carbonaceous, carbonous. (Of color) dark-colored, almost black, (of consistency) consisting chiefly of substances in which carbon predominates, black and brittle, charcoallike; cinderlike. [< L carbo, carbonis coal, charcoal]

carbonicole, carbonicolous Living on burned-over ground or on burned wood or charcoal [< L carbo, carbonis coal, charcoal + -cole, -colous.]

Cardinal Red (RC 112) Nearest to Spectrum Red or Scarlet Red (R I)

carinate. (Of spores) furnished with a keel, boat-shaped, cf. 'cymbiform', 'naviculate', 'scaphoid' [< L carina keel.]

carinato-plicate Plaited so that each fold resembles a keel.

cariose, carious Decaying [< L. cariosus < caries decay]

carlic, carlosic, carolic, and carolinic acids. Acids produced by Penicillium Charlesii G Smith

Carmine (RC 116). A redder Rose Color to a somewhat duller Rose Red (R XII)

Carmine Lake (RC 121) From Geranium Pink to more or less Rose Doree (R I)

Carmine Purple (RC 156) Not matchable in R, but near Spinel Pink (R XXVI) to a redder Rose Red (R XII)

Carmine Red (RC 113) Same as Carmine (R I)

carneous (Of color) flesh-colored (see 'incarnate'), (of consistency) fleshy

carnose, carnous Fleshy. [< L carnosus < caro flesh]

carnulose Somewhat fleshy

carotiform (Of cystidia, etc) carrot-shaped

carp-, carpo-, -carp Combining forms meaning fruit [< Gr karpos]

carpoboli Obs. Fungi that hurl their fruiting structures, such as Sphaerobolus [< carpo- + Gr ballein to throw]

carpogenic Giving rise to fertile cells, as in the Laboulbeniales [< carpo- + -gen]

carpogenous Living on fruit.

carpogon, carpogone, carpogonium, pl -ia Part of a procarp resulting in a sporocarp after fertilization, used by de Bary synonymously with 'ascogonium' and 'archicarp' in the Ascomycetes, but also of wider application in the fungi and even for other groups, i e., green plants. [< carpo- + Gr gonos progeny, generation.]

carpology The study of fruiting structures. [< carpo- + Gr logos discourse]

Carpomycetes, Carpomyceteae. Names sometimes given to the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes as a group, because of the production of fruit bodies, as contrasted with the Phycomycetes or Lower Fungi (Bessey, 1907).

carpophore. (1) The stalk of the sporocarp (Lagarde, 1906), (2) the term used by most French mycologists to include pileus, stipe and gills or tubes, etc , or the entire fruit body, of the higher fungi [carpo- + -phore]

carpophoroid More or less like a normal fruit body, perhaps undeveloped or aborted and usually sterile, possibly an atavistic, gasteroid aberration in a normally gymnocarpous, hemiangiocarpous, or pseudoangiocarpous species.

carposoma, pl -mata One of the nonfertile portions of the 'carpophore', or the carpophore in a young, nonfertile condition [carpo- + Gr sōma the body]

carpospore A spore borne in a cystocarp in the red algae, also, sometimes, any spore borne in a 'sporocarp'

Carrot Red (RC 55) From Apricot Buff (R XIV) to Zinc Orange (R XV) to Apricot Orange (R XIV).

Carthamus Red (RC 88). Tone 1 nearest to Rose Doree (R I), but less orange than in MP 1 L 11

cartilaginous (Of consistency of stipe, cortex, or cuticle), tougher than contiguous tissue but breaking like cartilage when bent, breaking with a snap [< L cartilago gristle]

cary-, carya-, caryo- A combining form meaning nucleus, preferred by many to 'karyo-' [< Gr karyon]

caryallagic Pertaining to that sort of reproduction in which there is nuclear change and which does not lead to clone formation, there are seven kinds of

caryogamic Pertaining to that type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear fusion is not immediately preceded or followed by nuclear reduction (Link, 1929)

caryogamy. As ordinarily understood, the fusion of two sexual nuclei, following plasmogamy, Vuillemin (1912) would use this term for "l'association de deux noyaux qui, soit juxtaposés dans un diplocyte, soit réunis sous une membrane nucléaire commune, fonctionnent synergiquement, tout en gardant leurs

Calopyrenomycetes Arnaud's name (1910) for the bright-colored Hypocreales, cf 'Phaeopyrenomycetes'.

calvescent Becoming bare or bald [< L calvescere to become bald]

calvous Naked, bare. [< L. calvus bald, without hair]

calyciform Cup-shaped [< L. calyx, calycis cup + -form]

calycular Cup-shaped

calyculate Bearing a cup

calyculus, pl -li (Of Myxomycetes) a cuplike or calyxlike structure at the base of the sporangium

calyptra Cap, hood [< Gr kalyptra veil]

calyptrate Bearing a cap or lid

calyptriform Shaped like a lid or candle extinguisher

calyx, pl -lices [L < Gr kalyx calyx of a flower]

cameline Camel-colored, tawny, near 'fulvous' [< L camelinus pertaining to a camel]

campanaceous Bell-shaped [< L campana bell]

campaniform Bell-shaped

campanulate (Of the pileus) bell-shaped or similar (Pl II, Fig 4)

campestral Growing in fields [< L campestris < campus field]

campulitropal, campulitropous Curved [Gr kampylos curved + tropos a turn]

campyl-, campylo- Bent, curved [< Gr kampylos]

campylidium, pl -ia Originally described as a new type of asexual fructification of certain lichens, but now known to be a fungous parasite of the lichen

campylotropal, campylotropous Curved

Canadian tuckahoe The sclerotium of Polyporus tuckahoe (Gussow) Lloyd, the same as 'stone fungus'

canaliculate (Of the stipe) furrowed or fluted, channeled [< L canalis channel]

Canary Yellow (RC 17) Barium Yellow to Amber Yellow (R XVI & MP 11 L 3)

cancellate Latticed as in Clathrus [< L cancellatus < cancellare to make like a lattice]

candicant Shining-white [< L candidus]

candicidin An antibiotic substance pro- [illegible]

candidous Shining-white

candle-snuff fungus Xylaria hypoxylon (L ex Fr) Grev.

canellaceous Resembling cinnamon in taste or shape (the rolls of bark) [< L dim of canna reed]

canescent. (Of a surface) covered with a hoary down, becoming gray or hoary. [< L canescere to grow white]

canker A disease of woody plants characterized by sharply delimited [illegible]

canous Hoary, gray. [< L canus hoary, ash-colored]

cantharelloid Shaped like Cantharellus, i e., more or less turbinate in form, vase-shaped [Dim of L cantharus drinking cup + -oid]

cap The pileus In combinations in which cap is used as an adjective, see 'pileic', 'pileo-', 'pilo-', etc.

caperatic acid A constituent of the lichen Parmelia caperata (L) Ach

capill-, capilla-, capillo- A combining form denoting hair. [< L capillus.]

capillaceous Slender, comparable to a hair

capillary. (Of the stipe) hairlike

capilliform Hairlike, 'filiform'

capillitium, pl -ia (Of Myxomycetes and Gasteromycetes, as Lycoperdon) sterile, threadlike tubes or fibers, mixed with the spores within the sporangium

capillus The diameter of a hair, 1/12 of a line, 1/144 or 0 00694 inch, or 176 μ (Linnaeus, 1770)

capitate (Of cystidia, spores, etc.) having a minute knob at the tapering apex (Pl XI, Fig 14) [< L capitatus < caput head]

capitate-incrusted (Of cystidia) with incrustation at the apex only, same as 'muricate' (Pl XII, Fig 8)

capitellate Diminutive of 'capitate'.

capitellum, pl -la A little head of any sort, perhaps bearing spores within or without

capitiform Shaped like a head, somewhat globose

capitulate Having a small head, 'claviform' (Pl XI, Fig 17)

capitulum, pl -la The globose, apical apothecium of the 'mazaedium' of the Caliciales (Coniocarpineae) of the lichens

capnodic, capnoid Smoke-colored, fumose [< Gr kapnos smoke]

capreolate Having tendrils or tendril-like structures [< L caper goat.]

Capri Blue (RC 226) Pale Nile Blue (R XIX) to Light Terre Verte (R XXXIII) rather than Capri Blue (R XX)

Capucine Lake (RC 55) Same as 'Carrot Red' (RC 55).

caput, pl capita. A false head at the apex of a phialide consisting of spores formed by conidia which cohere when abstricted but which separate ultimately, as in Cephalosporium. [L , head.]

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caryallagic Pertaining to that sort of reproduction in which there is nuclear change and which does not lead to clone formation there are seven kinds of caryallagic reproduction--'caryogamomiotic', 'caryomiogamic', 'caryomiotic', 'caryogamic', 'caryozeugotic', 'caryozeugolytic', and 'anomomiotic', cf 'acaryallagic' (Link, 1929) [< cary- + Gr allage a change]

caryogamic Pertaining to that type of *'caryallagic' reproduction in which* nuclear fusion is not immediately preceded or followed by nuclear reduction (Link, 1929)

caryogamomiotic Pertaining to that type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear fusion is followed immediately by nuclear reduction (Link, 1929) [< caryo- + Gr gamos marriage + meiōsis a lessening]

caryogamy. As ordinarily understood, the fusion of two sexual nuclei, following plasmogamy, Vuillemin (1912) would use this term for "l'association de deux noyaux qui, soit juxtaposes dans un diplocyte, soit réunis sous une membrane nucléaire commune, fonctionnent synergiquement, tout en gardant leurs

parties élémentaires distinctes," as distinguished from 'caryomixis'. [caryo- + -gamy.]

caryolytic. Relating to nuclear dissolution.

+ Gr meiōsis reduction + gamos marriage.]

caryomiotic Pertaining to that type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear reduction is not immediately preceded or followed by nuclear fusion (Link, 1929). [< caryo- + Gr meiōsis reduction]

caryomixis The actual fusion of two sexual nuclei, as distinguished from 'caryogamy' by Vuillemin (1912)

caryozeugolytic Pertaining to that type of 'caryallagic' reproduction in which nuclear separation occurs in the dicaryophase before fusion takes place (Link 1929). [< caryo- + Gr zeuxis a joining + lysis a loosing]

joining]

caryozeuxis The pairing of nuclei prior to copulation (Kniep, 1928) [caryo- + Gr zeuxis a joining.]

cassideous Helmet-shaped [< L cassis, cassidis helmet]

castaneous Chestnut-colored, S I, 10 is nearly the same as MP 7 E 10 and near Burnt Umber R XXVIII, Chestnut R II is more reddish and near to MP 7 L 10

cata-species (Of rusts) a name sometimes given to a species with all the stages but the pycnial.

catathecium Von Höhnel's term (1918)

of the fruit body, an inverted 'thyriothecium'. [< Gr kata down + thēkē case]

catenarin A metabolic product of Helminthosporium catenarium Drechs and other H spp

catenate. In chains (Pl. XIV, Fig 11) [< L. catena chain]

cateniferous Bearing chains [< L catena + -ferous.]

catenigerous. Bearing chains, producing chains [< L catena + genere to bear.]

catenulate. Formed in parts united or linked as in a chain (Pl XIV, Fig.11) [< L. catenula a little chain]

catenuliform Chainlike.

caterpillar fungus. A species of Cordyceps on caterpillars or other insect larvae.

catothecium. Same as 'catathecium'.

catotropic. (Of a hymenophore, etc), pointed downward, turned down. [< Gr. kata down + tropikos < trepein to turn.]

caudate. Tailed [< L. cauda tail.]

caul-, cauli-, caulo-, -caulous Combining forms meaning stem, stalk. [< Gr. kaulos stalk.]

caulescent. Becoming stalked [< L. caulis stem]

caulicole, caulicolous Growing on stems [cauli- + -cole, -colous.]

cauligenous, caulogenous On stems, arising from stems. [< cauli-, caulo- + Gr. (gen) < gignesthai to be born]

caulocystidium. A cystidiumlike cell on the stipe, numbers of which may form a sort of "skin" on the stipe of agarics (Buller, 1924) [caulo- + cystidium]

caulotrichome. A hairlike cell on the *stipe, a term suggested by Buller (1924)* as a more accurate term than

caustic (Of taste) biting, like cayenne pepper [< L causticus < Gr. kaustikos a burning]

cavernose, cavernous Having hollows, hollow [< L caverna < cavus hollow.]

cavitate Hollow.

cedar apple The gall-like hypertrophy of twigs of Juniperus caused by species of Gymnosporangium, which produce the telial stage--a stage of the apple rusts

Cedar Green (RC 283). Cedar Green (R VI) to Dark Cress Green (R XXXI).

cellar fungus Coniophora puteana (Schum. ex Fr) Karst

cellariole An enlarged storage cell with thin walls in certain Moniliales (Curzi, 1930). [< L cellarius a storeroom.]

cellular spore Obs. A 'sporidesm'

celluliform Cellshaped [< L. cellula a little storeroom + form.]

cellulin A carbohydrate found in Leptomitales, as "cellulin plugs" or pseudosepta in the hyphae.

center See 'receptive center', 'directive center'

centimeter. In the metric system, 0.01 meter, equal to 10 millimeters, approximately 2/5 inch (0.3937 in), abbreviation, cm.

centrifugal. Around the margin, developing from the center outward, directing or tending away from a center. [< L. centrum center + fugere to flee]

cep The edible Boletus edulis Bull. ex Fr. [< F. cèpe name of this fungus]

cepaceous Having the taste or smell of garlic or onions, 'alliaceous'. [< L cepa onion]

cepaeform. Onion-shaped. [< L. cepa onion + form.]

cephalodium A term first used by Acharius (1803) to designate certain globose lichen apothecia but now restricted to those gall-like outgrowths which are in organic connection with the thallus but which contain one or more algae of different type from the one present in the gonidial zone [< Gr. kephalē head.]

cephalophore A conidial fructification wherein the spores are held in a spherical mass by mucilage, i.e., in a 'cephalosporium' (Pinkerton 1936) [< Gr. kephalē head + -phore.]

cephalosporial Of, pertaining to, or possessing, 'cephalosporia'

cephalosporium, pl. -ia A spore ball, a spherical mass of spores held in mucilage, as in the genus Cephalosporium, etc

ceraceous Waxy [< L. cera wax]

cercidium The mycelium of some fungi, apparently obsolete. [< Gr kerkis small comb]

cerebriform Brainlike in appearance, convoluted [< L cerebrum brain + form]

cerebro-convolute Having brainlike folds

cerebroid, cerebrose (Of the surface of the pileus, spores, etc) convoluted like a brain

cereous. Waxy [< L cera wax]

cerinous (Of color) like yellow wax (see Wax Yellow R XVI, MP 11 L 4)

Cerise (RC 91) Between Scarlet Red and Scarlet (R I)

cernuous Nodding inclined, drooping [< L cernuus stooping]

ceruleous See 'caeruleous'

cerussate White, like white lead [< L cerussa white lead]

cervine. (Of color) fawn-colored (R XL, MP 14 A 7), (of cystidia, etc) horned, pronged [< L cervus deer]

cesious Same as 'caesious'

cespitose Same as 'caespitose'

cetraric acid The bitter principle of the lichen Iceland moss [Cetraria islandica (L) Ach]

cetrarin. Same as 'cetraric acid'

chaetomin. An antibiotic substance produced by Chaetomium cochliodes Palliser; highly effective against Gram-positive organisms

chain [illegible]

cha[illegible]

quinine

chalybeous Steel-colored, cf. Steel (MP 47 A 4), which is something near Deep Neutral Gray (R LIII) [L. chalybeius made of steel]

Chamois (RC 325) Same as Chamois (R XXX).

channeled Grooved, hollowed out, troughlike, 'canaliculate'

chantarelle The edible Cantharellus cibarius Fr

chartaceous Papery. [< L charta < Gr chartēs leaf of paper]

cheeseroom The old common name in some parts of England for the horse mushroom, also used for certain Boleti.

cheilocyst, cheilocystidium A cystidium occurring on the edge of a gill (Buller, 1924) [< Gr cheilos lip + kystis bladder]

cheilotrichome A hairlike cell on the edge of a gill, a term suggested by Buller (1924) as a more accurate term than 'cheilocystidium', but not recommended because of the established use of the word 'cystidium' for these structures [< Gr cheilos + thrix, trichos hair]

cheiroid Same as 'chiroid'

chermesine Crimson (between Pomegranate Purple and Bordeaux R XII, MP 5 J 6), 'purpureous' [< Persian kermes]

Cherry Red (RC 91) Between Scarlet-Red and Scarlet (R I)

Chessy Copper (RC 228) China Blue to Dark Chessylite Blue (R XX)

Chessylite (RC 228) China Blue to Dark Chessylite Blue (R XX)

chiastic (Of spindles of dividing nuclei) across the nucleus, perpendicular to the long axis [< Gr chiazein to mark crosswise]

chiastobasidium A type of 'holobasidium' which is constantly clavate and in which the nuclear spindles are placed crosswise at the same level (Juel, 1898), cf 'stichobasidium'

China Blue (RC 210) Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)

Chinese Orange (RC 57) Near Xanthine Orange (R III)

Chinese yeast Mucor Rouxii (Calm) Wehm and other fungi

chiroid Shaped like a hand, [< Gr cheir hand]

chironym A manuscript name

chirosporous Having spores shaped like

a hand, as in Cheiromyces.

chirotype The specimen upon which a manuscript name is based.

chitin. A nitrogen-containing [illegible] is a subject of controversy [< Gr. chitōn, tunic]

chitinoclastic Having the power of breaking up or digesting chitin, as certain chytrids [< Gr chitōn tunic + klastos broken]

chitinophilic (Of certain chytridiaceous fungi), growing upon such chitinous substances as insect skeletons, etc (Karling, 1945, 1946) [< Gr chitōn an outer covering + -philic]

Chitomycetes One of Van Tieghem's (1874, 1876) two divisions of the fungi in his "première combinaison," characterized as possessing mycelium, while the Gymnomycetes possessed a plasmodium

chitosan A nitrogenous sugar derivative, sometimes called 'mycosin', found in fungi (Zellner, 1907)

chlamydo-aleuria, chlamydo-aleuriospores Uninucleate or rarely binucleate, polymorphic spores, endogenous or [illegible]

chlamydospore (1) A thick-walled, [illegible] volume, found in almost all parasitic fungi (meaning probably parasitic upon animals), the formation of which is influenced by physicochemical factors of the medium (Grigoraki, 1936) [Gr chlamys, -ydos cloak + spore]

chlamydosporic Having chlamydospores, like chlamydospores

chlorellin A substance obtained from nutrient cultures of the green alga Chlorella, which shows antibiotic activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms

chlorine Greenish-yellow, flavovirent [< Gr chlōros green < chloē verdure]

chloromycetin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces Venezuelae Ehrlich et al

chlororaphin A green pigment produced by Bacillus chlororaphis [Pseudomonas chlororaphis (Guig & Sauv) Det Man 1930] [illegible]

choke A disease of grasses caused by Epichloe typhina (Fr) Tul

chondroid. (Of the strengthening strands of hyphae in lichens) hard and tough like cartilage [< Gr. chondros cartilage]

[illegible]

chrom-, chromo- A combining form meaning color [< Gr chrōma]

Chrome Green (RC 236). Near Dusky Bluish Green (R XXXIII), not Chromium Green (R XXXII)

Chrome Yellow (RC 20) Equals Lemon Chrome (R IV), light to deeper

chromidia Granules of trophochromatin which are extruded from the nucleus into the cytoplasm [< Gr chrōma color]

chromidia hypothesis The theory that the nuclei of rhizopods and other similar organisms contain idio- and trophochromatin, the latter of which is extruded into the cytoplasm as chromidia and degenerates or plays a dominant role in the differentiation of specialized structures (Karling, 1942)

chromidial stage A nuclear stage during which the trophochromatin is extruded into the cytoplasm (Karling, 1942).

chromidium A gonidium of lichens, i e., the algal component of the lichen thallus

chromoblastomycosis A skin disease in man caused by Hormodendron Pedrosoi Brumpt H compactum Carrión, and Phialophora verrucosa Thaxter

chromogen An organism imparting its own pigment to the substratum, artificial or natural (Ehrlich, 1941) [< chromo- + Gr (gen-) < gignesthai to be born]

chromogenesis. The production of color or pigment [< chromo- + Gr. genesis origin]

chromogen-hypha A pigmented hypha (Lohwag, 1941)

chromogenic, chromogenous Color-producing

chromomycosis Same as 'chromoblastomycosis'

chromoparous A term applied to bacteria that are colorless, but which excrete coloring matter (Beijerinck) [< chromo- + Gr. parechein to make]

chromophilous Deeply staining [chromo- + -philous]

chromophorous Containing coloring matter as part of the essential organization [chromo- + -phorous.]

chroolepoid. Covered with yellow scales, like the genus Chroolepis of the lichens

chrys-, chryso- A combining form meaning golden [< Gr chrysos gold]

chrysellous Golden-hued.

chryseous. Golden yellow (between Deep Chrome and Cadmium Yellow R III, MP 10 L 7), same as 'aureous'.

chrysochrous Having a yellow skin or pellicle [< chryso- + Gr. chroia superficial appearance, also skin or surface]

chrysogenin A yellow pigment, probably a quinol, produced by Penicillium chrysogenum Thom and P. notatum Westling, which shows no antibacterial properties

chrysogonidium, pl -ia A yellow gonidium of the lichens, as in Trentepohlia

chrysogonimus, pl -mi A layer of yellow gonidia in some lichens [< chryso- + Gr gonos progeny]

chrysophanic acid A yellow crystalline compound found in the wall lichen [Xanthoria parietinus (L) Beltr] also called 'parietin' and 'parietic acid'

chy

-phagous]

chytrid One of the Chytridiales [< Gr chytridion small pot]

chytridiaceous. Having the characteristics of the Chytridiales

cili-, cilio- A combining form meaning hair [< L cilium eyelash]

ciliate Fringed with hairs

ciliato-dentate Having teeth finely *'serrate', as if fringed*

ciliatulate Slightly ciliate [< L dim of cilium]

ciliiform Resembling cilia

ciliograde Moving by means of cilia [< cilio- + L gradi to walk]

ciliolate Having cilia [< L dim of cilium]

cilium, pl -ia A relatively short, vibratile, protoplasmic, swimming process with an elastic filament arising from a basal granule and surrounded by a cytoplasmic sheath, usually occurring in numbers and often in rows, in the lichens, a slender filament composed of a bundle of fibers on the upper surface or at the margin of the thallus Cilia and flagella are often confused [< L cilium eyelash]

cincinnal, cincinnate Curled, rolled around [< L cincinnus curl]

cineraceous, cinereous Ashy-gray, Cinereous (R LII, MP 35 A 3) is really a bluish gray, but to many it means something like Drab, Light Drab, or Drab Gray (R XLVI) [< L cineraceus < cinis ashes]

cinerescent Becoming ashen [< L cinerescere to turn to ashes]

cingula, pl -lae An annuliform structure

cingulum a girdle]

cingulate (1) Surrounded, bordered, (2) (of the annuliform structure on the stipe) having a true 'cingula',

cinnabar, cinnabarine Vermilion-red, between Scarlet and Grenadine Red of R I & II, between MP 2 G 12 and 2 I 12 [< L cinnabaris a pigment from the gum of the dragon's-blood tree]

cinnabarin An orange pigment isolated from Polyporus cinnabarinus (Jacq ex Fr) Fr

cinnamomeous Cinnamon-colored

cinnamon Properly, a light brown with a little pinkish (R XXIX, MP 12 E 7), but usually used as meaning Cinnamon Brown (R XV, MP 14 I 10), RC 323 same as R XXIX

circinate Coiled into a ring, or partially so [< L circinatus < Gr kirkinos < kirkos circle]

circinule A somewhat thick-walled, subspherical or irregular, or more or less

circulin An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus circulans Jordan, found to be effective against several Gram-negative plant pathogens

circum- A prefix signifying around, about [< L prefix]

circumambient Encircling [< circum- + L ambire to walk]

circumcinct Girded around [< L circumcingere to surround]

circumscissile (Of the volva) dehiscing as if cut circularly around, opening on

a circular or equatorial line (see Pl. VI, Figs. 4, 5, 6, & 7). [< circum- + L. scindere to cut]

circumvallate Surrounded. [< circum- + L vallum wall.]

cirrate, cirrhate. Curled. [< L cirratus curled < cirrus curl of hair.]

cirrhiferous, cirrhigerous, cirriferous Producing tendrils or tendrillike structures. [< L cirrus a natural curl + ferre to bear.]

cirrhose, cirrhous, cirrose. Curled, curly, having a tendril

cirrhus, pl -rhi, cirrus, pl -ri A tendrillike curl of exuded spores, 'spore horn' [L]

citriform Lemon-shaped [< L citrus the citrus tree + form.]

citrine A color, variously interpreted, the Citrine of Saccardo (S I, 24) is Lemon Yellow R IV and near MP 10 K 3, the Citrines R IV and MP 14 L 6 are *very olivaceous*

citrinin A phenolic carboxylic acid produced by Penicillium citrinum Thom and several species of Aspergillus, which is bactericidal almost exclusively against Gram-positive species

citromycetin A metabolic product of various species of Citromyces

cladogenous Borne on branches. [< Gr klados a branch + (gen) < gignesthai to be born]

clamp On the mycelium of Basidiomycetes, the small, semicircular, hollow pro-

clamp cell A term used inaccurately for 'clamp'

clamp connection *See 'clamp'*

Claret (RC 167) Not matched in R, but MP 3 K 4 is near it

clastotype. A fragment of a type specimen [< Gr. klastos broken + type]

clathrate, clathroid. Latticed [< L clathratus latticed]

clava, pl. -vae The club-shaped fruiting structure of certain fungi such as Cordyceps, etc [L , club]

clavacin An antibiotic substance produced by Aspergillus clavatus Desm and species of Penicillium, clavatin, claviformin, patulin, and expansin are the same

clavarialike, clavarioid Corallike, as in Clavaria

clavate. (Of the stipe) thick toward the base, like a club, (of basidia, cystidia, etc) thickened at the apex, club-shaped (Pl XI, Fig 10)

clavate-bulbous. (Of the stipe) having a bulb that tapers gradually upward

clavate type. One of Cunningham's three types (1946) of polyporaceous basidia,

dense palisade arranged irregularly and

clavatin Same as 'clavacin'.

claviform Club-shaped; 'capitulate' (Pl XI, Fig 17)

claviformin. Same as 'clavacin'.

clavillose Clubbed, markedly club-shaped.

clavoid. Clublike.

clavulate. Somewhat club-shaped

clavule. A club-shaped sporophore in certain fungi, as Clavaria.

clavus Obs An ergot disease in grasses, in which the young grains are aborted to club-shaped sclerotia.

clay-color. Ochraceous-cinnamon-brown (R XXIX, MP 13 J 8), 'argillaceous'.

Clear Light Violet (RC 189). Near Daphne *Red* (R XXXVIII)

cleavage plane (In the Mucorales) the plane of separation of the protoplasm between the columella and the sporogenous region by a peculiar process of

cleisto- A combining form meaning closed [< Gr. kleistos]

cleistocarp (noun). Same as 'cleistothecium'. [< cleisto- + Gr. karpos fruit]

cleistocarp (adj), cleistocarpous Having the ascocarp enclosed, the ascospores being freed by rupture or decay of the ascocarp, as in the Erysiphales, possessing a 'cleistothecium'.

cleistothecium, pl -cia. A closed *ascocarp, opening* by rupture, characteristic of the Erysiphales, a 'cleistocarpous' ascocarp. [< cleisto- + Gr thēkē a case to put anything in.]

clinidium, pl -ia In the lichens, a filament in a 'clinosporangium' from which 'clinospores' are abjointed (Minks, 1878) [< Gr. klinein to incline]

clinode A term proposed by Léveillé for the sporophores of the Uredinales.

clinosporangium, pl. -ia. In lower forms of the lichens for the most part, a minute conceptacle in which 'clinospores' are abjointed from 'clinidia' (Minks, *1878)*

clinospore. (1) In the lichens, a spore abjointed from a *'clinidium'* in a 'clinosporangium' (Minks, 1878),

(2) Vuillemin's term (1912) for a 'conidium' (ectospore) defined morphologically (see Falck, 1909).

clinosporidium, pl. -ia. Independent cell of a 'clinospore' (Minks, 1878) [< Gr klinein to bend + sporidium.]

clitocybin An antibiotic substance produced by Clitocybe gigantea (Fr) Quél

clitocyboid More especially of species of Tricholoma, having the gills subdecurrent or provided with a decurrent tooth so as to recall Clitocybe (J E. Lange, 1935)

clivose Hilly. [< L clivus hill]

clon, clone A plant group the members of which have been propagated asexually from a single original source, the subtransfers of an 'isolate' [< Gr klōn twig]

close (Of gills) halfway between crowded and subdistant, a relative term

closterospore. A multinucleate structure of the Trichophytoneae, perhaps a degenerated ascogonium or antheridium, [illegible] ... [illegible] spindle + spore]

clothing. Any surface covering of a fruit body or its parts, innate or superficial, such as bristles, hairs, fibrils, pubescence, tomentum, pulverulence, mealiness or scales

club fungi The Clavariaceae

clubroot A disease of crucifers caused by Plasmodiophora brassicae Woronin, cf 'anbury'

club stroma The clavate stroma of Xylaria

cluster cup The common name for the cupulate sort of 'aecium' or 'aecidium'

clypeate Buckler- or shield-shaped, having a 'clypeus'

clypeus A buckler- or shield-shaped stromatic tissue around the mouth of a perithecium of certain Sphaeriales, usually dark brown or black (Pl VII, Fig 11) [L , a round shield]

cm Abbreviation for 'centimeter'

co-, col-, com-, con-, cor- A prefix signifying with, together [L con-]

coacervate Heaped together [< co- + L acervatum heaped up]

coactate (Of surface) felted, fulled, essentially 'glabrous', but appearing matted-tomentose [< L coactus of close texture, close]

coadnate Cohering, connate, same as 'adnate'

coaetaneous Same as 'coetaneous'

coalesced, coalescent Running together [< L coalescens, < co- together + alere to nourish]

coarctate. Crowded, crushed together. [< L. coarctare to compress.]

Cobalt Blue (RC 220). Near Deep Bluish Glaucous to Greenish Glaucous-Blue or Bluish Gray-Green (R XLII), (RC 215), Light Glaucous-Blue to Porcelain Blue (R XXXIV).

cobaltine. (Color) cobalt-colored, light chalky-blue, more or less azure (between Cerulean Blue and Oxide Blue R VIII, MP 34 L 7)

cobwebby (Of the veil) composed of threads as fine as those of a cobweb.

coccidioidal granuloma Same as 'coccidioidomycosis'

coccidioidin A skin-testing antigen from cultures of the organism causing coccidioidomycosis

coccidioidomycosis An infectious disease of man, affecting various parts of the body, caused by Coccidioides immitis Rixford & Gilchrist

coccine Bright red, scarlet (R I, MP I L 12)

coccochromatic Having color distributed in granular patches [< Gr kokkos berry + chrōma color]

coccoid More or less minute-rounded

coccus A round bacterium or Schizomycete [< Gr kokkos berry]

Cochineal Carmine (RC 116) A redder Rose Color to a somewhat duller Rose Red (R XII)

Cochineal Red (RC 83) Nearest to Scarlet (R I)

cochleariform Spoon-shaped [< L cochlear < L cochlea snail + form]

cochleate (Of the pileus) twisted like a shell, shell-like, ear-shaped

code See 'American Code', 'Brussels Code', 'Paris Code', 'Vienna Code'

Co[illegible] ... [illegible]

coen-, coeno-, ceno- A combining form meaning common, shared in common, i e , multinucleate [< Gr koinos]

coenangium A coenocytic sporangium, in a generic sense [< coen- + Gr. angeion vessel]

coenobium A colony [< coeno- + Gr bios life]

coenocentrum (Of Albuginaceae) a small deeply staining body in the center of the oöplasm, which seems to attract the egg nucleus (Stevens, 1899) [< coeno- + Gr kentron point]

coenocyte A multinucleate cell, a protoplast in which the nuclear divisions have not been followed by cytoplasmic cleavage, cf. 'syncytium' Vuillemin

noun in apposition with the ...

palingenetic, prior to the origin of the group in question," i.e., for the Phycomycetes, cf. his 'apocyte' and 'diplocyte' [< coeno- + Gr. kytos a cell]

coenocytic Possessing a protoplast in which nuclear divisions have not been followed by cytoplasmic cleavage, hence, within the limits of the foregoing, multinucleate or without cross walls

coenogametangium A coenocytic gametangium of the Zygomycetes (Schussnig, 1948) [< coeno- + gamete + Gr angeion vessel]

coenogamete (Of Mucorales) a gamete with several nuclei, i.e., a 'gametangium' [coeno- + gamete]

coenogamy The union or fusion of coenogametangia (Schussnig, 1948) [coeno- + -gamy]

coenogony Multiplication and reproductive processes carried on through the agency of coenocytic elements [coeno- + -gony]

coenosporangium A coenocytic sporangium producing coenospores, as in the Zygomycetes (Schussnig, 1948) [< coeno- + Gr spora seed + angeion vessel]

coenospore A coenocytic spore (sporangiospore) formed in a coenosporangium, as in the Zygomycetes (Schussnig, 1948), or an oöspore (Langeron, 1945). [< coeno- + Gr spora seed]

coenozygospore Same as 'zygospore' (Langeron, 1945) [< coeno- + Gr zygos yoke + spora seed]

coenozygote (Of Mucorales) a zygote resulting from the union of 'coenogametes' (i e , gametangia) [< coeno- + Gr zygos yoke.]

coeruleous Same as 'caeruleous'

coerulescent Turning sky blue

coetaneous Of the same age, existing at the same time [< co- together + L aetas age]

coffeate. Coffeelike, shaped like a coffee bean [< coffea < Ar kahwah coffee]

coffeiform Coffee-bean-shaped

cognate Related

cohabitant Living together [< L cohabitare < co- + habitare to dwell]

coherent. (Of stipes) grown together, adhering [< co- + L haerere to adhere]

col- See 'co-'

-c(

colicine. An antibiotic substance produced by Escherichia coli (Migula) Castellani & Chalmers.

colistatin An antibiotic substance obtained from aerobic sporulating bacilli isolated from the soil.

collabent Collapsing, falling in (Pl VII, Fig 10). [< L collabi to fall in, collapse, totter]

collapsed. Sunken.

collar One of Gilbert's (1947) six annuliform structures, the result of the union of the marginal veil and the

collariate Collared, attached to a collar.

collarium, pl. -ia In Marasmius, a collar or ring about the apex of the stipe into which are inserted the inner edges of the gills, which therefore make no direct contact with the stipe.

collenchyma layer Ed Fischer's term (1884) for the endoperidium of Sphaerobolus (Gasteromycetes)

colliculose, colliculous Having little round elevations [< LL dim of L collis hill]

colliferous Bearing a collar, as the stipe of an agaric [< L. collum a neck + -ferous.]

col'

colored zone A zone in decayed wood consisting of an organized mass of pigmented hyphae located in the vegetative part of the hyaline mycelium (Hopp, 1938), cf 'pseudosclerotium'.

colorific (Of lichens) yielding a dye

color of the reverse. The color of a culture as seen from the underside of an agar slant or a petri dish

columbine Dove-colored, of the tint of a blue pigeon, according to Saccardo, near 'ardosiaceous'. [< L columbinus < columba dove]

columella, pl -lae A persistent, sterile, axial body within a sporangium or fruit body. [< L, dim of columen column]

columellate Bearing or possessing a 'columella'.

columnar Having the form of a column

com- See 'co-'

comate Shaggy with hairs. [< L. comatus < Gr. komē hair]

comb A movable, spongelike body, formed of fine, ligneous residues, chewed and cemented by the termites, which later sprouts to some termitophilic agaric when removed from the nest.

comestible Eatable [< L. comestus < com- + edere to eat.]

coı

commensalism. The state in which two organisms live in mutually beneficent relations, as in the lichens, 'mutualism', see MacDougal, 1918

commissure A path, cleft, seam [< L commissura a commissure, a joining]

commixt Mingled, intermingled [< com- + L miscere to mix]

comose Hairy [< L comosus < coma hair]

compact Close or firm in texture solid, fine-grained, often used in special senses, as, for instance, to mean with no openings or looseness detectable except with a lens of high magnifying power [< L compactus < com- + pangere to fasten]

compaginate Packed closely, joined tightly [< L compagina a joining]

compatible Sexually congenial, cross fertile, capable of cross fertility when mated one with the other [< com- + L pati to suffer]

compital Having sori at the junction of veins, etc [< L compitum, a place where crossroads intersect]

complanate Flattened, compressed [< L complanatus < com- + planus plane]

complicate Folded upon itself [< com- + L plicare to fold]

complicated (Of the fruit bodies of certain Hydnaceae, Polyporaceae and other Hymenomycetes) consisting of several

compound Composed of similar parts aggregated into a whole

compound spore Same as 'sporidesm'

compressed (Of the stipe, spores, etc) flattened lengthwise

con- See 'co-'

concatenate. In chains, 'catenulate' [< con- + L catena chain]

concave (Of the pileus) round-depressed like a bowl

concentric (Of zonation, etc) having rings or zones within one another in a series.

conceptacle. Any superficial cavity or locule opening outwards in which propagative cells are formed, —used for pycnidia, the ascus-bearing locule in certain myriangiaceous fungi, etc. [< L conceptaculum conceptacle]

cor

conchiform Shell-shaped

concinnous Neat, elegant [< L concinnus well adjusted.]

concolor, concolorous (Of gills, stipe, etc) of the same color as the pileus [< con- + L color tint]

concrescent Growing together [< L concrescere to grow together]

concrete United coalescent, grown together, more or less solidified [< L concretus a growing together]

conferted Closely packed or crowded [< L confertus stuffed or crammed together]

confervoid Composed of septate filaments with short cells, as in the old algal genus Conferva

confluent (Of flesh and stipe) running into one another, continuous into the trama of the pileus and of similar texture [< con- + L fluere to flow]

congener Another plant of the same genus [< con- + L genus, generis birth, kind, race]

congeneric Belonging to the same genus

congenial host A host that is sufficiently susceptible to a given parasite to allow of vigorous attack and copious spore production

congenital Grown to anything, of the same origin [< con- + L genere, gignere to bear]

congested Crowded [< con- + L gerere to carry]

conglobate (Of bases of stipes) collected into a fleshy mass [< con- + L globus ball]

conglutinate Glued together [< con- + L gluten glue]

congregate Crowded [< con- + L gregere to collect]

conidi-, conidio- A combining form signifying appertaining to conidia [< Gr konidion dim of konis dust]

conic, conical (Of the pileus, etc) more or less cone-shaped (Pl II, Fig 1) [< Gr kōnikos < kōnos peak]

conidial Of or pertaining to conidia, of the nature of conidia, bearing conidia, characterized by the formation of conidia

conidiangium A structure producing so-

called endoconidia; in Actinomycetes, the hyphal element forming 'microaleuria' [< conidi- + Gr. angeion vessel]

conidiated Fertilized or stimulated to form perithecia by conidia of proper sex reaction

conidiation. The fertilization of an ascogonium or stimulation of a perithecial primordium to form perithecia by conidia of the proper compatibility group (see Backus, 1939)

conididium, pl -ia A term proposed by Whetzel (1945) to designate all types of conidial fructification

conidiiferous Bearing conidia. [< conidium + -ferous]

conidiocarp A fruit body producing conidia or conidioid spores [conidio- + -carp]

conidioid Resembling conidia [conidi- + -oid]

conidiole A small conidium, usually borne on another, in Empusa, a secondary conidium

conidiome A conidia-bearing body

conidiophore A specialized hypha or sporophore bearing conidia [< conidio- + Gr phoros < pherein to bear]

conidiosporangium The conidiumlike or deciduous zoösporangium of certain of the Peronosporales

conidiospore Same as 'conidium'

conidium, pl -ia A term first used by Link, 1807 (1) A thin-walled,

conidium verum A spore which with others makes a hyaline or light-colored mass, and which is usually thin-walled, perhaps transversely but not longitudinally septate, usually formed at the apex of the tapering end of a conidiophore and readily deciduous (Vuillemin, 1910, see Mason, 1933).

conigenous Arising from, or living upon, cones [< Gr kōnos pine cone + -genous.]

coniocyst. A closed sporangium resembling a tubercle, containing a mass of spores. [< Gr. konis dust + kystos bladder]

Coniomycetes. Fries' term (1829) for a large group of the Fungi, which included certain present-day Phyllostictales (Sphaeropsidales) and Melanconiales, and the Ustilaginales and Uredinales.

conjugate. Joined, yoked, paired. [< con- + L jugum yoke.]

conjugate division, conjugate nuclear division. Simultaneous division of the paired sex nuclei, when a considerable development of the diplont takes place between plasmogamy and caryogamy, as in the Uredinales, the synchronous division of the dicaryon, dicaryotic nuclear division (Buller, 1941).

conjugate nuclei. Two nuclei that are associated with one another in one and the same cell and that divide simultaneously, with the long axes of their spindles side by side and parallel to one another, a dicaryon (Poirault and Raciborski, 1895).

conjugation The union of two 'isogametes', forming a 'zygote' which is usually a 'zygospore'.

conjugation tube A tube between two copulating cells, as in Oömycetes

conjuncture The line of reproductive structures, such as pycnidia, zygospores, etc , in the zone of merging hyphae from two sources (Goossens, 1928).

conk. A lumbermen's term for the fruit body of hymenomycetous wood-destroying fungi, chiefly polyporaceous or hydnaceous

connascent. Produced at the same time. [< con- + L nascere to be born]

connate (Of stipes) grown together. [< L connatus born together]

connective. (noun) Same as 'disjunctor'.

conoid Cone-shaped

consistency The firmness, density, or solidity of the tissues which compose the parts of a fruit body, etc

consociate Joined, associated [< con- + L. socius companion]

consortism The vital union of organisms each of which is dependent upon the other for its growth and well-being (Grisebach and Reinke, 1873), cf 'symbiosis', 'mutualism' [< L. consors < con- + sors, sortis lot]

consortium, pl -ia Concretely, the lichen structure in which an alga and a fungus live in that relation called 'mutualistic symbiosis', also often used, whether correctly or not, as a synonym of 'consortism'.

consortium theory. The theory of the lichen organization developed by van Tieghem (1874), de Bary (1879), and Reinke (1872, 1874), called also mutualistic symbiosis, according to which the fungus is supposed to live upon the assimilation products of the algal gonidia while the gonidia utilize the inorganic salts absorbed by the fungus from the substrate, with the result that both partners profit from the association and have formed a new systematic unity, cf 'helotism' (see Quispel, 1943).

conspectus A survey, general view [L]

conspurcate. Polluted. [< con- + L. spurcatus polluted]

constant Invariably present or always in the same condition.

constricted Drawn together, contracted [< L constrictus < constringere to draw together.]

constriction. Transverse contraction, (of spore formation) the process by which a spore is cut off by a narrowing of a hypha, conidiophore, etc

consubstantiate Of the same substance or nature [< con- + L sub- under + stare to stand]

contaminated. (Of cultures) not pure, (of seeds, etc.) infected on the outside [L. contaminatus < contaminare to contaminate]

contematose Obs Having a covering that is between bristly and aculeate (Lindley)

context. The inner or body tissue of a fruit body which supports the hymenophore in the larger and especially the pileate species of Hymenomycetes, the flesh of agarics and boletes,—used by some to apply only to the body substance of the pileus, by others to include the inner tissues of the stipe as well, often regarded as synonymous with 'trama'. [< con- + L texere to weave]

contingent Touching [< L contingere to touch]

cor[illegible]

contorted Twisted [< con- + L torquere to twist]

contracted-tufted. (Of the surface of the pileus of fleshy Hymenomycetes) hardly rimose-squamulose, but appearing as if the surface had become rimose by the contraction of the tomentum in such a manner that the fibrils are definitely tufted

convergent (Of the trama of gills) having hyphae such that in section they are seen to turn or curve inward to a median line [< con- + L vergere to incline.]

convex. (Of the pileus) regularly rounded, broadly obtuse (Pl. I, Figs 1 & 2).

convex-expanded. (Of the pileus) changing during growth from convex and tending toward plane, the margin often remaining decurved (Pl. I, Figs. 1 & 3)

convex-plane (Of the pileus) changing from convex when young to flat when expanded

convolute, convoluted Same as 'cerebrose', rolled around [< con- + L. volvere to roll]

Coppery Old Rose (RC 147) Not much different from Bronzy Old Rose (RC 148)

Coppery Orange (RC 56) Near Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

Coppery Orange Red (RC 56). Near Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

Coppery Red (RC 108) Not far from Carnelian Red (R XIV)

Coppery Yellow (RC 32) Sulphine Yellow to Orange Citrine (R IV)

coprinoid, Coprinus-type Having inequihymeniiferous organization and with the dimorphic or rarely more polymorphic basidia dispersed in a more or less regular manner in a regular pavement of pseudoparaphyses which support the basidia mechanically and act as spacemakers

coprinophilous Parasitic upon the genus Coprinus

copro- A combining form meaning dung, excrement [< Gr kopros]

coprobious Living on dung [< copro- + Gr bios life]

coprogen A growth factor present in dung, required by Pilobolus spp. (Hesseltine et al , 1953) [copro- + -gen]

coprophagous, coprophilous Dung-inhabiting fimicolous [copro- + -phagous, -philous]

coprophyte A dung-inhabiting plant, often used for 'saprophyte' [copro- + -phyte]

copulant A term used by Kniep (1928) to designate those elements which copulate, under the conditions of "sexuality" in such fungi as the Hymenomycetes in which there is no morphological distinction between the thalli which unite to form a dicaryon-thallus, regardless of whether the elements are nuclei, cells, or thalli [< L copulare to couple]

copulation The union or fusion of sexual elements, cf 'merogamy'

cor- See 'co-'

coracine Glossy-black, raven-black [< Gr korax crow]

coracoid Shaped like a crow's beak

coral fungi The Clavariaceae.

coralliform Corallike in form

coralline (Of form) corallike, (of color) Coral Red (R XIII, MP 2 I 10), according to Saccardo, same as 'incarnate'

coralloid Having the form or consistency

of coral,—especially of the Clavariaceae (Pl. III, Fig. 6)

coralloid development. In the Gastero- [illegible]

Coralloides Obs. Tournefort's genus (1694) for what has been called Clavaria since Linnaeus

Coral Red (RC 76). From Carrot Red to Carnelian Red (R XIV)

coral spot A branch disease of [illegible]

coral spot fungus Nectria cinnabarina (Tode *ex* Fr) Fr

corbicula (Of Uredinales) a paraphysis-like structure of the telium different [illegible]

apparently used by the author for the entire basketlike structure (Kuhnholtz-Lordat, 1941, 1944) [L , little basket]

corbiculate (Of telia and of Uredinales) provided with 'corbiculae', in a morphological or a taxonomic sense, respectively

cordate Heart-shaped [< L cor, cordis, heart]

coremial Like the genus Coremium, like a 'coremium'

coremioid Broomlike, like a 'coremium'

coremiospore One of a chain of spores formed in the caput of a 'coremium'

coremium, pl -ia *A fascicle of* conidiophores, as in the genus Coremium, a 'synnema' or, often, a looser fascicle (Pl VIII, Fig 6) [< Gr korēma filth, refuse, also, broom]

coriacellate Somewhat leathery [< L corium leather]

coriaceous, corious Of a leathery texture

Corinthian Red (RC 105) Not far from Deep Brownish Vinaceous (R XXXIX)

cork In the Scottish Highlands the name of Lecanora tartarea (L) Ach [Ochrolechia tartarea (L) Mass], the source of a crimson or purple dye by what seems to be essentially the 'archil' process, also called 'korker'

corneous Of a horny texture [< L cornu horn]

Cornflower Blue (RC 212) *Neropalin Blue* (R XXII) to a little lighter Paris Blue (R VIII)

corniculate Slightly or somewhat horned, having small horns [L corniculum little horn]

corniculate-pinnate. (Of paraphyses), having small hornlike or bristly projections, more or less like a bottle brush, see 'acanthophysis'

corniform Horn-shaped [L. cornu horn + form]

cornute. Horned, hornlike, (of aecia) hornlike, pointed, with the peridium made up of characteristically marked and imbricated cells and rupturing by longitudinal slits, 'roestelioid' (Pl. X, Fig 3)

cornutin. An alkaloid from ergots (Zellner, 1907).

coronate. Crowned (Pl XIV, Fig 10) [< L corona crown]

correct name The legitimate name of a taxon with a particular circumscription, *position, and rank (note to new Article* 8 bis, of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, Stockholm Congress, 1950)

corrugate (Of a surface) coarsely wrinkled or ridged [< L cor (con-) + rugare to wrinkle]

cortex The densely interlaced and more or less sclerotized outer layer or rind of a fruit body, the hyphal elements of which may be more or less modified (Lohwag, 1941), cf 'derm', 'cutis'. [L , bark]

cortical. Of the cortex *of fungi, or cortex* or bark of higher plants

corticate. Possessing a cortex or bark

corticicolous Living or growing on bark or cortex [< L. cortex bark + colere to inhabit]

corticin An antibiotic substance produced by Corticium sp

corticioid Having the characters of the genus Corticium, with the hymenial surface even, as contrasted with 'grandinioid', 'hydnoid', etc

corticole, corticolous Less correct variants of 'corticicolous'

cortina Formerly, the 'curtain', as hanging from the margin of the pileus, now, the inner or partial veil in some genera of agarics, the structure of which is cob- [illegible]

cortinate Provided with a cortina, or (of the stipe) covered by the residual threads of the cortina (Pl VI, *Fig* 1).

cortiniform (Of the annulus) more or less like a 'cortina'

corvine Pertaining to the raven or crow, hence, black [< L. corvus raven]

corylophillin Same as 'penatin'.

corynebacteria Bacteria of the family Corynebacteriaceae, containing the diphtheroid forms, supposedly closely related to the actinomycetes although not in the same order.

coscinocystidium. A pseudocystidium which is the protruding end of a 'coscinoid'

coscinoid A long, filamentous, brown [illegible] sieve.]

costa A ridge or rib [L.]

costate. Ridged, fluted (Pl V, Fig 3)

cottony (Of a surface) covered with a soft, cottonlike substance.

cotyliform Dish-shaped or wheel-shaped, with an erect or upturned border [< L. cotula (cotyla) < Gr kotylē cup, measuring vessel]

cotype Any specimen of the author's original type material when multiple, if no single specimen was designated as the 'holotype', apparently first used by C O. Waterhouse but first published by Oldfield Thomas (1893, p 242) accord- [illegible] use in mycological nomenclature

coumarin, coumarine, cumarin A compound formed by sweet clover and other plants, which has a characteristic odor, not much if any different from melilot

cramesine (Of color) mixed, varied [< Gr. krama mixture]

cramp balls The fruit bodies of Daldinia concentrica (Bolt ex Fr) Ces & de Not (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943), so called because in rural districts in England they were carried in the pocket as a charm against cramps

cratera A cup-shaped receptacle [< L crater < Gr. kratēr bowl, mixing vessel]

crateriform Goblet- or cup-shaped

Cream Yellow (RC 30) Nearly Naphthalene Yellow to Naples Yellow (R XVI)

Creamy White (RC 10) Just off a white to Cream Color (R XVI)

cremeous Cream-colored (R XVI, MP 9 D 2 S II, 27)

cremoricolor Cream color [L cremor thick broth, pap + color]

crenate (Of the edges of gills, the mouths of tubes, or the margin of the pileus) scalloped, round-toothed (Pl VII, Fig 7) [< L crena notch]

crenellate Same as 'crenulate'

crenulate Very finely 'crenate' (as seen under a hand lens) (Pl VII, Fig 8)

cretaceous (Of color or consistency) like chalk [< L cretaceus < creta chalk]

cribrate Same as 'cribrose'

cribriform. Having the form of a sieve, perforated with many small openings [< L cribrum sieve + form]

cribrose Sievelike, with sievelike markings,--sometimes used to describe the pitted-reticulate condition of the apex of the stipe of boletes resulting from the decurrence of the walls of the tubes [< L. cribrum sieve.]

Crimson Carmine (RC 159) Nearly Rose Color to a Tyrian Rose (R XII)

Crimson Lake (RC 163) Not matched in R, somewhat near Pompeian Red (R XIII) to a lighter Garnet Brown (R I)

Crimson Pink (RC 150) A deeper Hermosa Pink to Eosine Pink (R I).

Crimson Red (RC 114) Not matched in R, nearest to Nopal Red and Carmine (R I)

crinate, crinite Hairy, crested [< L crinitus covered with hair]

crispate, crisped (Of gills, etc.) finely curled or crinkled, as of gills of Trogia (Pl VIII, Fig 8) [< L crispus curly]

crista A ridge or crest, especially a ridgelike membrane running the length of the cell of such bacteria as Cristispira [L]

cristate Crested

cristiform Having the form of a crest

crocate Same as 'croceous'

croceous Saffron yellow (between Capucine Yellow and Orange Buff of R III MP 10 K 8)

crosier Same as 'crozier'

crottle A name used in Scotland for any lichen producing a dye for worsted and homespun cloths

crowded (Of gills) almost touching one another, conferted

crown See 'ascus-crown'

crown rust (Of oats) rust caused by Puccinia coronata Corda, because of the coronate teliospores

crozier Ascus crook, the crook or hook on ascogenous hyphae, prior to the formation of the asci, in Pyronema confluens Pers ex Tul and other Ascomycetes [Influenced by L crux cross < Ice krōkr crook]

cruciate (Of spores, or of the spindle in nuclear division of Plasmodiophoraceae, etc) having the general form of a cross [< L crux, crucis a cross]

cruciform Cross-shaped

cruciform division A supposedly primitive type of nuclear division, peculiar to the Plasmodiophoraceae, characterized by the formation of a cruciform spindle, 'protomitosis'

cruentate Bloody, bleeding, (of color) 'cruentous' [< L cruentatio (n-) < cruor blood]

cruentous (Of color) gory, dark purplish

red, the color of gore, according to Saccardo, the same as 'purpureous'.

Crushed Strawberry (RC 109). Nearly Shrimp Pink (R I) to nearly Light Coral Red (R XIII)

crustaceous Having a crust, crustlike [< L crusta crust]

crustaceous thallus In the lichens, a thallus that forms a flat crust on or in the substratum, adhering firmly by its entire lower surface so that it cannot be separated without injury, same as 'thallus lepodes'

crustiform Crustlike

crustose Forming a crust, having a crust, like a crust, in the lichens, closely attached to the substratum and usually *without distinct lower cortex*

crustuline Same as 'isabelline'

crypta A sleevelike formation around tree roots which provides shelter for certain scale insects living in epibiotic, symbiotic, or parasitic relation or a combination of these [L < Gr kryptos hidden]

crypto- A combining form meaning hidden, secret, covered [< Gr. kryptos]

cryptococcosis A subacute or chronic infection with a marked predilection for the brain and lungs but possibly involving the skin or other parts of the body, caused by Cryptococcus neoformans (Sanfelice) Vuillemin (Torula histolytica Stoddard & Cutler)

Cryptogams The lower of the two great groups of plants as divided by Linnaeus, [illegible]

[illegible] Cryptogams, the Bryophyta and Thallophyta, the latter of course including the Fungi

cteinomycetes, cteinophytes Fungi the influence of which on the host is chemical only [< Gr kteinein to kill + mycete, -phyte]

cteinotrophic (Of parasitism or parasites) destructive of entire plants or parts in the process by which the parasitic organism obtains its nourishment

cubiform Cubic, dice-shaped

cuboid Resembling a cube

cucullar, cucullate (Of the pileus or [illegible]

cucumeriform Cucumber-shaped [L cucumis cucumber + form]

cu[illegible]

cudbear Formerly, a dye prepared in [illegible]

product.

culmicole, culmicolous Growing on grass stems [< L culmus stalk + -cole, -colous]

culmorin. A nonpigmented substance produced by Fusarium culmorum (W Smith) Sacc

cultrate, cultriform. Knifelike, knife-shaped [< L culter knife]

culture (1) The process of securing the [illegible]

cumarin See 'coumarin'.

cumulate Heaped up, massed [< L. cumulus a heap]

cuneate Wedge-shaped [< L. cuneus a wedge]

cuneiform Shaped like a wedge

cuniculate Pierced with a long, deep passage at one end [< L cuniculus rabbit burrow]

cup fungi The Pezizaceae

cupreous, cuprine (Of color) coppery, between Dragon's-Blood Red (R XIII) and Vinaceous Rufous (R XIV). MP 4 I 11. [L cupreus coppery]

cupular, cupulate Having a cupule, shaped [illegible] ula [illegible]

cupule A small cup [< L cupula]

cupuliform Shaped like a small cup

cupuloid More or less cup-shaped

Currant Red (RC 115) Not matched in R, but between Carmine and Nopal Red (R I)

curtain Same as 'cortina', *in the older sense*, the veil ruptured at its connection with the stipe and hanging from the margin of the pileus as a shreddy membrane

cuspidate (Of the pileus or cystidia) tipped with a prominent sharp protuberance or point [< L cuspidatus < cuspis point]

cuti-, cuto-, cutic- A combining form meaning skin [< L cutis]

cu[illegible]

cuticula. Fayod's term (1889) for the pileic membrane [L.]

cuticula cellu'osa A cuticula that is pseudoparenchymatous in structure.

cuticula densa A cuticula formed only by the more dense, superficial felting of unmodified hyphae of the pileic flesh.

cuticula hymeniiformis A cuticula consisting of clava'e elements in a palisade

cuticula primordialis The protective membrane of young stages.

cuticula regularis A cuticula consisting of hyphae very little thicker or more swollen than those of the context

cuticula viscosa A cuticula with hyphae more or less gelatinous and in general originally extending perpendicular to the surface.

cuticularized, cuticulate Having a firm covering or cuticle

cutis A layer covering the pileus or stipe, which consists of compressed hyphae running periclinally, giving a smooth or 'glabrous' appearance macroscopically (Lohwag, 1937), a layer consisting of epicutis and subcutis, constituted of hyphae derived from the cells of the flesh or context (Gilbert, 1947), cf 'derm' [L , skin.]

cyaline Same as 'cyaneous'

cyan-, cyanei-, cyani-, cyano- A combining form denoting a dark blue substance [< Gr kyanos]

cyaneous Dark blue, S II, 41 is near Eton Blue R XXII or Paris Blue R VIII and near MP 36 J 8

cyanescent Turning dark blue

cyanophilous (Of tissue) readily absorbing a gentian-blue dye [cyano- + -philous]

cyathiform Shaped like a cup but with a flaring margin [< Gr kyathos cup]

cycloheximide An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces griseus (Krainsky) Waks & Henr

cyclomycoid Having the hymenophore concentrically lamellate, as in the genus Cyclomyces

cygneous Curved like a swan's neck [< L cycnus < Gr kyknos swan]

cylindraceous More or less cylindric

cylindric, cylindrical (Of the stipe, spores, etc) of the same diameter throughout the length (Pl XIV, Fig 6) [< Gr kylindrikos < kylindros < kylindein to roll]

cymatium Wallroth's term (1831) for 'apothecium'

cymbaeform, cymbiform Boat-shaped cf 'carinate', 'navicular', 'scaphoid' [< L cymba < Gr kymbē boat]

cyme A cluster of determinate or centrifugal type, especially a broad or flattened one [< Gr kyma a wave, sprout]

cynodontin Produced by Helminthosporium Cynodontis Marignoni

cyphella (Of lichens) a circumscribed pit in the rind on the under surface of the thallus (Acharius, 1810). [< Gr kyphella the hollow of the ear.]

cyphellate. Marked with cyphellae.

Cyprus Green (RC 264). From between Rivage Green and Mineral Green (R XVIII) to darker shades, and (RC 284), almost Yew Green (R XXXI) to darker.

cyprus powder. A hair powder of the 17th century in France made from the lichens Evernia prunastri (L) Ach , Physcia ciliaris (L.) Ach. [Anaptychia ciliaris (L) Koerb] or Usnea spp , which possessed the property of adsorbing perfumes.

cyst-, cysto-, -cyst Combining forms meaning pouch, bladder [< Gr kystis]

cyst A sac or cavity, especially, a spore-bearing structure in the Myxobacteriales or certain lower fungi, also, in Ravenelia and Uromycladium, the sterile cell on the lower side of the spore body or headlet

cystidiate Having cystidia

cystidioid Resembling cystidia.

cystidiole (In Hymenomycetes) a sterile basidium, obtuse or acuminate, arising from the same hymenial level as the basidia and projecting little beyond the hymenial level, and not becoming enlarged (Bourdot, 1911)

cystidium, pl -ia A large, sterile cell, situated between the basidia and usually projecting beyond them (Pls. XI & XII), cystidia are hyaline or light-colored, never dark brown or black even in KOH, cf 'seta' Buller (1924) would define a cystidium as "any hairlike cell which is not a basidium or a paraphysis and which freely projects from the cell layer that covers the top of the pileus, the sides or edges of the gills, or the stipe " He would distinguish 'pilocystidia', 'cheilocystidia', 'caulocystidia', 'pleurocystidia' Romagnesi (1944) defines a cystidium as a sterile cell morphologically and usually chemically differentiated, found on the faces of lamellae as contrasted with 'hairs', which are differentiated sterile cells that are never found there except perhaps by invasion Lohwag (1932) distinguishes 'hymenial' and 'tramal cystidia' Cystidia were discovered and figured by Micheli (1729) and were named by Léveillé (1837) See Singer, 1949

cystochroic Having pigment in the cell vacuoles (Corner, 1950) [cysto- + Gr. chroia color]

cystophore A stalk that bears a cell or cyst [cysto- + -phore]

cystosorus A more or less compact aggregate of cysts or resting spores, as in the Woroninaceae (A Fischer) [< cysto + Gr. sōros a heap.]

cystospore (1) A spore borne in a 'cyst', (2) (of Chytridiales) an encysted zoöspore [cysto- + spore]

red, the color of gore, according to Saccardo, the same as 'purpureous',

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Cryptogams The lower of the two great

Cryptogams, the Bryophyta and Thallophyta, the latter of course including the Fungi

cteinomycetes, cteinophytes Fungi the influence of which on the host is chemical only [< Gr kteinein to kill + mycete, -phyte]

cteinotrophic (Of parasitism or parasites) destructive of entire plants or parts in the process by which the parasitic organism obtains its nourishment

cubiform Cubic, dice-shaped

cuboid Resembling a cube

cucullar, cucullate (Of the pileus or spores) hood-shaped, hat-shaped with a rolled-up border on the lower edge, as in the spores of Ascoidea (Pl XIV, Fig 9 [< L cucullus hood]

cucumeriform Cucumber-shaped [L cucumis cucumber + form]

cucurbitiform (Of cystidia) long gourd-shaped, ventricose below, with long neck or snout, same as 'ventricose-rostrate', 'sicyoid' and 'lageniform', unless one chooses to make distinctions on the length of the neck or prolongation, cf 'utriform' (Pl XI, Fig. 8) [< L. cucurbita gourd]

cudbear Formerly, a dye prepared in

product.

culmicole, culmicolous Growing on grass stems [< L culmus stalk + -cole, -colous.]

culmorin A nonpigmented substance produced by Fusarium culmorum (W Smith) Sacc

cultrate, cultriform. Knifelike, knife-shaped [< L culter knife]

culture (1) The process of securing the growth of fungi or other microorganisms upon artificial media or of parasitic organisms upon plants. (2) The organism or organisms resulting from the culturing process See 'pure culture', 'gross culture', 'accumulation culture'

cumarin See 'coumarin'.

cumulate Heaped up, massed [< L cumulus a heap]

cuneate Wedge-shaped [< L cuneus a wedge]

cuneiform Shaped like a wedge.

cuniculate Pierced with a long, deep passage at one end [< L cuniculus rabbit burrow]

cup fungi The Pezizaceae

'aecidioid' (Pl X, Fig 1) [< L cupula a little cask]

cupule A small cup [< L cupula]

cupuliform Shaped like a small cup

cupuloid More or less cup-shaped

Currant Red (RC 115) Not matched in R, but between Carmine and Nopal Red (R I).

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cuti-, cuto-, cutic- A combining form meaning skin [< L cutis]

cuticle (Of the pileus or stipe) a differen-

for a tissue that is not precisely homologous with the similarly placed tissue in Fungi Cf 'cutis', 'pellicle', 'epithelium' [L cuticula skin]

debilitate Weakened [L. debilitatus weak]

debris. The mixture of fallen leaves, twigs, wood, etc , covering the forest floor.

decamerous Having the parts in tens [< Gr deka ten + meros part]

decemfid. Divided into 10 parts [< L decem ten + findere to split]

deciduous Soon falling, not persistent [< L decidere to fall off]

declinate Bent or curved downward or forward [< de- down + L clinare to lean]

declivate, declivous Sloping [< L declivus sloping]

decolorate. Without color, having lost its color

decomposed (Of the cortex in lichens) having the hyphae gelatinous and indistinct, having 'amorphous hyphae'

decompound Several times divided or compounded

decorticate, decorticated (Of dead wood) destitute of bark [< de- + L cortex, corticis bark]

decumbent (Of the stipe) having the lower end lying against the substratum [< L decumbere < de- down + cubare to lie down]

decurrent (Of gills or tubes) descending down the stipe (Pl I, Fig 7) [< L decurrere to run down]

decursive Same as 'decurrent'

decurved (Of the margin of the pileus) bent down

dedalenchyma See 'daedalenchyma'

dediploidization "The production of haploid cells or hyphae by a dikaryotic diploid mycelium or by a dikaryotic diploid cell" (Buller, 1941), opposite of 'diploidization'

Deep Bistre (RC 303) Same as Snuff Brown (R XXIX)

Deep Cadmium Yellow (RC 48) Light Orange Yellow to between Capucine Yellow and Orange (R III)

Deep Carmine (RC 112) Nearest to Spectrum Red or Scarlet Red (R I)

Deep Carmine Violet (RC 174) Vinaceous Purple to Neutral Red (R XXXVIII)

Deep Cerise (RC 123) Eosine Pink to Begonia Rose (R I)

Deep Light Violet (RC 190) Light Perilla Purple to Perilla Purple (R XXXVII)

Deep Lilac Rose (RC 151) Almost Geranium Pink to a redder Rose Doree (R I)

Deep Orange Cadmium (RC 50) A brighter Xanthine Orange or a duller Cadmium Orange (R III) to a paler and duller Orange Chrome (R II)

Deep Purple (RC 185) Between Deep Livid Purple (R XXXVII) and Dahlia Purple (R XII)

Deep Rose Pink (RC 120) Alizarine Pink to Old Rose (R XIII), rather than Deep Rose Pink (R XII)

deer balls Fruit bodies of species of Elaphomyces, 'Lycoperdon nuts', 'harts' truffles'

definite Precise, of a certain number, clearly outlined, possibly with delimiting tissues, etc.

defixed Immersed

deflexed Same as 'decurved'

defluent Flowing down [< L defluare to flow down]

defossate Dug, hidden [< de- + L fossa < fodere to dig]

dehiscence The manner in which a structure or organ, closed at first, opens when mature, by a pore or slit, or by tearing into parts [< L dehiscere to split open, to gape]

dehiscence papilla Same as 'exit papilla'

dehiscent, dehiscing Opening by a split or pore

Delft Ware Blue (RC 210) Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)

delineate Lined, figured [< L delineare to sketch out]

deliquescent Dissolving, liquefying, or melting away, (of gills) absorbing water and dissolving at maturity, as in the genus Coprinus [< L deliquescere to melt, dissolve]

delitescent Hiding [< L delitescere to hide away]

deltoid Delta-shaped, triangular [< Gr delta]

dematioid, Dematium-like Black and cobwebby, with a dark felted layer of hyphae, as of 'sooty molds'

demicyclic (Of the Uredinales) having a life cycle that lacks only 'uredia'

dendri-, dendro-, -dendron Combining forms meaning tree [< Gr dendron]

dendriform Branched like a tree

dendritic Having a branched appearance

dendroid Treelike, having lateral branches

dendrophysis The paraphysoid structure of Cyphellaceae Aleurodiscus, etc , which is thick or thin walled and covered throughout or in spots with crowded, generally branched, spines of variable length (Pl XII, Fig 12) [< dendro- + Gr physis nature < phyein to produce]

denigrate. Blackened [< de- + L niger black]

dentate (Of gills) toothed on the edge (Pl VII, Fig 1) [< L dentatus < dens, dentis tooth]

denticula, pl -ae, denticule (1) A small tooth, as in certain hymenomycetous forms, (2) the bearer of a 'pseudo-conidium' [L dim of dens tooth]

-cyte A suffix meaning cell [< Gr kytos]

cyt-, cyto- A combining form denoting a hollow vessel, hence, a cell [< Gr kytos]

cytochroic Having pigment in the cytoplasm (Corner, 1950) [< cyto- + Gr chroia color]

cytogamous autogamy Copulation of cells of the same individual (gametes, gametangia, or vegetative cells), either isomorphic or anisomorphic (Kniep, 1928), more or less the same as Hartmann's 'pedogamy'

cytogamy The union of cells in the sexual process (Kniep, 1928), 'plasmogamy' [cyto- + -gamy]

cyt[illegible]

cyt[illegible]

cytolytic Pertaining to 'cytolysis'

D

dacrymycetaceous Of, or pertaining to, the Dacrymycetales or Dacrymycetaceae, having the characteristics of the order, [illegible] meiosis

dacryoid (Of spores or cystidia) rounded at one end and more or less pointed or narrowed at the other, similar to 'lachrymiform' or 'lacrimoid', not far from 'pyriform' (Pl XIII, Fig 4) [< Gr dacryon a tear]

dactyline, dactyloid Divided into structures like fingers [< Gr daktylos finger]

dactylorhiza Same as 'finger-and-toe' or 'clubroot', see also 'anbury' [< Gr daktylos finger + rhiza root]

daedalenchyma, dedalenchyma The sterile tissue (of a Tuber), making up not only the venae (? externae) but also a part of the peridium (Tulasne, 1851) [< Gr Daidalos Daedalus, builder of the labyrinth in Crete + enchyma infusion]

daedaleoid, daedaloid Having the mouths of the tubes elongate and sinuous, as in Daedalea, having the characters of Daedalea (Pl VIII, Fig 2)

damping-off A disease of seedlings that causes necrosis of tissues at the soil level or may even prevent emergence of the seedling

damping-off fungi Fungi that cause damping-off, such as species of Fusarium, Pythium, Phytophthora, and Rhizoctonia (Corticium)

Dangeardian caryogamy, Dangeardian fusion Fusion of the two conjugate nuclei in the young ascus or basidium.

Dangeardian element The binucleate cell which is the origin of the crozier initial in many Ascomycetes (Chadefaud, 1944)

Dangeardian hook. Same as 'crozier'.

D[illegible] mycetes

dangeardium The structure in which caryogamy and meiosis take place, that is, the ascus, basidium, and protobasidium (Moreau, 1949)

Dark Chocolate Brown (RC 342) Not matchable in R, but nearest to a browner Auburn (R II) to deeper Chestnut Brown (R XIV)

Dark Drab Green (RC 237) Equals American Green (R XLI).

Dark Dull Green (Chrome Green) (RC 236) Near Dusky Bluish Green (R XXXIII), not Chromium Green (R XXXII)

Dark Fawn (RC 307) Cinnamon to Sayal Brown (R XXIX)

Dark Grey Green (RC 277) About Asphodel Green to Leaf Green (R XLI).

Dark Indian Red (RC 338) Onion-Skin Pink (R XXVIII) to Hay's Russet or Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

dark mildew Same as 'sooty mold'

dark-monilioid Same as 'dermatioid'

Dark Neutral Tint (RC 346) Chaetura Drab to Chaetura Black (R XLVI)

Dark Old Rose (RC 149) Alizarine Pink to Old Rose (R XIII), somewhat deeper than Lilac Rose (RC 152)

Dark Purple (RC 191) Dull Dark Purple to near Dark Maroon Purple (R XXVI)

Dark Sage Green (RC 282) Tone 4 nearest to Dark Dull Yellow-Green (R XXXII)

dark veins The 'venae internae' of the Tuberales

Dark Violet (RC 193) Near Anthracine Purple (R XLIV)

Dauphin's Blue (RC 203) Slate Violet (2) (R XLIV)

de- A prefix signifying down, down from, away, off [L]

Dead Leaf (RC 321) Orange Cinnamon (R XIX) to Cinnamon-Rufous (R XIV).

dead-man's cap An old word for 'punk', 'conk', 'touchwood', 'spunk'.

dead-man's fingers The fruit bodies of Xylaria

dealbate Whitened [< de- + L. albus white]

death-cap, death-cup The fruit body of the highly toxic Amanita phalloides (Vaill ex Fr) Secr , and A brunnescens Atk , if this American form is different from the European

dev [illegible]

deviation culture   See 'abkultur'

devil's cigar   Urnula geaster Peck

devil's horn   Same as 'stinkhorn'.

devil's snuffbox   A puffball

devil's stinkpot   Same as 'stinkhorn'

Devon (RC 338)   Onion-Skin Pink (R XXVIII) to Hay's Russet or Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

dextrorse   Rising toward the right, from left to right, clockwise   This definition, as understood by such later botanists as Hooker, Gray, Darwin, is from the point of view of the observer facing the coil nearest to him, in relation to his own right and left hands   The earlier botanists (Linnaeus, the deCandolles, etc) took the point of view of the axis of the plant looking outward, and hence understood the term in precisely the opposite sense   [< L dexter right + vortus < vertere to turn]

di-, dis-   A prefix denoting two, twice [< Gr dis twice]

dia-, di-   A prefix denoting through, during, over, across   [< Gr dia through]

diablastesis   A special type of growth from the hyphal layer of certain lichens, resulting in a parenchymatoid structure (Minks, 1878)   [< dia- + Gr blastos sprout]

diagnosis, pl -noses   (1) A distinctive description of an organism or a taxonomic group, especially the first one, (2) a determination of the identity of an organism or a disease   [< dia- + Gr gnōmai to know]

diamesogamous   Fertilized by means of some external agent, such as insects, as in the mixing of pycnial fluids of the Uredinales by insects   [< dia- + Gr mesos middle + -gamy]

diaphanous   Transparent or nearly so [< dia- + Gr phainein to show]

diaphragm   A membrane separating the gleba from the sterile base in some species of Calvatia and Lycoperdon (Gasteromycetes)

diapodium, pl -ia   That type of sympodial development in which protoplasm is forced into terminal organs from a generator cell, which is thereby left empty, as in certain Oomycetes and Heterobasidiomycetes (Lohwag, 1926)

dia[illegible]

dia[illegible]

[illegible]

dicaryon, pl -ya   The binucleate condition [illegible]

dicaryon mycelium   A mycelium in which the cells contain two haploid nuclei, or dicarya, 'dicaryophyte'
This term is used by many to emphasize the distinction between this stage and the stage in which the cells contain a single diploid nucleus, although Buller (1941) makes the term the same as 'diploid mycelium'

dicaryophase   The phase characterized by the 'dicaryon' in Buller's terminology (1941), the equivalent of 'diplophase', but this sense is not acceptable to many [< di- two + Gr karyon kernel + phainein to make to appear]

dicaryophyte   The 'dicaryophase' of the Basidiomycetes (the secondary [illegible]

Ascomycetes --avoided by Buller (1941) because it is suggestive of 'sporophyte', which is of questionable applicability in the Fungi

dicaryophytic   Containing conjugate nuclei, as in the bisexual or secondary mycelium of Hymenomycetes or the ascogenous hyphae of Ascomycetes

dicaryospore   A binucleate spore of the 'dicaryophase', as an aeciospore (Lohwag, 1941)

dicaryotic   Of, referring to, or possessing a 'dicaryon' cf 'diploid', (of mycelium), bisexual, consisting of dicaryotic cells, secondary

dicaryotic cell   Same as 'diploid cell' in Buller's terminology (1941)

dicaryotic diploid cell   "A cell that contains two nuclei, (n) + (n), one derived from one parent and the other from the other parent" (Buller, 1941)

dicaryotic fruit body   Same as 'diploid fruit body' in Buller's terminology (1941), but not accepted as the same by others

dicaryotic nuclear division   Same as 'conjugate nuclear division' (Buller, 1941)

dicaryotization   The process of making a structure 'dicaryotic' (Linder, 1940), same as 'diploidization' (Buller, 1941)

dicaryotize   Same as 'diploidize' (Buller, 1941)

dich-, dicho-   A combining form meaning in two, asunder   [< Gr dicha]

dichophyseate   Provided with dichophyses

dichophysis, dicophysis, pl -physes   In

denticulate. Having small teeth

denticuligerous Bearing little teeth [L denticula little tooth + gerere to bear]

dentigerate, dentigerous Bearing teeth

denudate Denuded, bare [L denudare to lay bare]

denuded (Of the pileus or stipe) naked or glabrous through loss of the scales, flocci, and similar structures

depauperate Undeveloped or poorly developed because of lack of favorable conditions [< de- + L paupere to impoverish]

dependent Hanging down [< L dependere to hang down]

deplanate Flattened [< L deplanare to make flat]

de [illegible]]

derased Rubbed off, smooth [< L de- + radere to scrape]

derm-, dermato-, -derm Combining forms meaning skin [< Gr derma, dermatos]

derm A generic term for covering or clothing tissues, the elements of which are directed anticlinally (Lohwag, 1941), [illegible]

dermal Of, composed of, or pertaining to 'derm'

dermatine (Of such plants as lichens) living on bark or epidermis

dermatobasidium, pl -ia A basidium found in the dermal structures of hymenomycetes, especially upon the stipes of boletes and agarics

dermatocyst, dermatocystidium A pseudocystidium (defined as a hymenial element) found in the dermal regions of Hymenomycetes (Fayod, 1889)

dermatogloeocystidium A gloeocystidium on the surface of the pileus (Lohwag, 1941), same as 'pileogloeocystidium'

dermatoid Skinlike in function or appearance

de [illegible]

dermatophyte A dermatophytic fungus, a member of the Moniliales (Hyphomycetes, etc)

dermatophytic Parasitic upon the skin of man and other animals

dermatophytosis A disease in man, such as ringworm, athlete's foot, etc , of which a 'dermatophyte' is the cause

dermatopseudocystidium A pseudocystidium found in the dermal structures of Agaricales.

dermatopseudoparaphysis A paraphysislike hyphal end found in the dermal structures of the hymenomycetes, especially in the glandules on the stipes of Boleti

dermatosetula. A setalike structure in the dermal layer.

dermocybin The coloring material in certain agarics

derumpent Breaking [< de- down + L rumpere to break]

descending (Of a marginal veil) in the young stage, having the marginal attachment below the level of its stipe attachment, an annulus formed from it is called 'superior'.

desciscent Leaving, deviating [< L. desciscere to depart, deviate]

desert lichen The supposed manna of the Israelites, Lecanora esculenta Eversm

desquamate Rubbed off, not scaly [< de- *from* + L *squama a scale*]

desquamating Scaling off

desquamation The scaling off of the cuticle

destroying angel The fruit body of the highly toxic, white Amanita verna (Lam ex Fr) Pers ex Vitt or A virosa Lam ex Secr

detergible Removable, breakable [< L detergere to wipe off]

determinate Having a fixed, definite limit

determination The assignment of a plant to its correct place in the classification

determinator In the case of heterothallic Ascomycetes, in which each haploid mycelium contains potentialities of both [illegible] 29,

de [illegible]

deustate, deustous As if scorched [< L deurere to burn up]

[illegible] dermatobasidia,

deuterogamy Any one of the secondary processes of fertilization or secondary pairings which replaces or compensates for the suppression of copulation of gametes or 'merogamy', cf. 'spermatization', 'diploidization', 'conidiation' [Gr. deuteros second + -gamy.]

deuterogonidium A gonidium in the second generation of a transitional series [Gr. deuteros second + gonidium]

Deuteromycetes Another name for the Fungi Imperfecti.

development For types of development in the Gasteromycetes according to Cunningham, see 'lacunar', 'coralloid', 'pileate', 'multipileate'

deviation culture See 'abkultur'

devil's cigar. Urnula geaster Peck.

devil's horn Same as 'stinkhorn'

devil's snuffbox A puffball.

devil's stinkpot Same as 'stinkhorn'

Devon (RC 338) Onion-Skin Pink (R XXVIII) to Hay's Russet or Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

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diapodium, pl -ia That type of sympodial development in which protoplasm is forced into terminal organs from a generator cell, which is thereby left empty, as in certain Oomycetes and Heterobasidiomycetes (Lohwag, 1926)

diaspore A general ecological term for any spore, seed, fruit, bud, or other portion of a plant or fungus which constitutes the dispersal phase and is capable of reproducing a new organism [< Gr diaspora, scattering]

diatrypoid Like the genus Diatrype, having an imbedded, somewhat widely erumpent stroma, in which the perithecia are clustered in limited or widely effuse areas and with the perithecial necks [illegible]

dicaryon, pl -ya The binucleate condition of the diplont, following plasmogamy and preceding caryogamy, in which the nuclei divide by conjugate division (R Maire, 1912) [< di- two + Gr karyon nucleus]

dicaryon mycelium A mycelium in which the cells contain two haploid nuclei, or [illegible]

dicaryophase The phase characterized by the 'dicaryon' in Buller's terminology (1941), the equivalent of 'diplophase', but this sense is not acceptable to many [< di- two + Gr karyon kernel + phainein to make to appear]

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dichophysate Provided with dichophyses.

dichophysis, dicophysis, pl -physes. In

the hymenium and trama of lower Thelephoraceae, a colored, stiff, hyphal structure which is antlerlike because of the successively dichotomous, wide-angled branching and the pronglike terminal branchlets [cf Vararia investiens (Schw) Karsten] (Pl XII, Fig 14) [< dicho- + Gr phyein to produce]

dichotcarpism Cooke's term for fungi producing two distinct forms of fructification, dimorphism

dichotomous Forking in pairs, often repeatedly, cf 'monopodial' [< dicho- + Gr temnein to cut]

dichotomous key A key for the identifica-

Dichotomous keys are of two types (1) the "indentation" or "horizontal" type, in which all the ultimate items

are always together for the eye, rather than the alternate items, which are found variously grouped down the page Cf 'elimination key'

dichotomy The condition of forking in pairs

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dicoelous Having two cavities [< di- + L caelum vault]

dicont, dicontous Having two flagella

dicophysis See 'dichophysis'

dicratic Having the four spores (the tetrad) of the basidium of two sexes, two of each sex (Kuhner, 1938) [< di- two + Gr krato strong]

dicty-, dictyo- A combining form meaning a net [< Gr diktyon]

dictydine granule Same as 'plasmodic granule'

dic

escape of the sporangiospores are polyhedral

dictyospore A muriform spore (Pl XV, Fig 20)

dictyosporous Having spores with cross and longitudinal walls

dicystic Having two encystment stages (Coker, 1935)

didymic acid An antibiotic substance isolated from lichens, potent against tubercle organisms

didymospore A two-celled spore (Pl. XV, Fig 18) [< Gr didymos double + spore]

didymosporous Having two-celled spores

didymous Two-fold, or two-celled

differential hosts The species or varieties of plants, selected because of their different reactions to a pathogen, which are used for the determination of physiological races.

differentiated (Of portions of tissues of different character) different though derived from a homogeneous tissue

diffluent Readily dissolving or breaking up in water [< L dis- away + fluere to flow]

difform, difformed, diform Irregular in form, of two forms, of unusual or abnormal form

diffract (Of the surface of the pileus) broken into areolae separated by chinks, 'areolate', 'rimose-areolate' [< L diffractus < dis- + frangere to break.]

diffracted-scaly (Of the surface of the pileus) having the cuticle or pellicle broken up into scales

diffractive ring A noticeable ring seen in the pore of the ascus of other families of the Sphaeriales than the Xylariaceae, cf 'ascus crown', see Miller, 1949

diffuse Widely or loosely spread [< L diffusus < dis- + fundere to pour]

digitaliform Digitate, fingerlike [< L digitus finger + form]

digitate. Fingerlike

digitiform Finger-shaped

digitus. The width of one finger or 1/4 'palmus' = 0 735 inch = 1 85 cm (Linnaeus, 1770). [L]

dihydrostreptomycin Reduced 'streptomycin'

dikaryon, and similar terms See 'dicaryon', etc

dilabent Breaking apart [< di- two + L. labi to fall.]

dilacerate Torn asunder, lacerated [< di- + L laceratus < lacer mangled]

dilate, dilated (Of the stipe) enlarged, spread out [< L dilatus spread abroad]

dilute (Of color) reduced in strength or intensity

dir [illegible]

perithecial wall) with the outer wall covering only the upper portion [< L dimidiatus < di- + medius middle.]

dimitic (Of the carpophore of Polyporaceae) having two systems or series of hyphae, 'generative' and 'skeletal' (Corner, 1932) [< di- two + Gr mitos thread]

dimorphic, dimorphous Of two forms [< Gr. dimorphos < di- two + morphē form]

dimorphism. The condition of having two forms

dioecious. (Of heterosporous sporophytes) bearing microsporangia and megasporangia on the same individual (D P. Rogers,

dioecism The state of being 'dioecious'

diorchidioid Like the rust genus Diorchidium, more especially with the teliospores two-celled with the septum vertical or diagonal for the most part (Pl XIV, Fig 15) [< di- two + Gr. orchis testicle]

diphyletic Arising from two distinct ancestral groups [< di- two + Gr phylon tribe]

dipl-, diplo- A combining form meaning two, double [< Gr diploos]

diplanetic (Of zoöspores in the Oömycetes) having two morphologically different phases of the swarm period always in the same sequence, separated by a resting period [< di- two + Gr planētēs wanderer]

diplanetism (Of zoöspores in the Oömycetes) the succession of two morphologically different phases of the swarm period always in the same sequence, separated by a resting period--a restricted, and perhaps unusual, phase of 'polyplanetism'

diplo- See 'dipl-'

diplobiontic (Of an organism) completing the life cycle as two different kinds of plants or thalli, one the sexual, whether homothallic or heterothallic, and the other the tetraspore-bearing (Svedelius, 1915), see 'haplobiontic' [diplo- + Gr bion < bionai to live]
These two terms must be carefully distinguished from 'diplontic' and 'haplontic' Note the different and arbitrary usage of Guilliermond (1940)

diplocaryon Same as 'syncaryon'

diplococcin An antibiotic substance produced by certain Streptococci

diploconidium A binucleate conidium formed on fructifications of Tremellales

diplocyte A cell with conjugate nuclei, the syncaryocyte of Maire (Vuillemin, 1912), cf 'coenocyte', 'apocyte'

diplodioecious Having diplonts or diplophases of two kinds, differentiated as to their + and - character (Hartmann, 1918),--preferred by Hartmann to Blakeslee's 'heterophytic'

diploheteroecious Having the diploid generation unisexual, same as 'heterophytic', 'diplodioecious'

diploicin A chemical compound obtained from the lichen Buellia canescens De Not.

diploid (Of a nucleus) having the 2n number of chromosomes, (of a cell) according to Buller (1941) and many others, having the 2n number of chromosomes in one ('syncaryotic', 2n) nucleus, or two ('dicaryotic', n + n) nuclei, but with many others, not including the dicaryotic or 'dicaryophasic' condition, cf 'heterocaryotic' [dipl- + -oid.]

diploid cell "Now newly" defined by Buller (1941) as "a cell that contains a complete set of pairs of homologous chromosomes, half the chromosomes having been derived from one parent and the other half from the other parent", these cells are of two kinds dicaryotic or (n) + (n), and syncaryotic or (2n), a dicaryotic cell

diploid fruit body A fruit body the cells of which each contain a pair of conjugate nuclei, a dicaryotic fruit body (Buller, 1941)

diploidization The process by which a haploid cell is converted into a diploid cell or a haploid mycelium into a diploid mycelium by the formation of a pair or

diploidize "In the Hymenomycetes, a haploid cell or a diploid cell is said to diploidise a haploid cell when, through its agency, the latter becomes converted

diploid mycelium In the Hymenomycetes and rust fungi, a mycelium the cells of which each contain a pair of conjugate nuclei (Buller, 1941) dicaryotic mycelium, 'diplomycelium' (Kniep, 1928)

diplomonoecious Having diplonts or diplophases all alike, of only one kind, with no + and - differentiation, preferred by Hartmann (1918) to Blakeslee's 'homophytic' having the sexes mixed in the diplophase (Buller, 1941)

diplomycelium Kniep's (1928) abbreviation of 'diploid mycelium'

diplont The "plant" or thallus in the

diplontic Of, or pertaining to, the 'diplont'.

diploparthenogenetic Having the entire cycle of certain basidiomycetous species

the hymenium and trama of lower Thelephoraceae, a colored, stiff, hyphal structure which is antlerlike because of the successively dichotomous, wide-angled branching and the pronglike [illegible]

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dimorphic, dimorphous. Of two forms [< Gr dimorphos < di- two + morphē form.]

display a physiological sex differentiation (Prell, 1921), commonly represented by the signs + and - (Blakeslee, 1904). [< di- two + Gr typos type]

divaricate Spreading, extremely divergent [< di- + L. varicus straddling]

divergent (Of the trama of gills) in section, having the hyphae turning outward from the median line [< di- + L vergere to bend]

diverticillate Having two whorls,--used in the classification of Penicillium [< di- two + L. verticillus a whirl]

diverticulate (Of repent surface hyphae of an epicutis) having numerous short, vertical branchlets roughly at right angles to the main axis, which give a slight pruinosity to the surface (see Kuhner, 1938), (of basidiospores) having a short, often sharp, projection at the basal end of the spore by which it is or was attached to the sterigma, a better term than 'apiculate' (see Heim, 1931) [< L. divertere to go in another direction]

diverticule, diverticulum A structure, often pouchlike, that has arisen or developed from another and usually larger one, as on the mycelium of Pythium, or a short, vertical branchlet of a repent surface hypha of a pileus, see 'apiculus'

dixeny de Bary's term for the condition in which an autoecious parasite may infest two species, but in which such a change of species is not necessary for its development [< di- two + Gr xenos host, guest, stranger]

dochium, pl -ia A tubercle [< Gr dochē receptacle]

dodrans The span between the extended apices of the thumb and little finger - 9 'unciae' or 'pollices' = 8 73 inches = 21 91 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [L , three-fourths]

dog lichen Peltigera canina (L) Willd , once supposed to be a cure for rabies

dolabrate Hatchet-shaped [< L dolare to hew, chip with an axe]

dolabriform Resembling a pick-axe or hatchet

doleiform Variant of 'doliform'

doliarious, doliate Casklike, also, less accurately, 'circinate', see 'doliform' [< L dolium a very large jar]

dolichosporous Long-spored [Gr dolichos long + spore]

doliform, doliiform, dolioform Barrel-shaped, cask-shaped (Pl XIV, Fig 8) also, jar-shaped The Latin word dolium was used for a very large jar with a bell-like mouth for holding wine, grain, etc , and doliolum for a small cask, accordingly, the original word came to be interpreted as meaning "barrel "

dome cell (Of the crozier of the Discomycetes) the distal cell containing the two fusion nuclei after the last conjugate division, same as 'loop cell'

[< L domus house]

[illegible]

dorsal (Of the pileus) on the upper or back side, opposite of 'ventral', (of the profile of basidiospores) on the side toward the axis of the basidium [< L dorsum back]

dorsal depression (Of basidiospores) a depression from the middle of the dorsal side to the hilum (Heim, 1931)

dorsibasal depression Same as 'hilar depression'

dorsiventral Having two unlike sides, (of the profile of a basidiospore) lying in the plane determined by the line joining the apex of the spore with the hilum and the vertical axis of the basidium

dote A lumbermen's term for decay in wood caused by hymenomycetous fungi, most commonly applied to decay in standing trees but occasionally to decay in posts, poles, ties, bridge timbers, etc

dothideaceous Of, or pertaining to, the Dothideales, like the Dothideales, i.e , loculate, without true perithecia [< Gr dothien abscess]

dothideal, dothideoid Like Dothidea, the perithecia reduced to locules in a stroma

dothioraceous Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Dothioraceae

dothithecium The perithecioid, uniloculate, ascigerous stroma of dothideaceous fungi (von Hoehnel, 1918) [< Gr dothiēn abscess + thecium]

double-anchor stage The anaphase stage [illegible]

double veil An innate universal veil that acquires two layers (Reijnders, 1948)

doubly legitimate combination In the 'Buller phenomenon', a diploid X haploid combination involving any two geographical races (Buller, 1941)

downy (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with fine and soft hairs

downy mildew The appearance or the disease caused by a member of the Peronosporaceae, so called because of the downy appearance provided by the multitude of conidiophores projecting through the stomates on the lower surfaces of leaves,'false mildew'

dozey Same as 'dote', but less commonly used

Dragon's Blood (RC 99) Flesh Ochre to Ferruginous (R XIV)

drepaniform Same as 'falcate' [< Gr

replaced by an equational division [diplo- + parthenogenetic.]

diplophase. The phase in which the cell nuclei contain the diploid number of chromosomes (Hartmann, 1918), cf. 'haplophase', 'dicaryophase' [< diplo- + Gr phainein to make to appear]

diplophyte Same as 'diplont', often called the 'sporophyte'

diplostichous Two-rowed, in two series [< diplo- + Gr stichos row]

diplostromatic Having 'ectostroma' ('epistroma') and 'entostroma' ('hypostroma') present and well developed (Ruhland, 1900), cf 'haplostromatic' [< diplo- + Gr. strōma mattress]

diplosynoecious Having the diploid generation bisexual, same as 'homophytic', 'diplomonoecious' [< diplo- + syn together + Gr oikos house]

direct (Of the growth of fruit bodies) with cell enlargement occurring at the same time as cell division (Corner, 1950)

directive center In the migrating pseudoplasmodium of the Acrasieae, the locus responsible for directing the migration of the whole, located in the anterior portion (K B Raper, 1940)

dirinoid Resembling the apothecia of the genus Dirina, a lichen [< Gr deirē neck + -oid]

disc (Of the pileus) the central portion of the surface, (of Discomycetes) the spore-producing portion of the fruit body [< L discus < Gr diskos quoit, platter]

disc fungi The Discomycetes

disciform Disc-shaped, flat and circular

disc lichens The discomycetous Lecanorales

discocarp An ascocarp in which the hymenium lies exposed while the asci and spores are maturing, 'apothecium'

discoid (Of the pileus) having a noticeably marked, flattened disc, (of a sclerotial stroma), Whetzel's term (1945) for the sclerotium characteristic of the genus Ciborinia, which is black, thin, flat,

Discolichenes Wainio's term (1890) for discomycetous lichens

discolored zone An unnaturally colored region of decayed wood the cause of which is associated with the invading fungus (Hopp, 1938)

discolorous Discolored

Dis

time most generally considered to include the Pezizales, Helotiales, Ostropales, Tuberales, and Lecanorales

discomycetous. Of, or pertaining to, the Discomycetes

discopodium. The monaxial ascocarp of Discomycetes: the hyphal system that has become a mechanism for the expulsion of ascospores and the form of which is determined by an initial period of upgrowth of a shaft of hyphae and a subsequent period of expansion of the apex by marginal and intercalary growth, during which period the system of the sporophyte develops (Corner, 1930) [< Gr diskos a round plate + pous, podos foot.]

discrete (Of veils, scales, etc) separate, not grown fast to, but continuous with, the surface.

disculate Having a disc.

discus Sometimes used, especially in the older literature, for the hymenium of a discocarp, same as 'lamina proligera' or 'lamina sporigera'

disjunctor A disjointer or connective cell or portion of the cell wall, which binds together two conidia of a chain, a cellulose connection between conidia (Woronin) [< L disjunctus < disjungere to separate]

disk Same as 'disc'

dispergent Scattering, spreading [< L. dispergere to scatter about]

dispore One of the two spores on a two-spored basidium in Hymenomycetes (see Corner, 1948), cf 'tetraspore'.

disrumpent. Breaking to pieces. [< dis- + L rumpere to burst]

disseminule Botanically, a seed fruit

dissepiment A partition or wall, especially in poriferous Hymenomycetes, in the older literature, the same as 'trama' (de Bary) [< dis- + L saepes hedge]

dissilient Bursting, splitting [< L dissilire to fly apart.]

dissociation A term used by Leonian (1938) for mutation or 'saltation'.

distal Distant, farther, away from the central portion of the body or point of origin, opposite of 'proximal' or 'proximate'

distant (Of gills) set far apart, especially toward the margin of the pileus,--a relative term [< L distare to stand apart.]

distichate, distichous Two-rowed [< Gr distichos < di- + stichos row]

distorted Twisted out of regular shape, deformed [< dis- + L. torquere to twist]

ditypism, ditypy That condition of sexuality in which morphologically similar haplonts

display a physiological sex differentiation (Prell, 1921), commonly represented by the signs + and - (Blakeslee, 1904) [< di- two + Gr. typos type]

divaricate Spreading, extremely divergent [< di- + L varicus straddling]

divergent (Of the trama of gills) in section, having the hyphae turning outward from the median line [< di- + L vergere to bend]

diverticillate Having two whorls,--used in the classification of Penicillium [< di- two + L verticillus a whirl]

diverticulate (Of repent surface hyphae of an epicutis) having numerous short, vertical branchlets roughly at right angles to the main axis, which give a slight pruinosity to the surface (see Kuhner, 1939), (of basidiospores) having a short, often sharp, projection at the basal end of the spore by which it is or was attached to the sterigma, a better term than 'apiculate' (see Heim, 1931) [< L divertere to go in another direction]

diverticule, diverticulum A structure, often pouchlike, that has arisen or developed from another and usually larger one, as on the mycelium of Pythium, or a short, vertical branchlet of a repent surface hypha of a pileus see 'apiculus'

dixeny de Bary's term for the condition in which an autoecious parasite may infest two species, but in which such a change of species is not necessary for its development [< di- two + Gr xenos host, guest, stranger]

dochium, pl -ia A tubercle [< Gr dochē receptacle]

dodrans The span between the extended apices of the thumb and little finger - 9 'unciae' or 'pollices' = 8 73 inches = 21 91 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [L . three-fourths]

dog lichen Peltigera canina (L) Willd , once supposed to be a cure for rabies

dolabrate Hatchet-shaped [< L dolare to hew, chip with an axe]

dolabriform Resembling a pick-axe or hatchet

doleiform Variant of 'doliform'

doliarious, doliate Casklike, also, less accurately, 'circinate', see 'doliform' [< L dolium a very large jar]

dolichosporous Long-spored [Gr dolichos long + spore]

doliform, doliiform, dolioform Barrel-shaped cask-shaped (Pl XIV, Fig 8), also, jar-shaped The Latin word dolium was used for a very large jar with a bell-like mouth for holding wine, grain, etc , and doliolum for a small cask, accordingly, the orignal word came to be interpreted as meaning "barrel "

dome cell (Of the crozier of the Discomycetes) the distal cell containing the two fusion nuclei after the last conjugate division, same as 'loop cell'

[< L. domus house]

[illegible]

dorsal (Of the pileus) on the upper or back side, opposite of 'ventral', (of the profile of basidiospores) on the side toward the axis of the basidium [< L dorsum back]

dorsal depression (Of basidiospores) a depression from the middle of the dorsal side to the hilum (Heim, 1931)

dorsibasal depression Same as 'hilar depression'

dorsiventral Having two unlike sides, (of the profile of a basidiospore) lying in the plane determined by the line joining the apex of the spore with the hilum and the vertical axis of the basidium

dote A lumbermen's term for decay in wood caused by hymenomycetous fungi, most commonly applied to decay in standing trees but occasionally to decay in posts, poles, ties, bridge timbers, etc

dothideaceous Of, or pertaining to, the Dothideales, like the Dothideales, i.e , loculate, without true perithecia [< Gr dothiēn abscess]

dothideal, dothideoid Like Dothidea, the perithecia reduced to locules in a stroma

dothioraceous Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Dothioraceae

dothithecium The perithecioid, unifoculate, ascigerous stroma of dothideaceous fungi (von Hoehnel, 1918) [< Gr dothiēn abscess + thecium]

double-anchor stage The anaphase stage of promitosis in the Plasmodiophorales during which the arched, daughter chromatin bands and nucleoles are connected by a chromatic strand and form a figure resembling a double anchor (Karling, 1942)

double veil An innate universal veil that acquires two layers (Reijnders, 1948)

doubly legitimate combination In the 'Buller phenomenon', a diploid X haploid combination involving any two geographical races (Buller, 1941)

downy (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with fine and soft hairs

downy mildew The appearance or the disease caused by a member of the Peronosporaceae, so called because of the downy appearance provided by the multitude of conidiophores projecting through the stomates on the lower surfaces of leaves, 'false mildew'

dozey Same as 'dote', but less commonly used

Dragon's Blood (RC 99) Flesh Ochre to Ferruginous (R XIV)

drepaniform Same as 'falcate' [< Gr

drepanē sickle + form]

dry *Not viscid or hygrophanous*

dryad's club Clavaria pistillaris L ex Fr

dryad's saddle Polyporus squamosus Huds ex Fr.

dryophilous Living on, under, or near oaks [< Gr drys, dryos oak + -philous]

dry rot The decay caused by Merulius lacrymans Wulf ex Fr [Gyrophana lacrymans (Wulf ex Fr) Pat], so called because of the dry, characteristically cracked and shrunken appearance of affected wood and also because of the ability of the fungus to attack relatively dry wood as a result of its capacity to [illegible]

wrongly, any sort of decay of structural timber caused by hymenomycetous fungi

dry spore A spore that is separated by mechanical action and without slime from its parent hypha, that is, not by autolysis, as distinguished from 'slime spore' (E W Mason, 1937), 'xerospore'

dual hypothesis The theory that two organisms are present in the lichen thallus

dual phenomenon The variability of isolates in pure culture commonly interpreted as mutation, saltation, etc , which is a bimodal, cultural (?) expression of a single specific entity, resulting from [illegible]

id

Duck Green (RC 235) Same as Duck Green (R XIX)

dulcious Not 'acrid', more or less sweet [< L dulcis sweet]

Dull Brick Red (RC 330) Near Rufous to Ferruginous (R XIV)

Dull Carmine Lake (RC 106) Near Corinthian Red (R XXVII)

Dull Dark Crimson (RC 168) From Hellebore Red (R XXXVIII) to near Pomegranate Purple (R XII)

Dull Madder Red (RC 97) Almost Peach Red (R I) to a redder Coral Red (R XIII)

Dull Purple Lake (RC 170) Tone 1 near Corinthian Red (R XXVII)

Dull Sage Green (RC 278) Deep Grape Green to Lincoln Green (R XLI)

Dull Terra Cotta (RC 331) Not R XXVIII *but nearer* Rufous and a redder Vinaceous-Rufous (R XIV)

Dull Yellow-Green (RC 292) Near Pyrite Yellow to darker (R IV)

dumbbell stage More or less synonymous with 'double-anchor stage' *of promitosis*

dumetose Bushy [< L dumetum thicket < dumus bramble]

dumose Bushy, shrubby in appearance

dun Grayish brown or yellowish brown, the following colors of Ridgway are given as suggestions: Wood Brown (XL), Isabella Color (XXX), Drab (XLVI)

duplex Double, a term applied to the substance of the pileus when it is soft above and firm next to the gills, tubes, *or spines*

durable cell An encysted cell in the Saccharomycetes or yeasts, comparable to a 'chlamydospore' of Endomyces (Will, 1895)

Dutch Ware Blue (RC 210) Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)

duvet, duvetyn A soft, thick, finely matted nap, about the same as 'tomentum'.

dyer's greenweed Same as 'orchella weed'.

dyer's moss Same as 'orchella weed'

dye weed Same as 'orchella weed'

dys[illegible] nutrition, [illegible]

E

e-, ex- A prefix denoting from, out of, down, without [L]

earth balls Fruit bodies of the Sclerodermataceae

earth stars Fruit bodies of species of Geastrum (Geaster), etc

earth tongues Sporocarps of Geoglossum

eating tetter Lupus (pathol)

ebeneous Black as ebony

ebetate Having a dull or blunt or soft point, same as 'hebetate' [< L hebes blunt, dull]

eborine (Of color) ivory white, (of consistency) like ivory [< L ebur, eboris ivory]

eburneous *Ivory white, white more or* less tinged, creamy (MP 10 B 2, near Cartridge Buff R XXX)

ecad A habitat form, a modification or difference that is purely somatic and not heritable [*Coined from ecological* adaptation]

ecalcarate Without a spur [< e- + L calcar spur]

ecaudate Without a tail [< e- + L cauda tail]

eccentric (Of the stipe) not attached in the center of the pileus, off center, one-sided [< Gr ekkentros off center]

eccrinids *Members of the Eccrinidae,* intestinal parasites of terrestrial, marine, and fresh-water arthropods

echinate (Of scales, etc) having sharply pointed spines [< Gr echinos *hedgehog*]

echinid echinidium, pl -ia One type of [illegible]

shape clavate or sphaeropedunculate although at times approaching the fusiform or lageniform, and bristled, echinulate, or arborescent, same as 'brush cell' (Pl XII, Fig 10)

echinidiform Like an 'echinidium'

echinoid (Of the hymenophore, pores, etc) toothed, dentate, hydnoid [< L echinus hedgehog + -oid]

echinula, echinule A small spine [Dim of L echinus hedgehog]

echinulate. Covered with small pointed processes or finely pointed spines (Pl XIV, Fig 17)

echinulin A substance produced by Aspergillus echinulatus (Delacr) Thom & Church

eciliate Without cilia [< e- + L cilium eyelash]

eco- (or oeco-), -ecious, -ecium Combining forms denoting house, hence domestic, concerning the household, or environmental [< Gr oikos]

E coli factor Same as 'penatin'

ecorticate Destitute of bark or barklike covering [< e- + L cortex bark]

ecostate Without ribs [< e- + L costa rib]

ecrustaceous (Of lichens) destitute of thallus [< e- + L crusta crust]

ect-, ecto- A combining form denoting outside, external [< Gr ektos outside]

ectal Outer, outermost, superficial opposite of 'ental'

ectangial, ectoangial Formed or developing outside of a container, as zoöspores outside of the primary zoösporangial structure or prosporangium in certain Phycomycetes, cf 'entangial' [ect- + Gr angeion vessel]

ectendotrophic Of the mycorrhizae of conifers, displaying both intra- and intercellular invasion by the fungus (Melin, 1923) [ect- + endo- + Gr trophē nourishment]

ectoascus In certain Pyrenomycetes and certain Patellariaceae, the outer membrane of the ascus which ruptures and rolls back, allowing the 'endoascus' to protrude (see Butler, 1939) [ecto- + L ascus sac]

ectochroic Having pigment on the outside of the hypha (Corner, 1950) [ecto- + Gr chrōs color]

ectogenic (Of bacteria) capable of living outside of a body [ecto + (gen) < Gr gignesthai to be born]

ectoparasite A parasite that lives on the outside of its host and gains its nourishment by means of haustoria sent within

ectophloeodal, ectophloeodic (Of some lichens) living on the surface or the bark of other plants [< ecto- + Gr phloios bark]

ectoplacodial Having the placodium originating from the 'ectostroma' (Ruhland, 1900) [< ecto- + Gr plax anything flat]

ectosphere The outer sphere of the expanded type of nucleus in the rust fungi, containing the chromatin (Savile, 1939) [ecto- + Gr sphaira a little ball]

ectospore (1) A spore produced exogenously, as a 'conidium' or 'basidiospore', (2) used by Vuillemin (1912) for a conidium morphologically defined (Falck, 1909)

ectosporous Possessing exogenously formed spores, same as 'exosporous', cf 'endosporous'

ectostroma, pl -ata Ruhland's term (1900) for the 'epistroma' of Fuisting, and probably more commonly used [ecto- + Gr strōma mattress]

ectothecal (Of Ascomycetes) having a naked hymenium [< ecto- + Gr thēkē a case for something]

ectothrix A parasite that grows on the surface of hair, such as the organism that causes barber's itch [ecto- + Gr thrix hair]

ect [illegible]

ectotropic Having outward curvature [< ecto- + Gr tropē a turning]

ecyphellate (Of lichens) without cyphellae [e- + Gr kyphella the hollow of the ear]

edentate Without teeth [< e- + L dens tooth]

edge hair A marginal hair on a lamella same as the cystidiform hair of Heim (1931)

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effete Functionless from age, past the bearing period [< L effetus < ex- out + fetus that has brought forth]

effigurate. Of definite outline, as opposed to 'effuse', cf 'placodioid' [< e- out + L figurare to form a shape]

effuse Expanded, spread out, (of stroma of Diaporthaceae) having a number of separately erumpent perithecia or more than one group of collectively erumpent perithecia within the same entostromatic area (Wehmeyer, 1932) [< L effusus < ex- out + fundere to pour]

effuse-diatrypoid Having broadly erumpent stroma of the 'diatrypoid' sort, essentially the same as 'eutypoid' (Wehmeyer) (Pl VII, Fig 14)

effused-reflexed Spread out over the substratum and turned back at the margin

to form a pileus (Pl. II, Fig 10)

eg

volva, (3) sometimes loosely used for the oospheres in the Saprolegniaceae

eglandulose Without glandules [< e- + L glandula gland]

egranulose Without granules [< e- + L granula a small grain]

eguttate Without droplets or globules [< e- + L gutta a drop of fluid]

elaeodic Olive green, 'olivaceous', Olive Green (R IV), Olive (R XXX, MP 15 L 4) [< Gr elaia an olive]

elaphinous Same as 'cervine' [< Gr elaphos deer]

elater (In myxomycetes) a free capillitial thread, probably aiding in spore dispersal, (in Battarrea) a structure with spiral or annular markings in the gleba [< Gr elatēr driver]

electrine Amber Yellow (R XVI, MP 10 J 3) [< Gr ēlektron amber]

elenchus Additional descriptions or discussion, a catalog, inventory, or appendix [L , < Gr elenchos]

elevated (Of the pileus) raised up at the margin

elf cups Fruit bodies of Pezizales, especially Plectania coccinea (Scop ex Fr.) Fuckel (Peziza coccinea Scop ex Fr)

elimination key A vertical type of key for the identification of genera, species, etc , so made up as to narrow the choices by the progressive elimination of impossible items, or items with peculiar or *striking characters, or combinations of* characters This type of key is useful, for example, in cases of genera or subgenera that have various combinations of the same characters or in which one conspicuous character appears in several such groups, or in cases in which it is difficult to formulate a simple dichotomous key It is of course always possible to arrange an elimination key

begins at the beginning and proceeds step by step through all the choices, short cuts will usually, if not always, lead to improper determinations because of overlapping characters Same as 'multiple-parallel key' Cf 'dichotomous key'

-ell, -ella A suffix signifying the diminutive [< L -ellus, -a, -um]

ellipsoid, ellipsoidal (Of solid bodies) having every plane section an ellipse or a circle (Pl XIII, Fig 9) [< Gr elleipsis < elleipein to come short]

elliptic, elliptical (Of sections or planes) having the shape of an ellipse, i e , *of a foreshortened circle (Pl. XIII, Fig 9)*

elliptic-fusiform. (Of the shape of spores) fundamentally fusiform, but somewhat elliptical, more fusiform than elliptical (Pl XIII, Fig 13)

elocular Without locules, sometimes used to mean 'unilocular' [< e- + L loculus a small place]

emarcid, emarcide Withered, decayed, flaccid [< e- + L marcidus < marcere to wither]

emarginate (Of gills) notched near the stipe (Pl I, Fig 5) [< L. emarginatus < emarginare to deprive of the border]

embedded Surrounded by other matter

embossed Having a small central hump, 'umbonate'

Emerald Green (RC 259) Not R VI, but near Turtle Green to Deep Turtle Green (R XXXII) and a deeper green not matched in R

emodic acid An acid produced by Penicillium cyclopium Westling

empennate Same as 'pinnate'

emphysematose Bladdery [< Gr. emphysēma < en in + physan to blow < physa bellows]

en

up]

encarpium Trattinick's (1805) term for *'sporophore'* [Gr *en- in +* karpos fruit]

enchiridion A handbook; a manual. [< Gr encheiridion < en in + cheir hand]

encrusted (Of cystidia, etc) covered with a crust of mineral matter, etc (Pl XI, Fig 15)

encrusting Forming a crustlike coating

encysted Invested with a tough coat or wall [< Gr en in + kystis bladder]

end cell. A short, thick-walled, hyphalike appendage of hyphal element of Pachyma Malaccense Schroet stage of Polyporus sacer Fr , and other hymenomycetous sclerotia, which serves as a storage body and may be a stage of a light-refractive body (Ed Fischer, 1891)

endemic Native to a certain region [< Gr endēmios native < en in + dēmos people]

endemism The condition of being confined to a certain region or locality

Endive Blue (RC 206) Near Dawn Gray to Hathi Gray and Storm Gray (R LII).

endo- A combining form meaning within, inside [< Gr endon]

endoascus In certain Pyrenomycetes and certain Patellariaceae, the inner of two membranes of the ascus which pushes up above the epithecium after the rupture of the outer membrane ('ectoascus') (Butler, 1939). [endo- + L ascus sac]

endobasidial (1) Continuous with the basidium, (2) with enclosed basidia, (3) Steiner's term for a sporophore with a secondary sporiferous branch, in the lichens

endobasidium, pl -ia An enclosed basidium, as in the Gasteromycetes

endobiotic Growing within living things. [< endo- + Gr. bios life.]

endocarp, -carpic, -carpous Same as 'angiocarp', etc [endo- + Gr karpos fruit]

endocarpoid Like the lichen genus Endocarpon

endocaryogamy The last stage of sexual degeneration in which no foreign nuclear material is introduced from without and cytological development is wholly internal and intracellular, see 'exocaryogamy' [endo- + Gr karyon a nut + -gamy]

endochroic Having pigment inside the cell (Corner, 1950) [endo- + Gr chros color]

endochrome Colored contents [< endo- + Gr chrōma color]

endococcoid Resembling the lichen genus Endococcus [< endo- + Gr kokkos kernel]

endoconidium, pl -ia A conidioid spore produced endogenously in a hypha or so-called conidiophore, as in Thielaviopsis basicola (Berk & Br) Ferraris (Pl XV, Fig 10), see Brierley, 1915

endocrocin A product of the lichen, Nephromopsis endocrocea

endoectothrix A parasite that grows both on the surface and within a hair [endo- + ecto- + thrix hair]

endoexogenous (Of the mode of growth and development of Chytridiales) having the direction of growth and movement of food at first away from the zoöspore and into the intramatrical, rhizoidal system and [illegible]

endoform (Of the Uredinales) possessing only aecial and pycnial stages, as in Endophyllum [endo- + form]

endogamy Sexual union of haplonts derived from the same diplont, the same zygote (Prell, 1921) [< endo- + -gamy]

endogenous Borne within, developing within [< endo- + -genous]

endogonidium, pl -ia A gonidium formed within a receptacle or gonidangium

endokaryogamy See 'endocaryogamy'

endolithic (Of lichens) embedded in rock [< endo- + Gr lithos stone]

endomixis Mingling or union of sex elements of the same parentage (Prell, 1921), self-fertilization. [endo- + Gr mixis a mingling]

endomycete A member of the family Endomycetaceae, or the order Endomycetales, of the Hemiascomycetes

endomycin An antibiotic substance from Streptomyces sp , which is fungistatic as well as bacteriostatic

endoöperculate. Possessing an 'endoöperculum'

[illegible]

endoparasitic Internally parasitic

endoperidium, pl -ia The inner, or innermost, peridium [< endo- + Gr pēridion dim of pēra wallet]

endophyte An organism growing inside another organism, whether parasitically or not [endo- + -phyte]

endophytic Living as an 'endophyte'

endosaprophytism Elenkin's explanation (1902, 1904) of the presence of dead [illegible]

endosclerotium A sclerotium in which the fruit bodies arise endogenously, therefore, apparently from the pith hyphae (de Bary, 1884, and Fayod, 1889)

endosphere The inner sphere of the expanded type of nucleus in the rust fungi (often called the nucleolus), which is homogeneous in appearance and a clear glass-green when the Feulgen stain is involved (Savile, 1939)

endospore (1) A spore formed endogenously and parthenogenetically, often resembling an ascospore (2) also, same as 'endosporium'

endosporium The innermost membrane of the wall of the spore, usually thin, see 'mesospore', 'epispore', 'exospore', 'perispore',

endosporous Having spores borne endogenously, cf. 'ectosporous', 'exosporous'

endostroma, pl -ata A term sometimes used for 'entostroma' ('hypostroma') [endo- + Gr strōma mattress]

endosubtilysin An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus subtilis Cohn emend Prazmowski

endothrix A parasite growing within a hair [endo- + Gr thrix hair]

endotrophic (Of mycorrhizae) nourished from within, because the fungus attacks the cells of the root (Frank, 1887), (of lichens) within the thallus [< endo- + Gr trophē nourishment]

endouredinales See 'endoform'

endozoic Living inside an animal [< endo- + Gr zōon an animal]

energid. Sachs's term for the nucleus and

the cytoplasm in the immediate sphere of influence of the nucleus, as a vital unit, at the present time, used most commonly for the nucleus alone, especially of sexual reproductive structures.

enervious Without veins [< e- + L nervus nerve]

English Blue (RC 210) Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)

enniantin A A substance produced by a species of Fusarium (orthoceras App & Woll ?)

enphytotic (Of fungous diseases of plants)

ensate, ensiform Sword-shaped [< L ensis sword]

ent-, ento Combining forms meaning within [Gr entos]

ental Of, or pertaining to, the interior, opposite of 'ectal' [< Gr entos within]

entangial, entoangial Formed or developing inside a container or sporangium, in what may be considered the normal fashion, cf 'ectangial' [< ento- + Gr. angeion vessel]

enterophloeodal, entophloeodic Wallroth's term for those lichens which need some amount of preparation of bark or wood (as by weathering) before they can thrive [< Gr enteron intestine + phloios bark]

entire (Of gills, margin, etc) having the edges not toothed or torn or otherwise uneven

entomo- A combining form meaning insect [< Gr entomon]

entomochoric, entomochorous Depending upon insects for dissemination

entomochory The condition of being disseminated by insects, dissemination by insects [< entomo- + Gr chōris apart < chōrizein to spread]

entomogenous Produced in or upon insects [entomo- + -genous]

entomomycete A fungus growing upon insects [entomo- + Gr mykēs fungus]

entomophilous Living upon insects [entomo- + -philous]

entomophyte A plant, presumably a fungus, growing upon insects [entomo- + -phyte]

entoparasitic (Of a parasite) living within its host

entophyte Same as 'endophyte' [ento- + -phyte]

entoplacodial Having the placodium originating at least in part from the 'entostroma' (Ruhland, 1900) [ento- + placodium]

entospore A term variously and indefinitely applied to a spore produced endogenously [ento- + spore]

entostroma, pl. -ata Ruhland's term (1900) for Fuisting's 'hypostroma' and probably more commonly used [ento- + Gr strōma mattress]

entozoic Living inside an animal [< ento- + Gr zōon an animal]

envelope apparatus In Ascomycetes, all *of the ascocarp except the ascus* apparatus, which consists of asci and ascogenous hyphae (de Bary)

eo- A combining form meaning dawn, sunrise, hence, early, primitive [< Gr ēōs]

eorospore Vuillemin's term (1912) for a basidiospore defined biologically, which first falls and then hovers in the air [< Gr. eōrein or, more commonly, aiōrein to hang, swing, be suspended + spore]

epapillate Without papillae [< e- + papilla]

epelliculose Without a covering or pellicle [< e- + L pellicula small skin]

ephebogenesis The development of male gametes or gametangia in the absence of copulation (Kniep, 1928), as distinguished from 'parthenogenesis' [< Gr ephēbos youth + genesis origin]

ephelidial Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the form genus Ephelis, imperfect stage of Balansia

epi- A prefix denoting on, upon [< Gr epi]

epibasidium, pl. -ia In the *Hetero-*

each of which bears a sterigma and spore (Neuhoff, 1924), the hypobasidium and the epibasidia make up a 'heterobasidium' According to Lohwag (1937)

epibiotic Growing on the outer surface of a living organism [< epi- + Gr bios life]

epiblastesis The growth of lichens from gonidia that develop on the parent lichen [< epi + Gr blastanein to bud or sprout]

epichroic Discoloring upon injury (Corner, 1950) [< epi- + Gr chrōs color]

epicortex A layer of elements such as a trichoderm *lying upon the true cortex*, as in the stalk of the apothecium of certain Pezizales (Lohwag, 1941) [< epi- + L cortex bark]

epicrisis A critical discussion or estimate of another work, appended

judgements or additional determinations, or perhaps even final judgements, an appendix [Gr < epi- + krinein to judge]

The accent falls on the second syllable, thus distinguishing the word from the medical term in which the accent is on the third syllable

epicutis The outer layer, which, with the 'subcutis', makes up the 'cutis' [epi- + L cutis skin]

epicutistrichoderm A double surface layer of a fruit body consisting of a 'trichoderm' upon a 'cutis' (Moser, 1951) [< epi- + L cutis skin + Gr thrix, trichos hair + -derm]

epidemic (Adj) Suddenly and widely affecting many people (n) an epidemic disease, see 'epizoötic', 'epiphytotic' [< epi + Gr dēmos people]

epiderm The outer layer of a surface of a fruit body, which, with the 'hypoderm', makes up the 'derm' (Gilbert, 1947) [epi- + -derm]

epidermoid cortex A cortex consisting of a single layer of cells with walls thickened only outwardly (Lohwag, 1941)

epidermophytosis Same as 'dermatophytosis' see 'tinea cruris', 'tinea pedis' [epi- + Gr derma skin + phyton plant + -osis]

epi

epigaeous, epigeal, epigean, epigeic, epigeous Developing above the ground or substratum [< epi- + Gr gē earth]

epigenous Borne above, borne on the surface [< epi- + -genous]

epigonium, pl -ia In the Endogonaceae, the thin-walled sac which grows out of the female gametangium or the copulation bridge and which, after fusion of the gametangial contents, becomes the zygote and then the zygospore, between a hypnosporangium and episporangium in nature (Schussnig, 1948) [epi- + Gr gonos progeny]

epigynous Having antheridia formed above the oögonium on the same hypha [epi- + Gr gynē woman]

epihymenium A thin layer of interwoven hyphae on the surface of the hymenium of Basidiomycetes (Corner, 1950)

epilithic Upon the surface of rocks [< epi- + Gr lithos stone]

epimembranal (Of pigments) located upon the surface of the spore wall or membrane cf 'membranal'

epinastic Pertaining to, or growing in, 'epinasty' cf 'hyponastic'

epinasty The condition in which the upper or dorsal part develops faster than the lower, causing downward curvature, cf 'hyponasty' [< epi- + Gr nastos pressed close]

epiparatrichocutis A double surface tissue in which a 'paratrichocutis' is superimposed upon another tissue (Moser, 1951) [epi- + para- + Gr thrix, trichos hair + L cutis skin.]

epipetreous Growing on rocks [< epi- + Gr petra rock]

epiphloeodal, epiphloeodic Upon bark, cf. 'hypophloeodic' [< epi- + Gr. phloios bark]

epiphragm An upper wall or division, cleaving the cuplike carpophores, as in the Nidulariaceae, the thin membrane covering the mouth of the peridium when young [< Gr epiphragma covering]

epiphyllous Growing on the upper surface of leaves [< epi- + Gr phyllon leaf]

epiphyte A plant growing on the outside of another plant, but not as a parasite, cf 'endophyte' [epi- + -phyte]

epiphytic Growing upon plants

epiphytotic (Adj) Suddenly and destructively affecting plants in a locality, (n) an epiphytotic disease, see 'epizoötic', 'epidemic' [< epi- + Gr phyton plant]

epiplasm Cytoplasm of the ascus that is left over after the formation of the ascospores by 'free-cell formation' and that functions in nourishing the developing spores, in maintaining turgor, and in effecting spore discharge, formerly called "glycogen mass " [epi- + Gr plasma anything formed or molded]

epiplectotrichoderm A surface tissue

episporangium The ectangial structure ("ascus") extruded or cut off from what is essentially a prosporangium (for example, a hypnosporangium of Protomyces) and in which the actual reproductive ripening process takes place (Schussnig, 1948)

epispore, episporium, pl -ia The fundamental layer of the spore wall which in most cases gives rise to the definite ornamentation and which is usually the thickest, giving most spores their form and rigidity and in most chromosporous

epistomeous Spigot-shaped [< epi- + Gr stoma mouth]

epistroma, pl -ata Fuisting's term (1867, 1868) for a hyaline, pseudoparenchymatous crust formed in the outer layers of the primary cortex of the host, which ruptures the bark or epidermis and produces conidia same as 'ectostroma' of Ruhland (see Miller, 1928) [epi- + Gr strōma mattress]

epithalline Growing upon the thallus

the cytoplasm in the immediate sphere of influence of the nucleus, as a vital unit, at the present time, used most commonly for the nucleus alone, especially of sexual reproductive structures

enervious Without veins [< e- + L nervus nerve]

English Blue (RC 210) Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)

enniantin A A substance produced by a species of Fusarium (orthoceras App & Woll ?)

enphytotic (Of fungous diseases of plants) occurring regularly in a locality and not likely to vary in destructiveness, opposite of 'epiphytotic' [< Gr en in + phyton plant]

ensate, ensiform Sword-shaped [< L ensis sword]

ent-, ento Combining forms meaning within [Gr entos]

ental Of, or pertaining to, the interior, opposite of 'ectal' [< Gr entos within]

entangial, entoangial Formed or developing inside a container or sporangium, in what may be considered the normal fashion, cf 'ectangial' [< ento- + Gr. angeion vessel]

enterophloeodal, entophloeodic Wallroth's term for those lichens which need some amount of preparation of bark or wood (as by weathering) before they can thrive [< Gr enteron intestine + phloios bark]

entire (Of gills, margin, etc) having the edges not toothed or torn or otherwise uneven

entomo- A combining form meaning *insect* [< Gr *entomon*]

entomochoric, entomochorous Depending upon insects for dissemination

entomochory The condition of being disseminated by insects, dissemination by insects [< entomo- + Gr chōris apart < chōrizein to spread]

entomogenous Produced in or upon insects [entomo- + -genous]

entomomycete A fungus growing upon insects [entomo- + Gr mykēs fungus]

entomophilous Living upon insects [entomo- + -philous]

entomophyte A plant, presumably a fungus, growing upon insects [entomo- + -phyte]

entoparasitic (Of a parasite) living within its host

entophyte Same as 'endophyte' [ento- + -phyte]

entoplacodial Having the placodium originating at least in part from the 'entostroma' (Ruhland, 1900) [ento- + placodium]

entospore A term variously and indefinitely applied to a spore produced endogenously [ento- + spore]

entostroma [illegible]

entozoic Living inside an animal [< ento- + Gr. zōon an animal]

[illegible]

eo- A combining form meaning dawn, sunrise, hence, early, primitive [< Gr ēōs]

eorospore Vuillemin's term (1912) for a basidiospore defined biologically, which first falls and then hovers in the air [< Gr eōrein or, more commonly, aiōrein to hang, swing, be suspended + spore]

epapillate Without papillae [< e- + papilla]

epelliculose Without a covering or pellicle [< e- + L pellicula small skin]

ephebogenesis The development of male [illegible]

ephelidial Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the form genus Ephelis, imperfect stage of Balansia

epi- A prefix denoting on, upon [< Gr epi]

epibasidium, pl -ia In the Heterobasidiomycetes, the name given to each of the four appendages that are separated from the basal cell or 'hypobasidium' by a septum, after this appendage has received its cytoplasm and nucleus, and each of which bears a sterigma and [illegible]

and 'basidium'.

epibiotic Growing on the outer surface of a living organism [< epi- + Gr bios life]

epiblastesis The growth of lichens from gonidia that develop on the parent lichen [< epi + Gr blastanein to bud or sprout]

epichroic Discoloring upon injury (Corner, 1950) [< epi- + Gr chrōs color]

epicortex A layer of elements such as a trichoderm lying upon the true cortex, as in the stalk of the apothecium of certain Pezizales (Lohwag, 1941) [< epi- + L cortex bark]

epicrisis A critical discussion or estimate of another work, appended

discussion of a disease, which deals with the chief causal factor, the pathogene, its nature, character and relations with the host (Whetzel et al., 1916). [< Gr aitia cause + logos discussion]

Etruscan Red (RC 102) Vinaceous-Rufous and lighter (R XIV, not Etruscan Red R XXVII)

eu- A prefix meaning true [< Gr eu well]

Eucalyptus Green (RC 248) Not far from Water Green (R XLI) to Vetiver Green (R XLVII)

euc

euchroic Having true pigmentation, as distinguished from 'epichroic' (Corner, 1950) [eu- + Gr. chrōs color]

eu-form (Of the Uredinales) a rust having all the spore stages in the normal life cycle, if the species is 'autoecious', it is an 'auteu-form', if heteroecious, a 'hetereu-form'

euhymenial Having a hymenium in which the collective development of the parallel hyphal ends proceeds at a uniform rate

eumorphic Well-formed [< eu- + Gr morphē form]

eumycin An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus subtilis Cohn emend Prazmowski

euplectenchyma A tissue consisting of

-enchyma]

European blastomycosis A misnomer for 'cryptococcosis'

eustroma A stroma consisting of fungous tissue only [eu- + Gr strōma mattress]

euthybasid Van Tieghem's term for basidia that arise directly from the sporophore [< Gr euthys direct + basidium]

eutypoid, eutypous Like Eutypa, with an effuse stroma similar to the tissue of the matrix, scarcely distinct from 'effuse-diatrypoid' (Wehmeyer, 1932) (Pl VII, Fig 14)

evacuate Emptied [< L evacuare to empty]

evaginate Without a sheath [< e-without + L vagina sheath]

evanescent (Of veil, annulus, scales, etc) only slightly developed and soon disappearing [< L evanescere to disappear]

evelate Without a veil [< e-without + L velum veil]

even (Of the topography or configuration of the surface of pileus, stipe, spores, etc) without striations, elevations, depressions, or unevenesses of any kind, not to be confused with 'glabrous' and 'smooth', which describe the covering or clothing of the surface

evenly effuse (Of an 'effuse' stroma of Diaporthaceae) having no blackened dorsal zone, or with the dorsal blackening limited to the surface of the bark and not dipping into the tissue (Wehmeyer, 1932), cf 'pustulate-effuse'

evernic acid One of the three acids (along with gyrophoric and ramalic) from certain lichens which are the basis of the 'archil' process

everted Turned inside out [< L evertere to turn out]

evolvate Without a volva [< e- + volva]

evrotin A product extracted from moldy bread

ex (In citations of authorities for taxa) from, upon the authority of, validly published by, thus, Pers ex Fr means that a species first named by Persoon was validly published by Fries, according to Article 20 of the International Rules [L , from]

ex- See 'e-'

exalbescent Becoming white [< L exalbescere to become white]

exalbid Whitish [ex- + L albidus whitish]

exannulate Without an annulus or ring [< ex- + L annulus a ring]

exappendiculate Not appendaged [< ex- + L appendiculus a small appendage]

exareolate Without 'areolae' [ex- + areola]

exarid Dried out [ex- + L aridus dry]

exasperate Roughened [ex- + L asper rough]

excavate As though dug out [< L excavare to hollow out]

excedence See 'basidial excedence'

excentric See 'eccentric'

exciple (Of apothecia) usually the outer

excipuliform Cup-shaped wartlike

excipulum See 'exciple'

exesous Having the surface irregularly sculptured as if by corrosion [< L exedere to corrode]

eximious Conspicuous for size or beauty [L eximius excepted, distinguished, select]

exit papilla In Blastocladiaceae, a small projection on the wall of a zoösporangium, resting sporangium, or gametangium where dehiscence takes place, same as 'dehiscence pore'

epithallus. The cortical layer of lichens; the modified layer of hyphae at the margin or apex of the thallus which serve to protect the gonidia (Zukal) [< epi- + Gr thallos a branch]

epithecial cortex A cortex of an epithecial nature, in the Tuberales (Lohwag, 1941).

epithecium The surface of the fructifying disc in certain of the Discomycetes, more specifically, in the fungi proper, the layer above the asci, usually formed

epithele, epithelium A cuticular layer of pileus and stipe, which consists of isodiametric cells (Lohwag, 1937), cf 'cutis', 'trichoderm', 'trichoderm palisade' [< epi- + Gr thēlē nipple.]

epithet (In nomenclature) an adjective, or

epitrichocutis In a double surface layer of a pileus, the outer one, which is a 'trichocutis' (see Moser, 1951) [< epi- + Gr thrix, trichos hair + L cutis skin]

epitrichoderm In a double surface layer of a pileus, the outer one, which is a 'trichoderm' (see Moser, 1951) [epi- + trichoderm]

epixylous Growing upon wood [< epi- + Gr xylon wood]

epizoic Growing upon animals [< epi- + Gr zōon an animal]

epizoötic (Adj) Suddenly and widely affecting animals, (n) an epizoötic disease, see 'epidemic', 'epiphytotic'

eplicate Not folded or plaited [< e- + L plicare to fold]

equal (Of the stipe) of uniform diameter, (of gills) alike in length

equihymeniiferous Same as 'aequihymeniiferous'

eramose Unbranched [< e- + L ramus branch]

erdin A metabolic product of Aspergillus terreus Thom

erect Upright and straight up, not curved up

ergot (1) The disease of cereals caused by species of Claviceps, especially C purpurea (Fr) Tul , (2) the ergot fungus, (3) the sclerotia of the ergot fungus [< F.]

ergotic acid An acid isolated from ergots (Zellner, 1907)

ergotinin One of the compounds isolated from the ergots of Claviceps purpurea (Fr) Tul (see Zellner, 1907)

ergotism. Ergot poisoning

ergotized Affected with ergot.

erinous. Prickly with sharp points, like a hedgehog [< L er hedgehog.]

eriophorous Densely cottony or woolly, 'tomentose'. [< Gr. eriophoros < erion wool + pherein to bear.]

erlichin An antibiotic substance recovered from an actinomycete, of promise against the viruses of influenza and bronchitis.

ermineous Ermine colored, white, with a yellow tinge in places [< F. ermine, prob. < Armenia, the original source of the skins]

eroded (Of gills) having the edges as if gnawed [< L. erodere to gnaw off]

erose Same as 'eroded'.

erostrate Without a beak. [< e- + L rostrum bill, beak, snout.]

erratic Wandering, unattached, drifting, (of lichens) not affixed to the substratum [< L. errare to wander]

erubescent Blushing, blush-red [< L erubescere to blush]

erucaeform Of lichen spores, as in Graphis, which are like a caterpillar [< L eruca caterpillar + form]

eructate Thrown up [< L. eructare to belch]

erumpent Breaking through [< L erumpere to burst out]

eruption The backward-curved, handle-like structure of a 'perforating organ' (Page, 1950). [< L. erumpere to break out]

erysiphoid. Like Erysiphe, mildewy, *cobwebby [< Gr erysibe mildew]*

erythrasma. A skin disease in man caused by Nocardia minutissima (Burchardt) Verdun [< Gr erythros red]

erythrin An acid present in various species of the lichen Roccella

erythroglaucin A pigment produced by Aspergillus glaucus series.

erythrolein One of the constituents of commercial 'litmus' (along with erythrolitmin and azolitmin)

erythrolitmin. One of the constituents of commercial 'litmus' (along with erythrolein and azolitmin)

erythronic acid An acid present in three species of the lichen Roccella

-esce, -escent. A suffix denoting beginning, hence, slightly [< L -escens, -escentis]

esculent Edible, eatable [< L esculentus < edere to eat]

eseptate Without cross walls [< e- + L. septum wall]

estriate. Without lines or markings. [< e- + L stria furrow]

etiologic Of or pertaining to etiology

etiology That phase in the study or

which widens from year to year because of radial growth of the mycelium in the soil from a center.

fairy-ring fungus Marasmius oreades (Bolt. ex Fr.) Fr

falcate (Of spores) sickle-shaped [< L falx, falcis, sickle]

falciform Beak-shaped, scythe-shaped [< L falx sickle + form]

falciphore. A special hypha that produces a 'falx' in the hyphomycetous genus Zygosporium (Mason, 1941) [< L falx sickle + -phore]

false cystidium, pl -ia A 'pseudo-cystidium' (Boudier, 1866)

false egg See 'mixote'

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false tinder fungus Fomes igniarius (L ex Fr) Kickx, cf. 'amadou', see 'tinder fungus'

false trichogyne A hypha from an ascogonial cell which acts as a trichogyne and forms a pseudogamous union with another hyphal cell (Greis, 1936, Dengler, 1937)

false truffle A member of the Hymenogastraceae or Elaphomycetaceae

False Turquoise Blue (RC 221) Deep Bluish Glaucous (R XLII) to near Light Terre Verte (R XXXIII)

falx A fertile hypha or conidiophore of Zygosporium, with the form of a billhook [L , sickle]

farctate Stuffed, having the center softer than the cortical layer, not hollow or tubular [< L farctus stuffed]

farina The powdery material on a soredium (Micheli, 1729) [L , flour]

farinaceous (Of odor and taste) like fresh meal, (of pileus and stipe) covered with mealy particles [< L farina meal]

farinose Same as 'farinaceous'

fasciate, fasciated (1) Of pilei, stipes, etc) grown together so that the tissues are intimately continuous, (2) having broad, parallel bands or stripes, (3) growing in a ribbonlike manner [< L fascis bundle, or fascia band]

fasciation (1) The condition of being bound or bundled together, (2) a monstrous, flattened expansion of the stipe or stem

fascicle A little bundle [L fasciculus, dim of fascis bundle]

fasciculate (Of fibrils, scales, stipes, etc) crowded in bundles

fasciculate basidium One of a group or fascicle of basidia, as in Podaxis and Phellorinia (Ainsworth and Bisby, 1945)

fastigiate Bunched, clustered [< L fastigare to raise to a point < fastigium top]

fastigiate cortex (Of lichens) a cortex consisting of parallel hyphae at right angles to the axis of the thallus, cf 'fibrous cortex'

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favoloid Resembling the cells of a honeycomb, like the genus Favolus

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felt tissue Schleiden's term (1845-46) for fungous tissue, the 'tela contexta' of Unger (1855)

[illegible]

'male agaric'

fenestrate Furnished with windows or openings, (of spores) muriform [< L fenestra window]

fenugreek The leguminous Trigonella foenum-graecum L , a plant with strong-scented leaves, a native of Asia but commonly cultivated in the Mediterranean region from ancient times as a cattle food as well as for medicinal purposes, this so-called "Greek hay" was apparently an ancient "alfalfa " The odor, characteristic of certain fungi, especially certain pileate Hydnaceae, is sweet and pleasant to some but heavy or even nauseating to others

-fer A suffix forming nouns denoting agents or materials corresponding to

exo- A prefix signifying outside [Gr exō]

exobiotic Living on the outside of a substratum or host [exo- + Gr bios life]

exocaryogamy Caryogamy of the usual type which involves the union of two nuclei from different cells or thalli, see 'endocaryogamy' [exo- + caryogamy]

exogamy Sexual union of haplonts derived from different diplonts (Prell, 1921) [< exo- + -gamy]

exogenous Arising on the outside, cf 'endogenous' [< exo- + -genous]

exogenous-expulsive (Of basidiospores of certain Gasteromycetes) violently discharged from the sterigmata, cf 'exogenous-sterigmate'

exogenous-sessile (Of basidiospores of certain Gasteromycetes) sessile on the outside of the basidium, without sterigmata

exogenous-sterigmate (Of basidiospores of certain Gasteromycetes) having nonpropulsive sterigmata on the basidium, 'sterigmate-deciduous', cf 'exogenous-expulsive'

exokaryogamy See 'exocaryogamy'

exolete (1) Disused, obsolete, (2) (of perithecia, pycnidia, etc) long overmature, empty [< L exolescere to grow out of use]

exodperculate Possessing an 'exoöperculum', cf 'endoöperculate'

exoöperculum, pl -la The operculum formed at the tip of the exit tube of a sporangium, cf 'endoöperculum' (Karling, 1947) [exo- + L operculum a cover]

exoparasitic Parasitic externally

exoperidium, pl -ia The outermost peridium

exornate Furnished, adorned [< L exornare to furnish]

exospore, exosporium, pl -ia The layer that covers the 'epispore' and becomes the outermost layer after the 'perispore' disappears, occasionally penetrated by spines of episporic origin, see also 'endospore', 'mesospore'

exosporous. Having spores borne on the outside, with spores scattered from without

exotic Foreign, not native

expallent Becoming pale [< L expallescere to become very pale]

expanded (Of the pileus) opened out when matured or in age, (of the trama of gills or tubes) having the laterostratum not so plainly divergent as in what Josserand considers a truly bilateral trama (1932)

expansin Same as 'clavacin'.

explanate Spread out flat [< L. explanare to flatten or spread out]

exserted Protruding beyond [< L exsertare to stretch out]

exsiccata, exsiccatae, exsiccati In general and indiscriminately, dried

exchange, 'exsiccatae', dried plants (chlorophyllous), 'exsiccati', dried fungi [< L exsiccare to dry up]

exsilient Escaping [< L exsilire to spring out]

exsuccate, exsuccous Without milk or juice. [< L exsugere to suck out]

extramatrical Growing on the surface of the matrix or substratum or nidus [< L extra on the outside + matrix]

extrorse Toward the edge [< L extra on the outside + versus turned]

F

fabiform Bean-shaped [L faba bean + form]

facial cystidium A cystidium occurring on the face of a tube or gill of Hymenomycetes, a term preferred by Romagnesi (1944) to 'pleurocystidium'

facies The general aspect or habit of a species or other group of plants

Factitious Cobalt Blue (RC) Same as 'Artificial Cobalt Blue'

facultative (Of parasitism) occasional, incidental, as opposed to 'obligate', a facultative parasite is one that lives normally as a 'saprobe' but can live as a 'parasite' under favorable conditions or for part of its life cycle

fagineous Beechen, of the beech [< L fagus beech tree]

fairies' bath Same as 'elf cups'

fairy cup Same as 'elf cup'

fairy purse. In old England, one of the Nidulariaceae

fairy ring A distribution of a group of mushrooms or puffballs in a circle,

which widens from year to year because of radial growth of the mycelium in the soil from a center

fairy-ring fungus *Marasmius oreades* (Bolt ex Fr) Fr

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[illegible] The larch [illegible])

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others

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adjectives in '-ferous'.

-ferous A suffix meaning bearing, producing. [< L. ferre to bear]

ferrugineous, ferruginous Rust-colored, S II, 31 is Mars Yellow (R III with more red in it or MP 11 L 9), Ferruginous (R XIV and MP 5 D 12) is much redder [< L ferrum iron]

ferruginescent Becoming rusty-red

fertilization The fusion of gametes [< L fertilis fertile]

[illegible]

oösphere

fibril A minute fiber, thin and threadlike, see 'fibrillose' [< L fibra fiber]

fibrillar, fibrillate Same as 'fibrillose'

fibrillose, fibrillous (Of the surface of the pileus or the stipe) having hairy filaments which are thin and threadlike, arranged more or less parallel to one another, compactly or scattered, distinguish from 'tomentose' or 'subtomentose'

[illegible] the

[illegible]

under high powers to be made up of interlaced hyphae, see 'globulose-glabrous'

fibrillose-scaly (Of pileus or stipe) having scales made up of fibrils and more or less appressed (Pl IV, Fig 1)

fibrocortex, fibrous cortex A cortex of small thin-walled hyphae in Gyrophana (Merulius) lacrymans (Wulf ex Fr) Pat

fibrous (Of the flesh of the stipe) composed of toughish, stringlike tissue

fibrous cortex (Of lichens) consisting of hyphae arranged parallel with the long axis of the thallus, cf 'fastigiate cortex'

fictitious False

Fiery Red (RC 80) Near Grenadine Red (R II) or Scarlet (R I)

fil[illegible]

filamentoid Resembling a filament or true 'hypha', as the rhizoidal or dendritic elements of some of the Archimycetes, etc

filamentous Composed of filaments, like a filament, with true fungous filaments or 'hyphae'

filamentous thallus Same as 'fruticose thallus'

filiform (Of the stipe, spores, etc) slender as a thread (Pl XIV, Fig 4) [L. filum thread + form]

filigerous. Filament-bearing. [< L filum thread + gerere to bear.]

filoplasmodium, pl -ia. A pseudoplasmodium that is threadlike or composed of threadlike elements, the net plasmodium of the Labyrinthulales [< L filum thread + plasmodium]

filopod, filopodium, pl -ia A threadlike or hairlike appendage or extension of a pseudoplasmodium, as in the Labyrinthulales, the components of a 'filoplasmodium' [< L filum thread + Gr pous, podos foot]

fim[illegible]

[illegible]

fimbrillate. Minutely fringed.

fimicole, fimicolous Dwelling on dung. [< L fimus dung + -cole, -colous]

fimitarious Growing on dung [< L fimus dung]

finger-and-toe Clubroot

fire See 'Holy Fire', 'St Anthony's Fire', 'St Martial's Fire', names of the great ergot plagues of the Middle Ages

Fire Red (RC 78) From Flame Scarlet (R II) to between Grenadine Red (R II) and Scarlet (R I)

fish molds Saprolegniales

fiss-, fissi-, -fid Combining forms meaning cleft, divided, split [< L. findere, pp fissus.]

fissile Cleft, ruptured, tending to split, easily split

fission Splitting, in the Bacteria, cell division by splitting, cf 'budding'.

fissured Cleft or split

fist, fistball A puffball, see 'Lycoperdon', 'toadstool'. [< Ice fisa to break wind]

fistular, fistulose Tubular, hollow. [< L fistula a hollow reed stalk, tube.]

fixed Not readily detached

fixed utricle See 'utricle'.

flabellate Fanlike [< L flabellum fan]

flabelliform (Of the pileus) fan-shaped (Pl II, Fig 7)

flaccid Flabby, soft and limber, without firmness or elasticity [< L flaccidus, flaccus flabby]

flacherie A disease of the silkworm resulting from the fermentation of food in the intestinal canal, caused by a micrococcus [F]

flagellate Provided with whiplike processes or flagella [< L flagellum a whip]

flagelliform. Lashlike

flagellum A relatively long, whiplike *swimming process of zoöspores,* with an axial filament surrounded by a contractile sheath, the filament arising typically from a blepharoplast which in

turn is connected to the centrosome of the nucleus by a rhizoplast [L , whip.]

flammuloid Having one or more of the characters of the genus Flammula, such as caespitose habit, lignicolous habitat, evanescent, fibrillose or subarachnoid cortina, fleshy-fibrous stipe, dark-brown to rusty-yellow spores.

flaring (Of volva or annulus) spreading away from the stipe at the free margin

flask fungi The Pyrenomycetes

flav-, flavi-, flavo- A combining form meaning yellow [< L flavus yellow]

flavacidin Same as 'flavicin'

flavacol A metabolic product of Aspergillus flavus Link

flavatin Same as 'flavicin'

flavescent. Becoming yellowish

flavicin An antibiotic substance produced by Aspergillus spp., flavacidin, flavatin, gigantic acid, parasiticin are the same

flavoglaucin A yellow pigment produced by strains of Aspergillus glaucus Link

flavous Golden-yellow, S I, 23 is near

flavovirent Yellowish-green or greenish-yellow; of the color Oil Yellow (R V and MP 12 L 1)

flesh A term used by the older mycologists for the context of the pileus of agarics and boletes

Flesh Pink (RC 140) Flesh Pink to about Flesh Color (R XIV)

fleshy Of rather soft consistency, putrescent, used to refer to the consistency of the context of most of the agarics and boletes, as opposed to leathery, corky, woody, membranous, etc

fleshy-fibrous Having a consistency between the completely fleshy and the completely fibrous condition

Fleshy White (RC 9) Just off a pure white to nearly Ivory Yellow (R XXX)

flexuous, flexuose Bent alternately in opposite directions, zigzag [L flexuosus crooked]

flexuous hyphae Those hyphae, distinct from the periphyses in or near the ostiole of the pycnium or spermagonium of rusts or perforating the epidermal layer of the host, which, if they are not trichogynes, function as trichogynes and are diploidized by the pycniospores or spermatia that fuse with them (Buller, 1933)

flocci (On the pileus or the stipe) small points or tufts resembling cotton. [< L floccus flock or tuft of wool]

flocciform Tuftlike

floccose (Of the pileus or the stipe) loose cottony or downy-woolly and more or less tufted like cotton flannel (Pl. III, Fig 9)

flocculent Minutely woolly or floccose

flocculose Finely 'floccose'

flocculose-crenulate (Of gills) having edges with minute, flocculose decoration

floricole, floricolous Living on flowers [< L flos, floris flower + -cole, -colous]

floridean See 'rhodophycean'

Floss Flower Blue (RC 201) Light Pinkish Lilac (R XXXVII) to Light Vinaceous-Purple (R XLIV)

flowers-of-tan Fuligo septica (L) Weber, so named because of its frequent occurrence upon spent tanbark

fluorescence The property possessed by certain organic compounds of emitting light in the presence of certain rays, whereby the compound appears to be of different colors by reflected and by transmitted light

fluorescent Exhibiting 'fluorescence'

fluorescigenic Causing fluorescence, as do some bacteria

fly agaric, fly amanita, fly mushroom, fly toadstool The cosmopolitan Amanita muscaria (L ex Fr) Pers ex Gray, so called because the poisonous principle is toxic to flies

foedate Dark, soiled [< L foedus filthy foul]

foetid Ill-smelling of a nauseating odor [< L foetere to have an ill smell]

foliaceous thallus In lichens, a flat, leaflike, usually lobed and crisped thallus which spreads over the substratum but is attached only at points and is easily separable, also called frondose thallus and thallus placodes

foliar Leafy, leaflike, on a leaf [< L folium leaf]

foliicaulicole, foliicaulicolous Growing on leaves and stems [< L folium leaf + caulis stem + -cole, -colous]

foliicole, foliicolous Living on leaves [< L folium leaf + -cole, -colous]

foliose Like a leaf in form (of one group of lichens) leaflike and with a stratose structure [L foliosus leafy]

follicular Having follicles, folliclelike [< L folliculus, dim of follis wind bag]

food yeast Dried Torulopsis utilis (Henneb) Lodder

fool Same as 'plum pocket' and 'bladder plum'

foramen An opening, aperture [< L forare to pierce]

adjectives in '-ferous'

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ferruginescent Becoming rusty-red

fertilization The fusion of gametes [< L *fertilis* fertile]

fertilization tube (Of Phycomycetes) the branch formed by the antheridium which penetrates the wall of the female gametangium and through which the 'gonoplasm' passes to fuse with the oösphere

fibril A minute fiber, thin and threadlike, see 'fibrillose' [< L *fibra* fiber]

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fibrillose-glabrous (Of the surface of the pileus, etc) truly glabrous and not fibrillose to the naked eye or under a hand lens, but with the cuticle seen under high powers to be made up of interlaced hyphae, see 'globulose-glabrous'

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fictitious False

Fiery Red (RC 80) Near Grenadine Red (R II) or Scarlet (R I)

filament A fine thread, a term loosely used for a hypha or any other simple, thread-like element of fungous structures [< L *filum* thread]

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filopod, filopodium, *pl* -ia. A threadlike or hairlike appendage or extension of a pseudoplasmodium, as in the Labyrinthulales, the components of a 'filoplasmodium'. [< L *filum* thread + Gr. *pous*, *podos* foot]

fimbriate Having the margin finely torn, (of gills) having the edges minutely fringed, because of the presence of cystidia or sterile cells (Pl VII, Fig 3) [< L *fimbria* fiber, fringe]

fimbrillate Minutely fringed

fimicole, fimicolous Dwelling on dung [< L *fimus* dung + *-cole*, *-colous*]

fimitarious Growing on dung [< L *fimus* dung]

finger-and-toe Clubroot

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with a radiate structure [L fruticosus shrubby]

fruticose thallus In lichens, a thallus attached by one point only or by a narrow base to the substratum, from which it grows upward as a simple or more or less branched, shrublike body, thallus fruticulosus, also called "filamentous thallus "

fruticulose, fruticulous Somewhat shrubby [< Dim of L fruticosus shrubby]

Fuchsin Red (RC 160). From a darker Spinel Pink to a Spinel Red (R XXVI) and a lighter Pomegranate Purple (R XII).

fucicole, fucicolous Living on lichens [< L fucus rock lichen + -cole, -colous]

fugacious Disappearing early or quickly, 'evanescent', (of color) fading soon [< L fugax < fugere to flee]

fugitive Quickly disappearing, 'evanescent', 'fugacious'

fulcrum (Of lichens) the sporophore (Steiner) [L , couch or bed]

fuligineous, fuliginous Sooty, of a color near Bister (R XXIX) and near MP 15 C 8 [< L fuligo soot]

fulvescent. Becoming 'fulvous'

fulvic acid A yellow pigment produced by Penicillium fulvus Dierckx and other P spp

fulvous Reddish-cinnamon-brown, also tawny, reddish-yellow, S II, 32 is the same as Hazel R XIV and MP 14 A 12 [< L fulvus tawny]

fumaceous, fumacious Smoky, smoke-colored, dark [< L fumeus smoky]

fumagillin An antibiotic substance produced by a species of Aspergillus

"fumagines" The French term for the sooty molds, the Asterinées of Arnaud (not Theissen)

fumaginous Smoky, sooty [< L fumus smoke]

fumagoid (Of a type of dissociated mycelium of macronemeous Dematiaceae) composed of rounded elements isolated or in groups, with thick membranes impregnated with a fuliginous pigment, more voluminous than normal fungal elements, and dividing by cross walls perpendicular to each other to make four portions which in their turn round up (Langeron, 1945)

fumid Smoky in color

fumigacin An antibiotic substance produced by Aspergillus fumigatus Fres , helvolic acid is the same, not to be confused with 'fumigatin'

fumigate Smoky in color

fumigatin A quinonelike compound produced by Aspergillus fumigatus Fres , different in its formation and properties from 'fumigacin' and convertible to 'spinulosin'

fumose Smoky in color, S I, 6 is a slightly pinker Light Mouse Gray (R LI) and the same as MP 45 C 1

fundamental volume (Of spores) the fundamental body, spherical or ellipsoidal in the Hymenomycetes, without the secondary modifications, complexities, or ornamentations (Malençon, 1945), cf 'sporoid'

fungaceous Fungoid, funguslike

fungal Relating to fungi

Fungi A term used by Pliny (77) for all other fungi than those (the Boleti) which developed out of an envelope, called a volva

fungic acid A mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acids found in several species of mushrooms

fungicidal Destructive of fungi, cf 'fungistatic'

fungicide A 'fungicidal' substance [< fungus + L caedere to kill]

fungicole, fungicolous Growing on fungi [< fungus + -cole, -colous]

fungiform Having the form of a mushroom

fungin Same as 'fungus cellulose'

funginert Not supporting fungus growth because the material, part, or component in question does not furnish the necessary nutrients for such growth (Ezekiel, 1950), cf 'fungistatic', 'fungicidal' [< fungus + L iners inert]

fungistatic Preventing the growth of a fungus by the presence of some chemical or physical agency but not 'fungicidal' see 'funginert' [< fungus + Gr statikos causing to stand]

fungivore An animal that uses fungi as food [< fungus + L vorare to devour]

fungivorous Fungus-eating

fungoid Funguslike

Fungoides One of Tournefort's genera (1694), which apparently included the helvellas and pezizas

fungolichens Lindsay's term for plants considered to be transitional forms between fungi and lichens

fungous Of, or pertaining to, fungi, fungal

fungus One of the group of organisms considered by some to be lower plants (Thallophyta) that lack chlorophyll and are either polyphyletic in origin and derived from several distinct algal groups, including red and green algae, or a monophyletic series derived from filamentous green algae, and by others to be an independent kingdom, monophyletic in origin, derived from colorless flagellates or the Proteomyxa complex, the assimilative phase is in the form of mycelium (hyphae) and the fruit bodies are also composed of

forcipate   Forked like pincers. [< L. forceps, -cipis pincers]

forficate, forficulate   Scissor-shaped [< L forficula scissors]

Forget-me-not Blue (RC 217)   Celandine Green (R XLVII)

form   A segregate within a species which because of unusual habitat conditions differs more or less sharply from the most widely distributed aggregate in characters not heritable and which either in culture or in its area under normal conditions may revert to the typical state (Rosendahl, 1949, Clausen, 1941), cf 'subspecies', 'variety'

formae oxydatae   In lichens, crustaceous forms that have acquired a rusty color caused by an infiltration of an iron salt

form genus   A genus consisting of 'form [illegible]

form species   A species consisting of a single imperfect state of a pleomorphic species and treated as if it were an independent entity, especially for indexing or identification purposes, of importance chiefly in the Ascomycetes and Uredinales

fornicate   Arched, vaulted, (of species of Geastrum) with the fibrous and fleshy layers splitting from and becoming arched over the mycelial layer, which *separates and remains as a cup in the* ground   [< L fornix arch]

foveate   Pitted   [< L fovea pit]

foveolate   Having small pits   [< L foveola, dim of fovea pit]

foxed   (Of wood) discolored by decay

foxfire   A phosphorescent light emitted by foxed or moist, decayed wood, or by fructifications of Clitocybe illudens (Schw) Sacc

foxiness   Decay of heartwood of oak and chestnut caused by Fistulina hepatica Huds ex Fr

fradicin   An antibiotic substance, active against fungi, produced by Streptomyces Fradiae (Waks & Curt) Det Man 1948

fragmentation   (In actinomycetes) the process of cell division that results in the breaking up of mycelium into small rods or coccoid cells (Lachner-Sandoval, 1898), cf 'segmentation'

fragmentation spores   Spores, especially of actinomycetes, produced by the breaking up of the mycelium at the septa, see 'fragmentation', 'segmentation'

frangula-emodin. A compound produced by Cortinarius sanguinea Wulf ex Fr

free   Not adhering, (of gills, tubes, etc) not attached to the stipe (Pl I, Fig 1)

free-cell formation   (In the Ascomycetes) the peculiar process of cutting out the ascospores in the ascus by the bending around of the astral rays of the last mitosis, leaving a considerable amount of cytoplasm which is called the 'epiplasm', see Harper (1889) and Swingle (1903), cf. 'cleavage plane'

free utricle. See 'utricle'.

French Purple (RC 161)   Between Pomegranate Purple (*R XII*) and Carmine (R I), formerly, a more brilliant and durable dye (also called "lime lake") prepared from lichens by a modification of the 'archil' process

French truffle   Tuber melanosporum Vitt , same as 'Périgord truffle'.

friable   Easily crumbled, breaking into powder   [< L friabilis < friare to rub or crumble into small pieces]

frill   Same as 'armilla'.

frog cheese   A young puffball (Ainsworth and Bisby, 1943)

frc [illegible] by a colored margin

frondose   Of, or pertaining to, broad-leafed trees   [< L frondosus < frons, frondis leaf]

frondose thallus   Same as 'foliaceous thallus'

front   (Of gills) the end toward the margin of the pileus, the 'anterior' end

frontal   (Of the profile of basidiospores) perpendicular to the dorsiventral profile or to the median plane (Heim, 1931)

frosted   Having the appearance of hoarfrost

fruct-, fructi-   A combining form meaning fruit   [< L fructus]

fructicole, fructicolous   Living on fruit [< fructi- + -cole, -colous]

fructification   A fruit body

fruit body   A definitely organized unit, *from the simple and minutely* macroscopic to complex and very large, [illegible] special cases 'zygosporocarp', 'ascocarp', 'basidiocarp'

frustose   (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked or fissured into more or less regular, polygonal frusta   [< L *frustum a bit*]

frustulose   (Of the surface of the pileus) having areolae appearing like the frusta of polygonal pyramids.

fruticole, fruticolous   Living on shrubs [< L frutex shrub + -cole, -colous]

fruticose   Shrubby, shrublike, (of lichens) having an upright or pendulous thallus,

with a radiate structure [L fruticosus shrubby]

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fungous Of, or pertaining to, fungi, fungal

fur— — [illegible]

mycelioid tissue See G W. Martin, 1941, 1946, 1950 [L , mushroom < Gr sphongos sponge]

Fungus One of Tournefort's genera (1694) which included stipitate forms with lamellate or poroid hymenophores, to the Romans, it meant mushroom or morel.

[illegible]

fungus cellulose The substance of the cell wall of some fungi (de Bary, 1866), supposed to be the same as 'chitin'

fungus cerebrin A bound lipid isolated from yeast and Aspergillus Sydowi (Bain and Sart) Thom and Church

fungus gnats Members of the Mycetophilidae (Diptera), which in the adult stage are seen upon fleshy fungi in great numbers and the larvae of which infest, live upon, and destroy these fungi

fungus oasis An area in which fungi are able to grow and fruit while surround-

[illegible]

content of the soil

fungus root A mycorrhiza

fungus stone The hard, almost stony sclerotium of Polyporus Tuberaster Fr , which when warmed and watered yields an edible crop, used commonly in Italy, at least formerly

fungus suillus (Of Pliny and Martial) Boletus edulis Bull ex Fr , and sometimes Leccinum scabrum (Bull ex Fr) S F Gray

funicle Same as 'funiculus'

funicular Ropelike [< L funiculus, dim of funis rope]

funiculose Occurring in ropes or bundles, ropelike [< L funiculus, dim of funis rope]

funiculus (Of Nidulariaceae) the cord of hyphae attaching the peridiole to the inner surface of the peridium [L , dim of funis rope]

funiform Ropelike [L funis rope + form]

funk. Same as 'punk' or 'spunk'.

furcate (Of gills) forked [< L furca a fork-shaped yoke]

furfuraceous (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with branlike particles, scurfy, branny (Pl III, Fig 8) [< L furfur scurf]

furfurescence. Minute mealiness, scurf

furvous. Black and lusterless. [< L furvus swarthy, black]

fusaric acid Apparently the same as 'gibberellin'

fusarin A substance produced by distillation of 'fusarinic acid' with CaO, with $KMnO_4$, it is oxidized to nicotinic acid

[illegible]

fuscate Darkened [< L. fuscus dusky.]

fuscescent Becoming 'fuscous'.

fuscid Same as 'fuscous'.

fuscin An antibacterial metabolite of Oidiodendron fuscum Robak.

fuscosclerotic acid A yellow pigment isolated from ergots (Zellner, 1907)

fuscous Smoky drab in color, dusky, 'atrous' ater of (S) [L. fuscus]

fuseau A spore of fungi causing skin or hair diseases, of such genera as [illegible] rounded apical and a rounded or truncate basal end (Pl XV, Fig 16), same as 'terminal chlamydospore' or 'aleurospore' of Mason [F , spindle]

fusiform (Of spores, cystidia, stipe, etc) spindle-shaped, tapering at both ends (Pl XIII, Fig 11) [< L fusus spindle + form]

fusiform-elliptical (Of spores) fundamentally elliptical, but somewhat fusiform, more elliptical than fusiform (Pl XIII, Fig 14)

fusion bodies Spherical bodies formed on [illegible]

not stated

fusisporous Having spindle-shaped spores. [< L *fusus spindle + spore*]

fusoid Somewhat fusiform [< L fusus spindle.]

fussball, fuzzball A puffball.

G

galactite Milky-white [< Gr gala, galaktos milk]

galeate Hooded, provided with a hood or helmet-shaped structure [< L galea helmet.]

galeiform Helmet- or hood-shaped

galericulate Covered with a small cap [< L galerum cap]

galeriform Cap-shaped

Gallstone (RC 51). Xanthine Orange (R III)

galochrous Milky-white. [< Gr. gala milk + chrōs, chroos complexion]

Gamboge Yellow (RC 25) Nearly Empire Yellow to a more orange Light Cadmium (R IV) or a more yellow Cadmium Yellow (R III) [< Camboja, Cambodia]

gamet-, gameto-, gamo-, -gamous, -gamy Combining forms meaning marriage, union [< Gr. gamos]

gametangial copulation. Copulation of gametangia where differentiation of gametes is suppressed, amphimictic in type

gametangic apomixis The development of a gametangium into a new organism without fertilization (Kniep, 1928)

gametangiogamy. The fusion of gametangia or 'coenogametes' (Kniep, 1928) [< gamet- + Gr angeion vessel + -gamy]

gametangium A differentiated structure in which gametes are produced, or the contents of which function in place of gametes. [< gamet- + Gr angeion vessel]

gametangy Dangeard's term for the type of sexuality in which the copulation is between gametangia and not between gametes

gamete. A reproductive cell that is capable of fusing with another, similar or dissimilar, preceding caryogamy

gametic apomixis The development of a gamete into a new organism without fertilization (Kniep, 1928)

gametogamy The fusion of gametes (Kniep, 1928)

gametogenesis The development of gametes. [< gameto- + Gr genesis origin]

gametophyte The gamete plant, sexual plant or generation, the 'diplont', considered by many to be used unjustifiably in the Fungi as implying the existence of an alternation of generations comparable with that in mosses, ferns and flowering plants (see Buller, 1941) [gameto- + -phyte]

gametospore, gametosporidium A [illegible]

gamo-, -gamous See 'gamet-'

gamobium, pl. -ia Gibson's term for 'gametophyte'

gamoid dimorphism Vuillemin's term (1912) for the condition of differentiation of gametes

gamont A gamete-producing individual, especially in holocarpic forms, or a separated gamete-producing portion

gamy Copulation or union of sexual elements, rarely used in English except as the equivalent of the German Gamie, cf 'mixis'

-gamy See 'gamet-'

gangliform Having knots, knotted [< LL < Gr. ganglion a swelling, tumor + form]

gangligerous Bearing knots [< Gr ganglion a swelling, tumor + L gerere to bear.]

garland stage A prophase stage of meiosis in which the chromatin is aggregated as garlands at the nuclear poles (Karling, 1942)

Garnet (RC 162) Near Pompeian Red (R XIII) [< F grenat < LL granatus < L granum seed]

Garnet Brown (RC 164) Near Pompeian Red (R XIII)

Garnet Dull (RC 163) Not matched in R somewhat near Pompeian Red (R XIII) to a lighter Garnet Brown (R I)

gaster-, gastero-, -gaster Combining forms meaning stomach, belly [< Gr gastēr, gastros]

gasterobasidial, gasterobasidiate Having the basidia formed and developed in the manner characteristic of the Gasteromycetes gasteromycetous, gasteroid, cf 'plectobasidial' and 'hymenobasidial'

gasteroid Having the hymenium locellate and enclosed or becoming closed, or having no hymenium at all, cf 'agaricoid'

gasteromorphic More or less, or entirely, with the habit, ontogeny, form, anatomy, and spore characters of the Gasteromycetes [< gastero- + Gr morphē form]

Gasteromycetes The group of Basidiomycetes with spores borne in cavities within the fruit body, i e , angiocarpically

gasteromycetous Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Gasteromycetes

gasterospore A thick-walled, globose spore borne within the tissues or tubes of a fruit body (Heim and Malençon, 1928 Lohwag, 1937)

gasterothalameae Those lichens the sporangia of which are always closed or which burst through the cortical layer of the thallus [< gastero- + Gr thalamos chamber]

gattine Same as 'pebrine'

geasterin A celluloselike carbohydrate isolated from the peridium and capillitium of Geastrum fornicatum (Huds ex Fr) Fr (Zellner, 1907).

gelatinous Jellylike, applied to tissues the hyphae of which become partially dissolved and glutinous in wet weather and when mounted in water under the microscope appear more transparent and wider, looser from one another than in normal tissue [< L gelare to freeze, to congeal]

geminate Paired, twinned [< L geminus twin]

gemma, pl -ae An asexual, budlike, reproductive structure, also, a type of

mycelioid tissue See G W Martin, 1941, 1946, 1950 [L , mushroom < Gr sphongos sponge]

Fun ... One of ...

morel

... liner,

fungus cellulose The substance of the cell wall of some fungi (de Bary, 1866), supposed to be the same as 'chitin'

fungus cerebrin A bound lipid isolated from yeast and Aspergillus Sydowi (Bain and Sart) Thom and Church

fungus gnats Members of the ...

fungus oasis An area in which fungi are able to grow and fruit while surrounding or nearby territory which appears to be no different shows no such development, perhaps usually but not always because of differences in water content of the soil

fungus root A mycorrhiza

fungus stone The hard, almost stony sclerotium of Polyporus Tuberaster Fr , which when warmed and watered yields an edible crop, used commonly in Italy, at least formerly

funicle Same as 'funiculus'

funicular Ropelike [< L funiculus, dim of funis rope]

funiculose Occurring in ropes or bundles, ropelike [< L funiculus, dim of funis rope]

funiculus (Of Nidulariaceae) the cord of hyphae attaching the peridiole to the inner surface of the peridium [L , dim of funis rope]

funiform Ropelike [L funis rope + form]

funk Same as 'punk' or 'spunk'

furcate (Of gills) forked [< L furca a fork-shaped yoke]

furfuraceous (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with branlike particles, scurfy, branny (Pl III, Fig 8) [< L furfur scurf]

furfurescence Minute mealiness, scurf

furvous Black and lusterless [< L furvus swarthy, black]

fusaric acid Apparently the same as 'gibberellin'

fusarin A substance produced by distillation of 'fusarinic acid' with CaO, with $KMnO_4$, it is oxidized to nicotinic acid

fusarinic acid A compound isolated from the culture filtrate of Fusarium heterosporium Nees [Gibberella fujikuroi (Saw) Wollenweber], which ...

fuscate. Darkened. [< L. fuscus dusky]

fuscescent Becoming 'fuscous'.

fuscid Same as 'fuscous'.

fuscin An antibacterial metabolite of Oidiodendron fuscum Robak

fuscosclerotic acid A yellow pigment isolated from ergots (Zellner, 1907)

fuscous. Smoky drab in color, dusky; 'atrous' ater of (S) [L. fuscus]

fuseau A spore of fungi causing skin or hair diseases, of such genera as Microsporium, Trichophyton, Epidermophyton, etc , which is large, hyaline or bright-colored (not fuscous), multiseptate (3 or more), usually thick-walled, fusoid or broadly cylindrical, slightly tapering toward a rounded apical and a rounded or truncate basal end (Pl. XV, Fig. 16), same as 'terminal chlamydospore' or 'aleurospore' of Mason [F., spindle]

fusiform (Of spores, cystidia, stipe, etc) spindle-shaped, tapering at both ends (Pl XIII, Fig. 11) [< L fusus spindle + form]

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galactite Milky-white [< Gr gala, galaktos milk]

galeate Hooded, provided with a hood or helmet-shaped structure. [< L galea helmet]

galeiform Helmet- or hood-shaped

galericulate. Covered with a small cap [< L galerum cap]

galeriform Cap-shaped.

Gallstone (RC 51). Xanthine Orange (R III)

sclerotium at one or more points, which normally, except in the Heterobasidiomycetes, continues to grow to a hypha

gerontogeous (Of plants) confined to the Old World [< Gr gerōn, gerontos old man + gē earth]

giant culture The usual type of culture on a macroscopic scale, over extended periods on an abundant supply of substratum, as in petri dishes, flasks, etc , as distinguished from 'microculture'

giant puffball Calvatia gigantea (Batsch ex Pers) Lloyd

gibberellin A compound obtainable from cultures of the "bakanae" fungus, Gibberella fujikuroi (Saw) Wollenweber (Fusarium heterosporium Nees), found to be the principle responsible for the abnormal elongation of rice seedlings (Yabuta & Hayashi, 1934)

gibbose, gibbous (1) (Of the pileus) having an unsymmetrical convexity or umbo, or with the convexity on one side, irregularly rounded, (2) like a moon that is less than full and more than half full. [< L gibbosus hunched < gibber humped]

gigabasidium The giant basidium of Greis (1937), probably a pathological phenomenon (Lohwag, 1941)

gigantic acid Same as 'flavicin'

gigastylosporous Having very large stylospores [< Gr gigas giant + stylos stake + spore]

gill fungi The Agaricaceae

gills The knife-blade-like structures on the underside of the pileus of agarics, lamellae, collectively, the hymenophore

gill trama The tissue of the gill between the two hymenial layers

gilvous Of the color of yellowish leather, according to Saccardo, the same as 'isabelline' [< L gilvus pale yellow]

ginger-beer plant A mixture of a yeast (Saccharomyces pyriformis Marshall Ward) and a bacterium (Bacterium vermiforme Marshall Ward) used for fermenting a sugar solution (often a honey solution) for beverage purposes or as an old-time cure for rheumatism (Marshall Ward, 1892, Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)

ginglymoid Like a hinge [< Gr ginglymos a hinge joint]

glabrate Nearly glabrous or becoming glabrous with age [< L glaber without hair]

glabrescent Becoming glabrous

glabrous (Of the covering of the surface of pileus or stipe) destitute of scales, hairs, etc , smooth, not to be confused with 'even', which describes general topography or configuration

gladiate (1) Flat, straight, or slightly curved, with acute apex and approximately parallel edges, i e , 'ensiform', (2) ancipital [< L gladius sword]

gladiolic acid An antibiotic substance obtained from Penicillium Gladioli Machacek

glandular Having sticky drops or glands [< L glans gland]

glandule. A dotlike structure on tubes or the stipe of higher fungi consisting of fascicles of dermatocystidia or of hyphae terminating in dermatopseudoparaphyses and dermatobasidia, which secrete a sticky fluid Care must be taken to distinguish between a stipe with glandules and one that is merely 'punctate' with dotlike scales or scurfiness

glaucescent Turning bluish-green or sea-green

glaucogonidium, pl -ia Obs The bluish-green gonidium of lichens

gla [illegible]

glaucus < Gr glaukos gray or bluish-gray]

Glaucous Green (RC 253) Water Green to a darker Light Grape Green (R XLI)

gleba In the Gasteromycetes and Tuberales, the tissue enclosed within the peridium, composed of tramal plates lined with the hymenium, often applied to the spore mass after the tramal plates have become broken up [< L gleba clod]

gleba chamber A lens-shaped, gleba-bearing structure in a nidulariaceous fruit body (Lohwag, 1941), apparently the same as 'peridiole'

glebose, glebous (Of surfaces) abounding in clods, turfy [< L glebosus full of clods

gle [illegible]

certain fungi

glebulose (1) Possessing, or resembling, a 'gleba' (2) possessing little clods, broken up or minutely cracked, as if minutely plowed, cf. 'rimulose', 'tesselately rimose'

gleocystidiate Possessing 'gleocystidia'

gleocystidium, gloeo-, pl -ia A special form of cystidium in Hymenomycetes, of gelatinous or horny consistency and with oily, resinous, granular contents (Pl XII, Fig 3) [< Gr gloia glue + cystidium]

Gleolichenes Forssell's name (1885) for certain homoiomerous lichens with gonidia belonging to the Chroococcaceae

gleovessel A vessellike element attached to a gleocystidium projected into the trama and staining deep blue with cresyl blue (Singer, 1945)

gliotoxin A crystalline, sulfur-containing compound extracted from Gliocladium

reproductive cell or sporelike structure, resembling a chlamydospore. [L , bud]

gemma cup The genus Cyathus of the Nidulariaceae

gemmation Budding

gemmifer A gemma bearer, in Omphalia flavida Maubl & Rangel, apparently a minute and incompletely developed carpophore, the rudimentary pileus of which serves as a 'gemma' [< gemma + L ferre to bear]

gemmiferous Bearing 'gemmae' or budlike structures

gemmiform Bud-shaped [< gemma + form]

gemmiparous Producing buds [< gemma + L parere to bring forth]

-gen A combining form used in forming nouns denoting a thing produced or generated [< Gr genēs born]

general veil Same as 'universal veil'

generative hyphae, generative series One of Corner's (1932) three series of hyphae of the fruit body of Polyporaceae, which produce the hymenium and surface tissues, see 'skeletal series', 'binding series'

generator cell As in the Auriculariales and Uredinales (aecial stage), the cell containing the original dicaryon, which successively forms probasidia in the former and aeciospore mother cells in the latter

generic Of the rank of a 'genus'

generitype The type species of a genus, a term proposed by Andrews (1951) as a substitute for 'genotype' in a taxonomic sense [< L genus, generis race, stock + Gr typos type]

geniculate Bent like a knee [< L genu knee]

geniculation A kneelike bend or joint

genocentric (Of the organization of the thallus in Myxochytridiineae and Rhizidiaceae) having the center of gravity of the thallus at once or shortly transformed into a reproductive structure (Karling, 1932), same as 'reproductocentric' [< Gr (gen-) < gignesthai to be born + kentros center]

genomorph "A morphological term applicable to corresponding grades in parallel, similarly trending lineages" (Lang, 1938)

-genous A suffix meaning producing, yielding, produced by, arising in [< Gr genēs born]

genotype Any typical material of the type ... of the ... (Sch... ... 1937)

gentisic acid A metabolic product of Penicillium griseofulvum Dierckx

genus, pl genera A term used in classification, each genus includes certain related species The two names (of genus and species) compose the binomial by which a plant is known in science, e g , Agaricus campestris [L , race, kind, sort]

-geny A suffix denoting generation, production, origin, development of [< Gr. suffix -geneia.]

geo-, ge- A combining form signifying earth, ground, soil [< Gr gē]

geodin An antibiotic substance produced by Aspergillus terreus Thom

geodistomycetes The term used by Falck (1906) for those wood-destroying fungi which are more or less xerophytic and can grow in situations above the ground, and which grow best at temperatures above 29° C , see also 'domestomycetes', 'geoproximycetes' [< geo- + L distantia distance + Gr. mykēs fungus]

geoglossoid More or less like Geoglossum [< geo- + Gr. glōssa tongue + -oid]

geophilous Earth-loving, as fungi that fruit underground [< geo- + -philous]

geoproximycetes ... Falck

geotrichosis A disease of humans consisting of lesions in the mouth, intestinal tract, bronchi, and lungs, caused by one or more species of Geotrichum

Geranium (RC 111) Not reproducible in R, but tone 4 is nearly Spectrum Red (R I)

Geranium Lake (RC 89) Scarlet Red (R I).

German tinder Same as 'amadou'

germicide A substance which kills

germination The first act of development of a spore to some other phase in the cycle of a fungus

germ pore An unthickened spot or passageway in the spore wall through which a germ tube may pass, cf 'callus'

germ sporangium, pl -ia A sporangium borne on the germ tube of a zygospore in the Mucorales

germ tube A tubular process put forth by a germinating spore, bulbil, or

walls and green contents, which develops to either cystiogonidia or zoögonidia (Minks, 1876)

gonocytes Gametes formed as a result of reduction division (Hartmann, 1918), same as Lotsy's "Gonen " [gono- + -cyte]

gonohypha The characteristic hypha of the hypothalline weft of certain lichens (Minks, 1878). [< Gr. gonos progeny + hypha]

gonohyphemia. Minks' term (1878) for the hyphal layer of lichens [< gono- + Gr. hyphē a web]

gonoplasm. (Of higher Peronosporales) the functional, central mass of protoplasm in the antheridium, which later passes through the fertilization tube and fuses with the oösphere

gonosphaeridium One of the colored cells of a gonosphaerium which develops to a metrogonidium and later gelifies (Minks, 1878). [< Gr gonos progeny + dim of sphaira sphere]

gonosphaerium An organ of certain lichens somewhat similar to a gonangium but lacking differentiation into capsule and nucleus (Minks, 1878) [< Gr. gonos progeny + sphaira sphere]

gonosphere Nowakowski's term (1876-77) for the contents of the female gametangium of Polyphagus Euglenae Now extruded as an oval vesicle for fertilization

gonospores Spores formed as a result of reduction division (Renner, 1916)

gonotocont The organ in which 'meiosis' occurs (Lotsy, 1907) [gono- + Gr kontos pole]

gonotroph, gonotrophium A special sort of soredium in certain lichens (Wallroth, 1825) [< Gr gonos progeny + trophon food]

gossypine Cottony [< Gr gossypion cotton tree]

gram-positive, gram-negative (Of Schizomycetes) reacting positively or negatively to Gram's stain The reaction is used as a diagnostic character in the taxonomy of the bacteria

gramicidin A polypeptid obtained from 'tyrothricin', a product of an anaerobic, sporulating soil bacillus (B. brevis Migula emend Ford), which is fairly toxic to animals and bacteriolytic against gram-positive organisms

gramicidinic acid An antibiotic compound of the 'gramicidin' group

gramidinic acid Same as 'graminic acid'

gramineous Grassy [< L. gramen grass]

graminic acid A bactericidal substance of the same origin as 'gramicidin'

graminicole, graminicolous Growing on grass [< L gramen grass + -cole, -colous.]

grammate Striped, stroked as though inscribed or marked with raised lines [< Gr. grammē stroke]

grammopodial. Having a striped stalk or stem

granatine Pale scarlet (between Peach Red and Scarlet (R I), between 1 D 11 and 1 J 12 of MP) [Probably from "pomegranate", the French grenat means "garnet "]

grandinioid Having the characteristics of the genus Grandinia, having the surface of the hymenophore granulose, as contrasted with 'corticioid', etc

graniform Shaped like grains of corn [< L granum grain + form]

granular, granulate, granulose (Of pileus or stipe) covered with a granule-like substance

graphidioid Like the lichen genus Graphis, long and cleft

Grass Green (RC 273) A little more yellow than Gray Green (R VI)

graveolent Strongly scented, with an intense and heavy odor that is usually considered unpleasant [< L graveolens strong-smelling]

gray mold Botrytis cinerea Pers ex Fr

Grayish Indigo (RC 232) The Medici Blues to Saccardo's Slate (R XLVIII)

Greenish Black (RC 351) Near Olivaceous Black (2) (R XLVII) and darker

Greenish Gray (RC 352) From between Court Gray and Mineral Gray to nearly Sage Green (R XLVII)

Greenish Turquoise Blue (RC 225) Glaucous to Pistaccio Green (R XLI)

Greenish White (RC 15) A greener Pale Olive Buff (R XL) or Marguerite Yellow (R XXX) to a greener Olive Buff (R XL) or Seafoam Green (R XXXI)

green mold A species of Penicillium

green muscardine fungus Metarrhizium Anisopliae (Metsch) Sorokin, the cause of a silkworm disease

green oak The wood of the common English oak invaded and colored green by Chlorosplenium aeruginosum (Oed) ex Fr) de Not

green rot The verdigris-green decay of wood caused by Chlorosplenium aeruginosum (Oed ex Fr) de Not

gregarious Growing in company, scattered closely over a small area [< L gregarius < grex a flock]

Grey (RC 359) Nearly Light Olive Gray to near Deep Olive Gray (R LI)

Grey Green (RC 245) Near Court Gray, Pea Green, and Slate Olive (R XLVII)

grisein An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces griseus (Krainsky) Waks & Henr

griseofulvin A metabolic product of Penicillium griseofulvum Dierckx

griseous Grayish, S I, 2 is gray (Gull

fimbriatum Gilman & Abbot (Aspergillus fumigatus Fres) and strains of Trichoderma lignorum (Tode) Harz, which is fairly toxic to animals and both bacteriostatic and bactericidal against both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms

globoid, globose, globular, globulose Spherical or nearly so (Pl XIII, Fig 1) [< L globus ball]

globulose-glabrous (Of the surface of the pileus, etc) glabrous, with the cuticle made up of globular cells, see 'fibrillose-glabrous'

globulus The deciduous shield of some lichens, 'soredium'

glochid, glochidium A barbed hair or bristle [< Gr glōchis point of an arrow]

glochidiate Having barbed bristles

gloeocystidiate See 'gleocystidiate'

gloeocystidium See 'gleocystidium'

gloeovessel See 'gleovessel'

Gloiosporae Moniliales having slimy spores (Wakefield and Bisby, 1941), see 'Xerosporae'

glomerate Agglomerate, collected into heads [< L glomus, glomeris ball of yarn]

glomerulus (1) A small, agglomerated mass of spores, hyphal cells, etc , e g , the haustoria of certain species of Septobasidium, (2) a powdery mass on the surface of certain lichens

glu

glutinose, glutinous Provided with 'gluten', sticky, gluey

glutinosin An antibiotic substance

glycogen mass An old term for the epiplasm in an ascus, because of its permeation with glycogen

Go

Hygrocybe

Golden Bronze Green (RC 298) From about Old Gold or Olive Lake (R XVI) to a darker Dresden Brown (R XV)

Golden Feather's Yellow (RC 16) Citron Yellow to Wax Yellow (R XVI & MP 11 L 2)

Golden Reddish Brown (RC 306) Almost Pecan Brown or Cocoa Brown (R XXVIII) with a sheen

Golden Rose (RC 133). Darker Ecru Drab (R XLVI) with a sheen

Golden Yellow (RC 26). From Lemon Yellow (R III) to Primuline Yellow (R XVI and MP 10 L 4 to 9 L 7)

gon-, gono-, -gony, -gonium Combining

gonangium, pl. -ia (1) Any closed structure in which reproductive or

vessel]

gongylodic. Knoblike.

gongylus (1) A globular propagative body in the thallus of lichens (Hornschuch, 1821), (2) same as 'spore', 'sporidium', 'speirema' of lichens [< Gr. gongylos round]

gonidangium, pl -ia Obs A sporangium in which gonidia are produced [< gonidium + Gr angeion vessel]

gonidema Minks' term for gonidial layer

gonidiophore A structure bearing a gonidium [< gonidium + -phore]

gonimic layer Obs The algal layer in lichens

gonimium Obs A blue-green algal cell, a constituent of the lichen thallus (Nylander, 1866) [< Gr gonimos productive]

gonimon Wallroth's term (1825) for the gonidial layer of lichens [< Gr gonimos productive]

goniocyst (1) In the lichen family Moriolaceae, a group of algal cells (Protococcaceae) surrounded by a plectenchymatous wall (Norman, 1872), (2) a sporangium (A Braun).

goniospore An angular spore. [< Gr gōnia angle + spore]

goniosporous Having angular spores, referring especially to a subdivision of the genus Inocybe, with angular spores

gonocyst, gonocystium In the lichens, Minks' term (1876) for a dark-colored

gonocystidium An encysted daughter-cell of a gonocyst, of irregular shape and often angular, with thick, deeply-colored

supported by the rostrum and collected and contained by the 'tenacle', which will adhere to firm bodies upon contact (Falck, 1947) [L haerere to stick + Gr angeion vessel]

hal- [illegible]

hairy (Of the pileus) covered with an arrangement of fibrils resembling hairs.

halimasch, hallimasch European common name for the honey mushroom

halmophagous Burgeff's term (1943) for those ectotrophic mycorrhizae which have a mantle and a Hartig net, see 'tolypophagous', etc [< Gr halmē brine + -phagous]

halo The adherent layer of sheath hyphae with thickened walls that surrounds the zygospore of species of Endogone, as seen in cross section [< L]

halonate (Of a spore) surrounded by a colored circle, (of a leaf spot of the "frog-eye" type) having a 'halo'

halophytic Growing in substrates containing large amounts of common salt or other salts [< Gr hals sea + -phyte]

hamate, hamose, hamous Hooked [< L hamus hook]

hamulate, hamulose Having small hooks

hanging drop See 'Van Tieghem cell'

haplo- A combining form meaning single, simple [< Gr haploos]

haplobiontic (Of an organism) completing the life cycle as one kind of plant or thallus, the sexual one, whether homothallic or heterothallic, haploid or diploid, or with or without spores (*Svedelius, 1915*), see '*diplobiontic*' [< haplo- + Gr bioun to live]
These two terms must be carefully distinguished from 'haplontic' and 'diplontic' Note the different and arbitrary usage by Guilliermond (1940)

haploconidium, pl -ia A uninucleate conidium formed on the mycelium of Tremellales

h--

haplogenotypic (Of sex determination), hereditarily determined [< haplo- + Gr genos race + typos type]

haplogonidium, pl -ia A lichen gonidium resembling Protococcus, single, not in groups [haplo- + gonidium]

haplogonimium, pl -ia Same as 'haplogonidium'

haplohaustorial A type of mycorrhiza found in all but one species of Jungermanniaceae characterized by haustorialike hyphae which are partly digested (Stahl, 1949) [< haplo- + L haurire to draw.]

haploheteroecious Having the haploid generation unisexual, same as 'heterothallic' and 'diplodioecious' (Karling, 1942) [< haplo- + hetero- + Gr oikos house]

haploid Having the n number of chromosomes, gametophytic, if this term is applicable to the Fungi (see 'gametophyte') [haplo- + -oid]

haploid cell A cell containing a haploid nucleus, a monocaryotic cell (Buller, 1941)

haploid fruit body A fruit body the cells of which contain a haploid nucleus, a monocaryotic fruit body (Buller, 1941)

haploid mycelium In the Hymenomycetes and rust fungi, a mycelium the cells of which contain a haploid nucleus, a monocaryotic mycelium (Buller 1941)

haploid-parthenogenetic *A H Smith's* term (1934) for the situation in the Mycena megaspora group in which the subhymenial cells and the basidia each contain a single nucleus, there is no fusion of nuclei in the basidium, and the nuclei of both the two-spored and the four-spored forms have the same number of chromosomes

haplomonoecious Having the haplont or haplophase bisexual, with sexes mixed in haplophase (Hartmann, 1918), preferred by Hartmann to Blakeslee's 'homothallic' [< haplo- + monoecious]

haplomycelium Kniep's (1928) abbreviation of 'haploid mycelium'

Haplomycetes Obsolete term for Hyphomycetes

haplont The plant or thallus in the haploid phase (Hartmann, 1918), the "*gametophytic*" *generation, of* monosporous origin, ending with fertilization (see Buller, 1941) [< haplo- + Gr on being]

haplontic Of, or pertaining to, the 'haplont' or haploid thallus, cf 'diplontic'
These two terms must be carefully distinguished from 'haplobiontic' and 'diplobiontic'

haploparthenogenetic Having the entire cycle of the bisporic form of certain basidiomycetous species carried out in the haploid phase, all the cells of which are uninucleate (even the young basidia, in which no nuclear fusion takes place at any time), and the chromosome number of which corresponds to the haploid number of the tetrasporic form The mycelium of such a form is necessarily without *clamps* [*haplo- + parthenogenetic*]

haplophase The phase in which the cell nuclei contain the haploid number of

Gray R LIII and MP 36 A 3). [< LL griseus gray]

grisette The edible Amanita vaginata (Bull ex Fr) Quél , cf 'tawny grisette'

grisic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces griseus (Krainsky) Waks & Henr

gross culture A culture obtained from or upon a natural substrate such as leaves, twigs, etc , which contains a variety of fungous organisms, no one of which predominates (Berdan, 1939), cf 'accumulation culture'

group A general term, applied indefinitely to a large or small number of plants whether classified or not

grumose, grumous Heaped, heaped-granulose, made up of clustered grains or granules [< L grumus a little heap]

gummose Gummy [< L gummosus]

gusset In the Gasteromycetes, a thickened portion of a tramal plate at the point of anastomosis

guttate Having tearlike droplets, (of the pileus) spotted as if by drops of liquid [< L gutta drop]

guttiferous Bearing droplets [< L gutta drop + -ferous]

guttula, pl -ae, guttule A small drop or droplike particle, the oil globule in spores resembling a nucleus [L , dim of gutta drop]

guttulate (Of spores) containing one or more oily globules

guttulose Covered with drops, full of droplets

gyalectiform, gyalectine, gyalectoid Urn-shaped, like the lichen genus Gyalecta

gym itch See 'tinea cruris'

gymno- A combining form meaning naked, uncovered [< Gr gymnos]

[illegible]

[< gymno- + Gr carpos fruit]

Gymnomycetes One of van Tieghem's two divisions of the fungi in his "première combinaison," characterized as possessing a plasmodium, while the Chitomycetes possessed mycelium (1874, 1876)

gymnotremoid Bare, open, like a bare spot [< gymno- + trēma hole]

gyn-, gyno-, gyneco-, -gyne, -gynous, -gyny Combining forms meaning female. [< Gr. gynē, gynaikos]

gynandromyctic sexuality See 'gynandromyxis'

[illegible]

[gyn- + andro- + mixis a mixing.]

gynophore. (Of developing fructifications of Pyronemaceae) the multinucleate, female structure arising from the bars of the T-fork, which is abjointed from the hypha and subsequently develops to numerous helical ascogonia [gyno- + -phore]

gypseous Gypsumlike, white [< L gypsum < Gr gypsos chalk]

gyrate, gyrose Curved backward and forward in turn, folded and wavy, convoluted like a brain [< L. gyro < Gr gyros circle]

[illegible]

H

H-3 Same as 'fumagillin'

habit, habitus The general, external, and characteristic appearance, or manner of growth, of a fungus [L habitus condition or state]

habitat The natural place of growth of a plant or fungus [< L habitare to inhabit]

hadromase An enzyme found in wood-destroying fungi, which digests certain portions of the cellulose-lignin complex of wood, called "hadromal" by Czapek, and for which Zellner proposed the name "ligninase " [< Gr hadros thick + -ase a suffix used to denote an enzyme]

hadromycosis A wilt disease in which the invading organism is confined almost exclusively to the xylem or hadrome (Pethybridge, 1916) [< Gr hadros thick + mykēs fungus + -osis]

hadromycotic Of, or pertaining to, hadromycosis

haematine, haematite Same as 'purpureous' (S) [< Gr haima blood]

haematochroous Same as 'purpureous' (S) [< Gr haima blood + chrōs color]

haemophile, haemophilous Living in blood [< Gr haima blood + -phile, -philous.]

Haerangiomycetes. A new class of Ascomycetes proposed by Falck (1947) to include those species exhibiting the 'haerangium' type of spore formation

haerangium The organ of spore formation and spore dispersal of F[illegible]

[illegible]

helvous. Light bay, dun colored, 'isabelline'. [< L. helvus]

hemi- A prefix meaning half, hence, partial. [< Gr hēmi-]

hemiangiocarp, hemiangiocarpic, hemiangiocarpous Having the hymenium first appearing within a cavity, but becoming exposed before its maturity by the dehiscence of the enclosing membrane, hence, of angiocarpic origin but gymnocarpic development, except that the hymenium is not capable of indefinite development (R. Maire, 1902).

These terms are of doubtful validity, according to Gilbert (1931), because "angiocarpic," "gymnocarpic," etc., refer to the origin of the hymenium. Kühner (1938) uses "hemiangiocarp" to distinguish this type of development from that in the Gasteromycetes, in which the sporiferous region remains surrounded by a veil until maturity of the spores, which condition therefore particularly merits the qualification "angiocarp." [hemi- + angiocarp]

hemiascospore An ascospore of a 'hemiascus' [hemi- + ascospore]

hemiascus, pl. -ci The atypical, multinucleate ascus producing a variable number of ascospores, as in Ascoidea and Dipodascus, two genera of the Hemiascomycetes (Varitchak, 1931). [hemi- + ascus]

[illegible]

hemi-form (Of the Uredinales) having only uredial and telial stages

hemioperculate Same as 'suboperculate'

hemiparasite. Same as 'facultative parasite'

hemispore In dermatophytes, a spherical, globose to clavate cell at the apex of a filament, which later divides to form several 'deuteroconidia', same as 'protoconidium' (Pl XV, Fig 15)

hepatic (1) Liver-Brown (P XIV, ... [illegible]

herbaceous Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, those flowering plants which perish annually down to the roots, not woody [< L herbaceus < herba grass]

herbarium, pl. -ia A collection of dried plants or fungi arranged systematically

herbicole, herbicolous Dwelling on herbs [< L herba herb + -cole, -colous]

hermetism The English equivalent of the French term used by Heim (1937) for the closed condition of a developing fruit body, or 'angiocarpy' [*Referring to* Hermes, the Greek god of secret dealings and cunning]

herpes An inflammatory eruption of the skin, in many cases caused by a fungus, see 'ringworm' [< Gr. herpizein to *crawl*]

hetereu-form (Of the Uredinales) an '*euteu-form*' (with all the spore stages) and heteroecious [< hetero- + eu-form.]

hetero-. A prefix meaning other, different, hence, not normal [< Gr. heteros other]

Heterobasidiomycetes The members of Patouillard's Heterobasidiae (1900), characterized by the possession of 'heterobasidia' and basidiospores which germinate to form secondary spores or sprout mycelium instead of directly to a true mycelium, included are the Tremellales, Septobasidiales, Uredinales, and Ustilaginales

het- [illegible]

heterocaryosis Nuclear heterogeneity, the condition in which a cell contains two or more genetically different nuclei (Hansen & Smith, 1932, Brierley, 1931) [hetero- + Gr karyon nut + -osis]

heterocaryotic Of, or pertaining to, the condition of nuclear heterogeneity, with cells containing two or more genetically different nuclei, or mycelium made up of such cells (Hartmann, 1918), see 'heterocaryosis', cf. 'dicaryotic'

heterocaryotization The production of the 'heterocaryotic' condition, by the fusion of haploid structures of opposite sex reaction or mating type without resulting in a conjugate arrangement *of the nuclei, cf. 'diploidization'*

heterocaryotize To produce or undergo 'heterocaryotization'

heteroclite Anomalous in formation [< hetero- + Gr klinein to bend]

heterocont, heterocontic, heterocontous Having cilia or flagella of unequal length [< hetero- + Gr kontos pole]

heteroecious (Of the Uredinales) having the stages of development on more than one host (de Bary, 1865) [< hetero- + Gr oikos house]

heteroecism The condition of a parasite passing its stages on more than one host (de Bary)

hetero-form (Of the Uredinales) having all spore stages, but heteroecious [hetero- + form]

heterogametangic (In homothallic fungi) having the gametangia differing strikingly in size and shape [< hetero- + gametangium]

heterogamete. One of two unlike sex cells [hetero- + gamete]

heterogametic Having gametes pheno-

haplophenotypic (Of sex determination) conditioned in the course of development by external factors [< haplo- + Gr. phainein to show + typos type]

haplophyte Same as 'haplont', the "gametophyte " [haplo- + -phyte]

haplospore A simple spore in the lichens [haplo- + spore]

haplostromatic Ruhland's term (1900) for the rudimentary type of stromatic development in which the 'entostroma' disappears and the perithecial initials develop within or near the base of the 'ectostroma' [< haplo- + Gr strōma mattress]

haplosynoecious Of a form of 'physiological heterothallism' (not 'sexual heterothallism') in which there is no

haplotrama (Of Discomycetes) that inner portion of the apothecium which is completely haplophasic, i e , without ascogenous hyphae, as contrasted with the 'heterogeneous trama' (Lohwag, 1941), cf 'medulla' [haplo- + Gr trama woof]

hap

Nidulariaceae [< Gr haptein to fasten, touch]

haptospore Falck's 'plasmaspore' (1909), defined biologically by Vuillemin (1912) [< Gr haptein to fasten + spore]

hap

to fasten + type]

hard tongue Same as 'lumpy jaw'

Ha

hart's truffles Same as 'deer balls' and 'lycoperdon nuts'

hastate, hastile, hastiform Halberd-shaped, 'sagittate', with the basal lobes turned outward [< L hasta spear]

haustorium, pl -ia A special branch of a hypha serving as an organ of attachment and suction on the outside of a plant, or for the absorption of food inside cells, limited by Karling (1932) to intracellular, saclike or clavate, bluntly lobed, coarsely branched or coralloid feeding organs of parasites that do not immediately injure or kill the host cell, but live in somewhat balanced relation with it, see also 'rhizoid', 'holdfast' [< L haurire, haustum, to drink.]

Hazel (RC 324) Not (R XIV), but near Ochraceous-Tawny (R XV) and lighter

hebecarpous Having fruiting structures covered with a downy pubescence. [< Gr hēbē youth + -carp]

hebetate Having a dull or soft or blunt point [< L. hebetare to make blunt, dull]

hedgehog fungus Hericium Erinaceus (Bull ex Fr) Pers.

helical In a coil [< Gr helix a spiral]

helicoid Coillike, spirallike

helicospore A cylindric, spiral or convolute spore, usually septate (Pl XV, Fig 22)

helicosporous Having cylindric, spiral or convolute, and usually septate, spores

Heliotrope (RC 188) Light Vinaceous-Lilac to Vinaceous-Lilac (R XLIV)

heliotropic Turning toward the sun [< Gr hēlios sun + tropē a turning]

heliotropism The phenomenon of turning toward or following the sun during the day

heliozooid Amoeboid, but having distinct raylike pseudopods [< Gr hēlios sun + zōon an animal]

helix A coil [Gr]

helixin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces sp , active against fungi, cf 'endomycin'

helminthoid Worm-shaped, vermiform [< Gr. helmins, helminthos a worm]

helminthosporin Produced by Helminthosporium gramineum Rabenh

helminthosporoid Resembling the genus Helminthosporium, especially as to its pluriseptate, wormlike spores

helobious, helodious Living in marshes, 'paludal' [< Gr helos marsh + bios life, helōdēs frequenting marshes]

helotism A state of servitude, used by Schwendener (1869) to denote the "slave" relation of the algal gonidia to the fungus in the lichen organization

helvellic acid A poisonous substance in Helvella Infula Schaeff ex Fr (see Zellner, 1907)

helvelloid. More or less like Helvella

helveous, helveolous Pale yellow or light ochraceous yellow, cf 'helvolous'

helvolic acid Same as 'fumigacin'

helvolous More or less light ochraceous yellow or 'helvous'. [< L helvolus]

helvous   Light bay, dun colored, 'isabelline'. [< L. helvus]

hemi-. A prefix meaning half, hence, partial [< Gr hēmi-.]

hemiangiocarp, hemiangiocarpic, hemiangiocarpous. Having the hymenium first appearing within a cavity, but becoming exposed before its maturity by the dehiscence of the enclosing membrane, hence, of angiocarpic origin but gymnocarpic development, except that the hymenium is not capable of indefinite development (R Maire, 1902)

These terms are of doubtful validity, according to Gilbert (1931), because "angiocarpic," "gymnocarpic," etc., refer to the origin of the hymenium. Kühner (1938) uses "hemiangiocarp" to distinguish this type of development from that in the Gasteromycetes, in which the sporiferous region remains surrounded by a veil until maturity of the spores, which condition therefore particularly merits the qualification "angiocarp." [hemi- + angiocarp]

hemiascospore   An ascospore of a 'hemiascus' [hemi- + ascospore]

hemiascus, pl -ci   The atypical, multinucleate ascus producing a variable number of ascospores, as in Ascoidea and Dipodascus, two genera of the Hemiascomycetes (Varitchak, 1931) [hemi- + ascus]

hemichiastobasidium. A type of basidium intermediate between the 'chiastobasidial' and 'stichobasidial' types, and characterized by having the first spindle more or less longitudinal and the second one apicotransverse (Boidin, 1951)

hemi-form   (Of the Uredinales) having only uredial and telial stages.

hemioperculate   Same as 'suboperculate'

hemiparasite   Same as 'facultative parasite'

her[illegible]

hepatic   (1) Liver-Brown (R XIV, MP 7 H 9), (2) also, a bluish purple (MP 42 K 8, between Petunia Violet R XXV and Phlox Purple R XI) [< Gr hēpatikos pertaining to the liver]

herbaceous   Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, those flowering plants which perish annually down to the roots, not woody [< L herbaceus < herba grass]

herbarium, pl -ia. A collection of dried plants or fungi arranged systematically

herbicole, herbicolous   Dwelling on herbs [< L herba herb + -cole, -colous]

hermetism   The English equivalent of the French term used by Heim (1937) for the closed condition of a developing fruit body, or 'angiocarpy' [Referring to Hermes, the Greek god of secret dealings and cunning]

herpes. An inflammatory eruption of the skin, in many cases caused by a fungus, see 'ringworm' [< Gr. herpizein to crawl]

hetereu-form   (Of the Uredinales) an 'auteu-form' (with all the spore stages) and heteroecious [< hetero- + eu-form.]

hetero-. A prefix meaning other, different, hence, not normal [< Gr heteros other.]

Heterobasidiomycetes   The members of Patouillard's Heterobasidiae (1900), characterized by the possession of 'heterobasidia' and basidiospores which germinate to form secondary spores or sprout mycelium instead of directly to a true mycelium, included are the Tremellales, Septobasidiales, Uredinales, and Ustilaginales

heterobasidium   A basidium often indefinite in form and usually septate, as in the 'Heterobasidiomycetes', which arises as a 'probasidium' and is typically composed of two parts a basal 'hypobasidium' and one or more 'epibasidia' that bear sterigmata and basidiospores (Neuhoff, 1924) [hetero- + basidium]

heterocaryosis   Nuclear heterogeneity, the condition in which a cell contains two or more genetically different nuclei (Hansen & Smith, 1932, Brierley, 1931). [hetero- + Gr karyon nut + -osis]

heterocaryotic   Of, or pertaining to, [illegible]

heterocaryotization   The production of the 'heterocaryotic' condition, by the fusion of haploid structures of opposite sex reaction or mating type without resulting in a conjugate arrangement of the nuclei, cf 'diploidization'

heterocaryotize   To produce or undergo 'heterocaryotization'

heteroclite   Anomalous in formation [< hetero- + Gr klinein to bend]

heterocont, heterocontic, heterocontous   Having cilia or flagella of unequal length [< hetero- + Gr kontos pole]

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heteroecism   The condition of a parasite passing its stages on more than one host (de Bary)

hetero-form   (Of the Uredinales) having all spore stages, but heteroecious [hetero- + form]

heterogametangic   (In homothallic fungi) having the gametangia differing strikingly in size and shape [< hetero- + gametangium]

heterogamete   One of two unlike sex cells [hetero- + gamete]

heterogametic. Having gametes pheno-

typically similar, but genotypically dissimilar (Prell, 1921)

heterogametism, heterogamety The production of gametes phenotypically similar but genotypically dissimilar (Prell, 1921)

heterogamic, heterogamous Having morphologically differentiated gametes (Blakeslee, 1904).

heterogamy The union of dissimilar gametes [hetero- + -gamy]

heterogeneous Of unlike structure or tissues, etc , different [hetero- + Gr genos kind]

heterogeneous trama (Of Discomycetes) the dicaryophasic, tramal, ascogenous hyphae and the haplophasic 'medulla' as distinguished from the 'haplotrama' (Lohwag, 1941)

heterogeny Spontaneous generation, the production of living from nonliving matter [hetero- + -geny]

heterohomothallism That condition in the Hymenomycetes in which the mycelia

of clamp connections in species that produce these structures) and therefore homothallic (Vandendries, 1925, 1927) [hetero- + homothallism]

heteroic, heteroicous Same as 'heteroecious'

heterokont See 'heterocont', etc

het

(in agaricology) having the fundamental tissue very well differentiated from the connective tissue because it consists almost entirely or entirely of nests of sphaerocysts, as in the Russulaceae, see 'homoiomerous, cf 'heteromorphic' [hetero- + Gr meros part]

heteromorphic, hetermorphous (1) Varying from the normal structure, as in having organs of different length, etc , (2) made up of different elements, (3) having the edges of the gills or tubes sterile or predominantly so because of the presence of a type of cystidium that does not occur on the sides of the lamellae or in the interior of the tubes (R Maire, 1910), (4) as used by Romagnesi (1944), having the edge of the gills provided with marginal hairs and not cystidia, cf 'heteromerous', [< hetero- + Gr. morphē form]

heterophyllous (Of agarics) having gills that are dissimilar, of different form or different length [< hetero- + Gr phyllon leaf]

het

'diplodioecious'. [< hetero- + Gr phyton plant]

heteroplanogametes Motile gametes that are dissimilar [hetero- + planogametes.]

heteroplanogametic Possessing dissimilar, motile gametes

heteroplasmic Same as 'heterocaryotic' [< hetero- + Gr plasma anything formed]

heteroplectenchyma A netlike tissue con-

1940) [hetero- + plectenchyma]

het

heterosporangic Having sporangia of two kinds, differentiated as to their + and - character and accordingly as to the kinds of spores produced (Blakeslee, 1906) [< hetero- + sporangium]

heterosporic, heterosporous Pertaining to 'heterospory'

heterospory (1) The condition of having asexually produced spores of more than one kind (de Bary), (2) the difference in sexual constitution of spores in heterothallic forms (Blakeslee, 1906), (3) polymorphism of basidiospores in agarics, as in Inocybe (Heim, 1943) [< hetero- + spore]

heterothallic Having thalli separable into two or more morphologically similar strains, so that those of any one strain are incapable of conjugation among themselves but when paired with

heterotic Unlike in formation, see 'heterosis', 'heterozygosis'

heterotroph Pfeffer's term for a pure saprophyte [< hetero- + Gr trophē nourishment]

heterotropic (Of spores) asymmetrical, especially with respect to the projection of the axis of the sterigma (Corda,

1842) [< hetero- + Gr tropē a turning.]

heterotypic division The first step in reduction division or 'meiosis', in which the male and female chromosomes (homologous pairs) separate after synapsis, with the result that the daughter nuclei have the n number of chromosomes, the first meiotic division

heteroxenous, heteroxeny. Terms proposed by Braun (1866) in place of "heteroecious," etc , to go with 'monoxenous', 'monoxeny', when difficulties arose over the terms "autoecious," etc , and "monoecious," etc , see de Bary (1867) and Arthur (1929) [< hetero- + Gr xenos guest, stranger, also, host]

heterozygosis The development or formation of a different, unlike constitution as a result of gametic union, see 'heterosis' [hetero- + Gr zygosis a joining]

hexa- A combining form meaning six [< Gr hex]

hexagonal Six-angled [< hexa- + Gr gonia angle]

hexasporous Six-spored [< hexa- + spore]

hiascent Gaping [< L hiare to gape]

high culture That stage in the culture of Fusarium most favorable for diagnostic study, in which the cultures are at least 8-14 days old, in which sporodochia, pionnotes, or other fruiting forms peculiar to species appear and produce normal conidia (more than two-septate), and which persists for shorter or longer periods according to species a mature culture (see Appel & Wollenweber, 1910)

Higher Fungi The Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes, sometimes called the Carpomycetes, so called because of the production of fruit bodies, as contrasted with the Phycomycetes as Lower Fungi, which for the most part develop no fruit bodies

hilar appendix (Of a spore) the diverticulum emanating from the 'hilum', Heim's (1931) term for 'apiculus', which he considers improper since the structure is basal and not apical

hilar depression (Of basidiospores) the depression near the hilum, a dorsibasal depression (Heim, 1931)

hilar spot In agaricology, an amyloid 'suprahilar disc' (Heim, 1938)

hilum A dot, mark, scar, (of spores) the scar indicating the point of attachment to the sporophore, sterigma, etc --the point on a basidiospore at which the continuity of the outer contour is interrupted (Corda, 1842) [L , a little thing, a trifle]

himantioid (Of mycelium) in spreading fanlike cords, as in Himantia, "velvety," sometimes found, is apparently not proper [< Gr himantos a leather strap + -oid]

hinnuleous Tawny cinnamon-colored 'fulvous' (S) [< L hinnulus mule]

hippocrepiform Horseshoe-shaped. [< Gr hippos horse + krēpis shoe + form]

hirsch truffle Same as 'deer ball' or 'lycoperdon nut'

hirsute (Of the pileus) covered with rather long, stiff fibers or hairs (Pl IV, Fig 8) [< L hirsutus rough, shaggy]

hirtellous Somewhat shaggy [< L hirtus shaggy]

hirtose, hirtous Hairy, hirsute

his- [illegible]

hispidulous Somewhat or minutely hispid

hist-, histi-, histo- A combining form meaning web, hence, tissue [< Gr histos]

histioid Same as 'arachnoid' [< Gr histion, dim of histos web + -oid]

Histiomycetes One of the three groups in von Hoehnel's rearrangement of the system of the Fungi Imperfecti (1923), which includes the forms with plectenchymatous stromata or fructifications

histogenous (Of conidia) produced directly from tissue, hyphae, or cells without conidiophores, (of openings, cavities etc) formed as the result of tissue development, cf 'rhexigenous', 'schizogenous', 'lysigenous' [< histo- + -genous]

histolysis The dissolving of a wall or tissue [histo- + Gr lysis solution]

histolytic Destructive of tissues by a dissolving of the walls of the cells

histoplasmin A skin-testing antigen from cultures of the organism causing 'histoplasmosis'

histoplasmosis A disease characterized by emaciation, anemia, and a variety of other symptoms, caused by Histoplasma capsulatum Darling

hoary (Of the pileus or the stipe) covered with dense, silky down 'canescent'

Hochkultur See 'high culture'

hol- holo- A combining form meaning entire, whole, all [< Gr holos]

holdfast The term used by Karling (1932) for flattened and disciform, bluntly lobed or branched and even coarsely filamentous thallus extensions the primary function of which is anchorage or attachment, appressoria, hyphopodia, stigmatopodia, and stomatopodia are holdfasts, see also 'rhizoid' and 'haustorium'

hollow sphaeroid Whetzel's term (1945) for the sclerotial stroma characteristic

typically similar, but genotypically dissimilar (Prell, 1921)

heterogamic, heterogamous Having morphologically differentiated gametes (Blakeslee, 1904)

heterogamy The union of dissimilar gametes [hetero- + -gamy]

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heterogeny Spontaneous generation, the production of living from nonliving matter [hetero- + -geny]

heterohomothallism That condition in the Hymenomycetes in which the mycelia derived from single basidiospores are at first haploid and therefore heterothallic, sooner or later becoming dicaryotic and bisexual (with production of clamp connections in species that produce these structures) and therefore homothallic (Vandendries, 1925, 1927) [hetero- + homothallism]

heteroic, heteroicous Same as 'heteroecious'

heterokont See 'heterocont', etc

heteromerous (Of lichens) having a thallus with stratified tissue, the algal cells being in a separate layer and

almost entirely or entirely of nests of sphaerocysts, as in the Russulaceae, see 'homoiomerous, cf 'heteromorphic' [hetero- + Gr meros part]

heteromorphic, hetermorphous (1) Varying from the normal structure, as in having organs of different length, etc , (2) made up of different elements, (3) having the edges of the gills or

form]

heterophyllous (Of agarics) having gills that are dissimilar, of different form or different length [< hetero- + Gr phyllon leaf]

het

'diplodioecious' [< hetero- + Gr phyton plant]

heteroplanogametes Motile gametes that are dissimilar [hetero- + planogametes]

heteroplanogametic Possessing dissimilar, motile gametes.

heteroplasmic. Same as 'heterocaryotic' [< hetero- + Gr plasma anything formed]

heteroplectenchyma A netlike tissue consisting of intercrossing, tangential hyphae of two different sorts, characteristic of the endoperidium of Calvatia pachyderma (Pk) Morgan (Swoboda, 1940) [hetero- + plectenchyma]

heterosis The stimulus of heterozygosis,

heterosporangic Having sporangia of two kinds, differentiated as to their + and - character and accordingly as to the kinds of spores produced (Blakeslee, 1906) [< hetero- + sporangium]

heterosporic, heterosporous Pertaining to 'heterospory'

heterospory (1) The condition of having asexually produced spores of more than one kind (de Bary), (2) the difference in sexual constitution of spores in heterothallic forms (Blakeslee, 1906), (3) polymorphism of basidiospores in agarics, as in Inocybe (Heim, 1943) [< hetero- + spore]

he

heterotic Unlike in formation, see 'heterosis', 'heterozygosis'

heterotroph Pfeffer's term for a pure saprophyte [< hetero- + Gr trophē nourishment]

heterotrophic Living on food made by other organisms, opposite of 'autotrophic', also used by MacDougal (1914) for certain mycorrhizae that are

heterotropic (Of spores) asymmetrical, especially with respect to the projection of the axis of the sterigma (Corda,

homokaryotic See 'homocaryotic'.

homologous. Corresponding in type, in structure, and in origin, but not necessarily in function, (of alternation of generations) with generations of similar morphological character (Celakovsky), see 'antithetic' [< homo- + Gr logos word, discourse]

[illegible]

Homonemeae Old name for the Algae and Fungi

homonym A name of a taxon that duplicates a name previously and validly published for a taxon of the same rank based on a different type (Article 61 of the International Rules) [homo- + Gr onyma a name]

homophytic Having diplonts or diplophases all alike, with no differentiation as to mating type, i e , bisexual (Blakeslee, 1906), same as Hartmann's 'diplomonoecious'. [< homo- + -phyte]

homoplasmic Of the same general structure, especially internally [< homo- + -plasm]

homosexuality Fusion of gametes of the same sex [< homo- + L sexus sex]

homosporangic. Having sporangia all alike, of one kind, [illegible]

homosporic Having spores all alike, of one kind, with no differentiation as to their + and - character (Blakeslee, 1906) [< homo- + spore]

homosporous. Having asexually produced spores of only one kind, same as 'isosporous'

homothallic Pertaining to 'homothallism'

homothallism The formation of zygotes (or dicaryotic cells) on or from a single thallus [Blakeslee's term (1904) defined by D.P.Rogers], see Korf, 1952 [illegible]

homotypic. Incorrectly used for homoeotypic

honey agaric, honey mushroom Armillariella (Armillaria) mellea (Vahl ex Fr.) Karsten

honeycomb tetter A popular name for 'favus'.

honeycomb type One of Cunningham's three types (1946) of polyporaceous basidia, clavate or oval, short, readily stained and laterally firmly cemented at the base into a palisade, finally collapsing and leaving the cemented basal portion persistent on the tramal wall to give a honeycomb appearance; see 'meruliold type', 'clavate type'

Honey Yellow (RC 35). Pale Orange-Yellow (R III) to Honey Yellow (R XXX)

hook. Same as 'crozier'

Horizon Blue (RC 216) Yellowish Glaucous to Water Green (R XLI)

hormesis The stimulus given to an organism by a nontoxic concentration of a toxic substance (Southam & Ehrlich, 1943) [< Gr hormaein to rouse up, urge on]

hormetic Pertaining to 'hormesis'

hor[illegible] heterocysts [< Gr hormos cord, chain + spore]

horn of plenty The edible Craterellus cornucopioides (L ex Fr.) Pers.

horsehair-blight fungi Two tropical species with rhizomorphic mycelia, Marasmius equicrinis Muell and M sarmentosus Berk

horse mushroom The comestible Agaricus arvensis Schaeff ex Fr , so called because of its large size

host The plant or animal on or in which a parasitic fungus exists

house fungus The cause of the destructive structural-timber decay, especially in Europe, Gyrophana (Merulius) lacrymans (Wulf ex Fr) Pat , translation of the German Hausschwamm

hue (Of color) tint, shade

hulle cells Integument cells or encasing cells of vesicular nature surrounding the angiocarpous ascocarp (cleistothecium) in the Aspergillaceae (Eidam, 1883, Thom & Raper, 1939) [G]

humariaceous Of the Humaria series of the Pezizales

humectate, humectous Moist, wet [< L humere to be moist]

humicole, humicolous Growing in or on soil [< L humus soil + -cole,-colous]

humifuse Spread on the surface of the ground [< L humus soil + fundere to pour]

humistrate Laid flat on the soil, sometimes incorrectly used for moist [< L humus soil + sternere to spread]

humose, humous Earthy [< L humus soil]

humus The decaying organic material, mostly of plant origin, in soil [L , soil]

hyacinthine. Purplish blue, MP 42 F 7, near Lavender-Violet (R XXV) [< L. hyacinthus hyacinth]

of the genus Monilinia, formed just beneath the cuticle in the fruit of the suscept and involving the digestion of the fleshy tissues to a considerable depth, with the result that the rotting away of the enclosed tissues leaves a more or less completely hollow, sclerotial sphere of leathery or rubbery consistency, which wrinkles or shrivels on drying and usually encloses the seed or unrotted core of the fruit

Holly Green (RC 285) Not matched in R but a deep yellower Cerro Green (R V) and darker

holobasidiate Having nonseptate basidia

holobasidium A basidium in which nuclear

holocarpic, holocarpous Pertaining to that condition of reproduction in which the entire (unicellular) thallus becomes transformed into a sporangium, especially of Chytridiales, cf 'eucarpic' [holo- + Gr karpos fruit]

holodicaryotic Entirely or practically without a haploid phase, as in the smuts and Gasteromycetes in general [holo- + dicaryotic]

holodikaryotic See 'holodicaryotic'

hologamy A special case of gametangial copulation (amphimictic) in holocarpic forms in which the whole thallus is transformed into a gametangium and copulation takes place between two mature individuals, as in Polyphagus, copulation of mature, assimilative individuals which are indistinguishable (Hartmann, 1918) [holo- + -gamy]

hologonidium Wallroth's term (1825) for the algal gonidia alone, or 'soredium' [holo- + gonidium]

holophyte A chlorophyllous, independent plant [holo- + -phyte]

holophytic Chlorophyllous, living independently

holosaprophyte A nongreen vascular plant other than any obvious parasite growing in a substratum rich in humus (Johow, 1885, 1889) [holo- + saprophyte]

holosericeous Covered with a fine and silky pubescence [holo- + L sericeus silken]

holotype The one specimen or other element used by the author or designated by him as the nomenclatural type, that is, the element to which the name of the taxon is permanently attached (Stevenson and Rogers, 1950), see 'type' for other terms [holo- + Gr typos type]

holozoic Ingesting food in the form of solid particles in the manner of amoebae [< holo- + Gr zoikos of *animals*]

Holy Fire One of the names of the great ergot plagues of the Middle Ages, also called St Anthony's Fire and St. Martial's Fire

homeosis See 'homoeosis'.

homeotype. See 'homoeotype'.

homo-. A combining form meaning one and the same, common, like [< Gr. homos.]

Homobasidiomycetes. The members of Patouillard's Homobasidiae (1900), characterized by the possession of 'homobasidia' and basidiospores that *germinate to form a true mycelium* instead of secondary spores or sprout mycelium, all Basidiomycetes except the Heterobasidiomycetes

homobasidium A basidium always definite in form and nonseptate, characteristic of the Homobasidiomycetes (see Patouillard, 1887, and Rogers, 1934), the typical basidium, not divisible into 'hypobasidium' and 'epibasidium', see 'heterobasidium'. [homo- + basidium]

homobasinym One of a set of isonyms of the same basinym and consequently homotypic (Donk, 1949) [homo- + basinym]

homobium, pl -ia The interdependent association of fungus and alga in the lichens [< homo- + Gr bios life.]

homocaryotic On the 'mixochimaera' hypothesis, of a line of isolates that does not vary (Brierley, 1931) [< homo- + Gr karyon *nut*]

homoeomerous Same as 'homoiomerous'

homoeosis A variation by assumption by one member of a meristic series of the form or character proper to others (Bateson), 'reduplication' [< Gr homoiōsis a becoming like]

homoeotype A specimen compared with the type and found to be conspecific with it [< Gr homoios like + typos type]

contain the n number of chromosomes, the second meiotic division

homogametic Having gametes phenotypically and genotypically similar (Prell, 1921) [< homo- + gamete]

homogametism, homogamety The production of gametes phenotypically and genotypically similar (Prell, 1921)

homogeneous Composed of uniform tissues, uniform [< Gr homogenēs of the same race]

ho

name originated by Persoon. [< Gr hymēn skin, membrane]

hymenobasidial, hymenobasidiate Having the basidia in a hymenium, hymenomycetous, cf 'plectobasidial' and 'gasterobasidial' [hymeno- + basidial]

hymenolichens Lichens the fungous symbiont of which is one of the Hymenomycetes [hymeno- + lichens]

hymenomycete A member of the Hymenomycetes, with an exposed hymenium, or hymenophore [hymeno- + mycete]

hymenomycetous Having the characteristics of the Hymenomycetes, see 'hymenomycete'

Hy [illegible]

hym[illegible]

hymenophore, hymenophorum That portion of an ascocarp or a basidiocarp immediately bearing the hymenium and subhymenium (de Bary, 1866), by extension, the entire fructification [hymeno- + -phore]

hymenopode, hymenopodium In pezizaceous and agaricaceous forms, the layer of tissue between the trama and the subhymenium, composed of fine, filiform, connective elements, densely interlaced and usually slightly differentiated, as the laterostratum of forms with a bilateral trama (Fayod, 1889) [hymeno- + Gr pous, podos foot]

Hymenothecii Persoon's term (1801) for what Fries (1821) called the Hymenomycetes, both of which terms originally included Ascomycetes, morels, and helvellas, as well as Basidiomycetes

hyper-, hypero- A prefix meaning above, beyond, over [< Gr hyper]

hyperparasite A parasite parasitic on another parasite

hyperplasia Overdevelopment [illegible]

hyperplastic Pertaining to the condition of 'hyperplasia'

hypersensitivity The condition in which the host tissue at the point of attack by a pathogen is killed in a rather short period of time, with the result that the invading organism cannot survive and the infection therefore does not increase --first used by Stakman (1914) as applying to cereal rusts

hypertrophy Abnormal enlargement of an organ [< Gr hyper- + trophē nutrition]

hypertrophyte A parasitic fungus causing hypertrophy (Wakker)

hyp[illegible] hyphē a weaving, web]

hyphal Of, or pertaining to, a 'hypha'.

hyphal body Thaxter's term (1888) for a short, thick, hyphal section which increases by fission and budding and which finally produces conidiophores, as in the Entomophthoraceae

hyphal knot A mycelial [illegible] (1941)

hyp[illegible] interwoven hyphae, encrusted or gelatinized (Pl IX, Fig 8), (2) a projection from a hypha for fusion purposes (Buller, 1933)

hyp[illegible]

hyphal rhizoid A hypha that penetrates the substratum and performs the function of a rhizoid

hyph[illegible] web]

hyphema Minks' term (1878) for the hyphal layer in lichens [< Gr hyphē web + -ema]

hyphidium, pl -ia Minks' term (1878) for the 'spermatium' of certain lichens [< Gr hyphē web + dim suffix -idium]

hyphoid Resembling a 'hypha', hyphalike, (of aecia) having colorless, branching hyphae, extending moldlike above the epidermis, each branch terminated by a single, colorless spore (in the genus Dasyspora) (Pl X, Fig 6) [< Gr hyphē web + -oid]

Hyphomycetes A group of the Fungi Imperfecti or Deuteromycetes, variously called the Moniliales or the Hyphales, which are mycelial forms without differentiated pycnidia or stromata or other differentiated reproductive structures except for the somewhat stromatic Tuberculariaceae

hyphomycetous Of, or pertaining to, the Hyphomycetes, moldlike, cobwebby

hyphopode, hyphopodium In the Meliolaceae, Englerulaceae, and Hemisphaeriales a structure of one or two cells, more or less lobed, which serves as an organ of attachment and absorption and may substitute for sex

hyaline (Of spores chiefly, but also of other structures or substances under the microscope or otherwise, such as gluten) transparent or translucent, clear and colorless [< Gr hyalos glass]

hyalo- A combining form meaning colorless, translucent, glassy [< Gr hyalos glass]

hyaloplasm The hyaline matrix or clear nongranular portion of protoplasm [hyalo- + -plasm]

hyalosporous Having hyaline, one-celled spores, or, in the Fungi Imperfecti, having the spores bright colored, not dark colored [< hyalo- + Gr spora seed]

hydnaceous, hydnoid Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Hydnaceae, especially as to the spinulose or denticulate hymenophore

hydnology That body of information concerning, or the study of, edible fungi, used especially, if not exclusively, concerning the truffles [< Gr hydnon an edible fungus + logos word, discourse]

hydr-, hydro- A combining form meaning water [< Gr hydōr]

Hydrangea Pink (RC 132) Flesh Pink to Coral Pink (R XIII)

hydroanemophilous (Of spore dissemination) having the spores ejected following wetting of the spore-producing structures, such as perithecia, and then caught up and carried away by air currents (Arnaud, 1934) [hydro- + anemophilous]

hy[illegible]

hydroergotinin One of the compounds isolated from ergots of Claviceps purpurea (Fr) Tul (Zellner, 1907)

hydrophilous Having an aquatic habit, also, being disseminated by water [hydro- + -philous]

hydrophily The condition of being 'hydrophilous'

hydrospore A zoospore as defined biologically (Vuillemin, 1912, Falck, 1909)

hydroxyemodin A substance produced by Penicillium cyclopium Westling and P citreo-roseum Dierckx

hygr-, hygro- A combining form meaning wet, moist [< Gr hygros]

hygrochastic Ascherson's term for plants in which the bursting of the fruiting parts and dispersion of the spores are caused by absorption of water [< hygro- + Gr chasma < chainein to gape]

hygrophanous (Of the flesh of mushrooms, or the surface of the pileus) watery in appearance, like the "water core" of apples, with the moisture disappearing rapidly and the color fading or otherwise changing markedly [< Gr. hygro- + phainesthai to appear]

Hygrophorus basidium. A basidium of abnormal length, causing the lamellae to be very thick and waxy in consistency, in Hygrophoraceae

hygroscopic. Readily absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, therefore expanding and becoming soft, (of a fruit [illegible]

hylogamy A sexual process in which specific gametes are concerned, cf 'somatogamy' [< Gr hylē stuff (material) + -gamy]

hymen-, hymeni-, hymeno- A combining form meaning membrane [< Gr. hymēn skin, membrane]

hymenial alga Same as 'hymenial gonidium'

hy[illegible]

hymenial gonidium An algal cell in the hymenium of a lichen fruit body

hymenial parenchyma A pseudoparenchyma arising from a palisade of some sort (Lohwag, 1941)

hymenial peridium A peridium arising from a palisade or hymenium, as in certain Gasteromycetes (Lohwag, 1941)

hymenial veil The annulus in mature Amanitas, etc , of primary origin, derived from the primordial, peripedicular substance, more tardily [illegible]

hymeniderm A derm with the elements arranged in a palisade manner tightly crowded and of the same height, as in the lacquer layer of Ganoderma (Lohwag, 1941), same as Fayod's cuticula hymeniiformis [hymeni- + -derm]

hymeniferous Membrane-bearing [hymeni- + -ferous]

hymeniform (Of the cuticle of the fleshy [illegible]

hymeniform cuticle Fayod's term (1889) for the 'trichoderm-palisade' of Lohwag (1937)

hymenium, pl -ia The fruiting surface of Ascomycetes or Basidiomycetes, an aggregation of asci or basidia in a continuous layer (palisade) mixed with cystidia, paraphyses, basidioles, or other sterile cells when present (Pl IX, Fig 9), the spore-bearing layer,--a

name originated by Persoon [< Gr. hymēn skin, membrane]

hymenolichens Lichens the fungous symbiont of which is one of the Hymenomycetes [hymeno- + lichens]

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hyphal body Thaxter's term (1888) for a short, thick, hyphal section which increases by fission and budding and which finally produces conidiophores, as in the Entomophthoraceae

hyphal knot A mycelial structure with dense outer portion and looser inside (Gueguen, 1906),--not to be confused with 'sclerotium', according to Lohwag (1941)

hyphal peg (1) A compound, hyphal, fasciculate projection extending beyond the general level of the hymenium, consisting of two or more parallel or interwoven hyphae, encrusted or gelatinized (Pl IX, Fig 8), (2) a projection from a hypha for fusion purposes (Buller, 1933)

hyphal rhizoid A hypha that penetrates the substratum and performs the function of a rhizoid

hyphasma (1) An old term for the mycelium of molds, (2) a mycelial cord of the type that develops around insect mummies or their larvae that have been killed by muscardine fungi (Giard, 1893) [Gr , web]

hyphema Minks' term (1878) for the hyphal layer in lichens [< Gr hyphē web + -ema]

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organs to give rise to thyriothecia (Gaillard, 1892)

hyphostroma Same as 'mycelium'. [< Gr hyphē web + strōma mattress]

hypnobasidium, pl -ia Same as 'sclerobasidium' [< Gr hypnos sleep + basidium]

hypnocyst An Alternaria-like group of cells [< Gr hypnos sleep + kystis bladder]

[illegible]

hypnospore A thick-walled resting spore [< Gr hypnos sleep + spore]

hy[illegible]

hypo- A prefix meaning under, lower [Gr hypo]

hypobasidial, hypobasidiate Having the properties or characteristics of the heterobasidiomycetous 'hypobasidium'

[illegible]

not the sterigmata directly, applied by Martin (1938) to the original basidial cell from the time any epibasidial or sterigmatal protuberance begins to appear until the final discharge of the spores and the collapse of the entire structure, Linder (1940) would discard this term and 'epibasidium' and use only 'probasidium' and 'basidium' [hypo- + basidium]

hypocarpogean Same as 'hypogean' [< hypo- + Gr karpos fruit + gē earth]

hypocarpogenous Producing fruit underground

hypochnoid Having the texture of the genus Hypochnus, i e , with the hyphae more or less compacted or felted, cf 'mucedinoid'

hypocrateriform Salver-shaped [< hypo- + Gr kratēr mixing vessel + form]

hypocrateriomorphous Hypocrateriform [< hypo- + Gr kratēr mixing vessel + morphē form]

hypocreaceous Fleshy and bright-colored, like or of the Hypocreales

hypoderm The inner layer, which with the 'epiderm', makes up the 'derm' of fruit bodies (Gilbert, 1947) [hypo- + -derm]

hypodermic Under the 'epiderm'

hypogaean, hypogaeous, hypogeal, hypogeic, hypogeous Subterranean, developing and attaining maturity underground. [< hypo- + Gr. gē earth]

hypogenous Arising beneath.

hypogynous. Of, or pertaining to, 'hypogyny'.

hypogyny. The condition of having the antheridia directly under the oögonia and on the same hypha [hypo- + -gyny]

hypolithic Below the surface of rocks [< hypo- + Gr lithos stone]

hyponastic Of, or pertaining to, 'hyponasty'.

hyponasty The condition in which the lower or ventral part develops more rapidly than the upper or dorsal part, resulting in upward curvature, cf 'epinasty'. [< hypo- + Gr. nastos solid < nassein to press.]

hyponym A name that is undetermined or undeterminable--in the case of a species or subspecies because there is no published description or because it is unidentifiable by diagnostic characters or reference to a type specimen or figure, in the case of a genus or subgenus because the type species is not identified or not designated [hypo- + Gr onyma name]

hypoparatype "A category for specimens upon which an author originally bases his concept of the species newly named, but which are neither the single, select [illegible] Smith, 1946) [hypo- + paratype]

hypophloeodal, hypophloeodic Under the periderm or bark, subcortical, within the bark [< hypo- + Gr phloios bark]

hypophyll, hypophyllum The layer of tissue in the lower part of the flesh, which is differentiated from the flesh by its regularity and its greater density or [illegible] leaf]

hypophyllous (Of parasites) on the lower side of the leaf, also, referring to the 'hypophyll'

hypoplasia A pathological condition characterized by subnormal cell multiplication, as in dwarfing [< hypo- + Gr plasis a molding, hence, tissue < plassein to mold]

hypoplastic. Pertaining to the condition of 'hypoplasia'

hypopodium, pl -ia. A stalk or support [< hypo- + Gr pous, podos foot]

hypostroma The portion of ascigerous stroma beneath the 'epistroma'

('ectostroma') in which the perithecia are produced (Fuisting, 1867, 1868),--sometimes used for the footlike base of a stroma, etc. [< hypo- + Gr strōma bed]

hypothallus. (Of Myxomycetes) a sheetlike film, or a more or less continuous net, spreading beneath the sporangia and upon which the sporangia rest, (of lichens) the first growth of the hyphae, before any differentiation has taken place, often persisting as a colored layer below or surrounding a few lichen thalli, (of the genus Balansia at least) applied by Diehl (1950) to the pseudo-morph or "sclerotium" or "pseudo-sclerotium" of others [< hypo- + L thallus young branch < Gr. thallein to bloom]

hypothecium, pl -ia (1) The layer of hyphal tissue or pseudotissue imme-

[illegible]

trama', 'haplotrama'. [< hypo- + Gr thēkē a case.]

hypoxyloid Like Hypoxylon, forming a pulvinate or crustose stroma [< hypo- + Gr. xylon wood]

hysgine, hysginous Reddish, dark reddish-pink [< L hysginum < Gr hysginon a vegetable dye of scarlet color.]

hysteri-, hystero- A combining form meaning womb, hence, a cleft [< Gr hystera womb.]

hysteriaceous. Belonging to the Hysteriales, like the Hysteriales, with a 'hysterothecium' or a similar structure

hysteriform, hysterine, hysterioid Elongated, boat-shaped and cleft, resembling the sporocarps of the genus Hysterium.

hysterochroic. Having fruit bodies the discoloration of which progresses slowly from base to apex in age (Corner, 1950). [< hystero- + Gr chrōs color]

Hysterophyta An old term for the Fungi [< Gr. hysteros latter, lower + phyton plant]

hysterophyte [illegible]

hysterothecium, pl -ia. The elongate fruit body of the Hysteriales, which is closed during development and opens at maturity by a long slit following a line of dehiscence, almost completely uncovering the hymenium (von Hoehnel, 1918) (Pl. IX, Fig 2). [< hystero- + Gr. thēkē a case]

I

ianthine Bluish-purple, violet; 'violaceous' (S). [< Gr. ianthinos.]

ianthinosporous Having bluish-purple or purple-brown spores

Iceland moss. The lichen Cetraria islandica (L) Ach

icones, sing icon Printed illustrations, most often thought of as colored [< Gr eikōn image]

icotype A specimen agreeing with the accepted standard of the species, but not from any proterotype locality [< Gr ikos what is like + type]

icterine, icterinous Impure yellow, the color of a person suffering from jaundice, according to Saccardo, a greenish yellow, same as 'flavovirent'. [< Gr ikteros jaundice]

identification The study of the characters of a plant in order to determine its name

ideolectotype A lectotype by the author of the species himself (Furtado, 1937) [Gr idea an idea + lectotype]

ideotype A specimen identified by the author as typical of his species [< Gr idea an idea + type]

idiochromatin The generative chromatin that is concerned with reproduction [< Gr idios one's own, individual + chromatin]

idiotype Same as 'ideotype'

igneous Flame-colored, combinations of red and yellow, according to Saccardo, the same as 'aurantiacous', also for brilliant tones [< L igneus < ignis fire]

igniarious Of the consistency of 'German tinder', or 'amadou' derived from wood-destroying fungi or puffballs [< L igniarius of or belonging to fire]

illegitimate (Of taxonomic names or epithets or forms of nomenclature) contrary to the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature (Articles 2 and 60)

illegitimate combination In the 'Buller phenomenon', the condition in which the diploid mycelium contains haploid nuclei apparently not of the kind required by the haploid mycelium for forming pairs of conjugate nuclei and yet in which 'diploidization' takes place (Buller, 1941)

im- See 'in-'

imbricate, imbricated (Of pilei) over-lapping one another, like the shingles of a roof (Pl III, Fig 4) [< L imbrex gutter tile < imber rain]

immaculate Without spots [< im- + L maculatus spotted]

immarginate Without a margin or with no well-marked margin

immersed Below the surface [< L immergere to immerse]

organs to give rise to thyriothecia (Gaillard, 1892)

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hypnospore   A thick-walled resting spore [< Gr hypnos sleep + spore]

hypnozygote   A zygote that becomes a thick-walled 'hypnospore' such as an 'oōspore' or a 'zygospore' [< Gr hypnos sleep + zygote]

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Smith, 1946). [hypo- + paratype]

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hypostroma. The portion of ascigerous stroma beneath the 'epistroma'

infect (Of a pathogen) to attack an organism successfully. [< L inficere to infect]

infected (Of an organism) successfully attacked by a pathogen

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infundibuliform (Of the pileus) funnel-shaped (Pl. I, Fig 10) [< L infundibulum a funnel < in- + fundere to pour]

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ink caps, inky caps, ink mushroom Species of Coprinus, so called because of the deliquescence of the pileus into a fluid colored black by the contained spores

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innate universal veil The most frequent type of 'universal veil', which is produced near the surface of the carpophore above the 'protenchyma' (Reijnders, 1943)

inoculum In phytopathology, that portion of the pathogen which is transferred to the plant or plant part for inoculation purposes, also, perhaps incorrectly, the fungus material transferred to agar tubes or plates for cultural purposes. [< L inoculare, to graft, bud, implant]

inolomic acid A pigment isolated from Cortinarius Bulliardi Pers ex Fr , which together with a reddish-yellow oil gives the red color to the stipe and strands (see Zellner, 1907)

inoperculate Without a lid --used of sporangia of certain chytrids and of asci in which the spores are discharged through a pore [< in- + L operculum cover]

inordinate Without order

inosculating Same as 'anastomosing'

inquinant Stained, becoming stained or blackish [< L inquinare to befoul, stain, pollute]

inquinate (Of color) dirty, blackish

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interascicular pseudoparenchyma F L Stevens' term (1927) for the paraphysislike hyphae or paraphysoidal interthecial fibers of Theissen and Sydow and of Nannfeldt

interbiotic Neither truly 'endobiotic' nor 'epibiotic', but, as in the Chytridiales, having the reproductive rudiment and the bulk of the rhizoidal system radiating from it lying free among the sources of nutrition, with only the tips of the rhizoids penetrating the nutrient material (see Sparrow, 1943)

intercalary (Of growth or development) not apical but between the apex and the base [< L intercalare to insert]

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interkinesis The stage of a nucleus between the kinetic or dividing stages, the resting condition

intermediate tissue Undifferentiated cortical tissue compressed between lobes of medullary tissue in developing fructifications of Clathrus

internal cystidium Arnaud's term for 'setula'

impalpable Extremely fine and minute [< im- + L palpabilis palpable]

impedicellate Without slender stalks or pedicels

imperfect Of the stage or state of pleomorphic fungi in which only asexual spores such as conidia, or no spores, are formed, asexual state, see 'perfect', 'life cycle'

imperfect yeasts Yeasts that do not form ascospores (Pseudosaccharomycetaceae), also called 'pseudoyeasts'

imperforate Without an opening [< im- + L perforare to bore through]

imperial mushroom Caesar's mushroom, the edible and choice Amanita caesarea (Scop ex Fr) Pers ex Schw

in-, il-, im-, ir A prefix meaning (1) within, into, (2) not, un- [< L in]

inaequihymeniiferous See 'inequihymeniiferous'

inane Empty, void [< L inanis empty]

inappendiculate Without appendages

inarticulate Without divisions [< in- + L articulare to divide into joints]

incanescent Becoming gray or 'canescent' [< L. incanescere to become white]

incanous Hoary, quite gray [L incanus hoary]

incarcerate Hidden [< in- + L carcer jail]

incarnadine Same as 'incarnate' [< in- + L caro, carnis flesh]

incarnate Rosy flesh-color, S I, 16 is between Coral Pink, Jasper Pink and Old Rose (R XII) and is MP 3 I 9 [< in- + L caro, carnis flesh]

incised (Of the margin of the pileus) as if cut into (Pl VII, Fig 5) [< L incidere to cut into]

incompatible Sexually uncongenial, not cross-fertile, incapable of cross-fertility when mated one with the other [< in- + L compati to suffer with]

incomplete (Of the annulus) forming a partial ring

incrassate (Of the stipe) thickened [< in- + L crassus thick]

incrustate Encrusted [< L incrustare to cover with a rind]

incrusted Covered with a thin, hard crust (Pl XI, Fig 15)

incrusting Forming a crustlike coating

incumbent Lying down or upon, 'procumbent' [< L incumbere to lie upon]

incurved, incurvate (Of the margin of the pileus) same as 'inflexed'

indefinite Not precise or sharp, as a stoma that is not delimited by a tissue but appears merely as a perforation, etc

indehiscent. Not opening along regular lines, or not opening at all, as in certain hypogaeous fungi [< in- + L dehiscere to split open]

indeterminate Not terminated definitely, without definite margin or edge

Indian bread See 'tuckahoe'

Indian Chestnut Red (RC 333) Not far from Hay's Russet (R XIV) to Mahogany Red (R II)

Indian Lake (RC 105) Not far from Deep Brownish Vinaceous (R XXXIX)

Indian-paint fungus The fruit body of the hydnoid Echinodontium tinctorium E & E , so called because of the red pigment in it which was used by the American Indians

Ind[illegible] [illegible] as a substitute for soap, the saponaceous properties are provided by an abundance of resin (see Dawson, 1900-1901)

Indian Yellow (RC 27) Mustard Yellow (R XVI) to almost Cadmium Yellow (R III)

indigenous Native, not foreign [< L indu within + gignere to beget]

Indigo (RC 231) Same as Indigo Blue (R XXXIV)

indirect (Of the growth of fruit bodies) such that cell enlargement occurs chiefly after the period of cell division (Corner, 1950)

indumentum A covering, such as hairiness, etc [L , garment]

indurascent, indurate Hardened [< L induratus < in- + durus hard.]

indusium Cover, in certain phalloids, an appendage or veil hanging from the apex of the stipe beneath the pileus [L , tunic]

-ineae The obligatory ending of subordinal names (Stockholm Congress, 1950)

inequihymeniiferous (Of a type of agaricaceous fruit-body organization) such that the hymenium develops in an unequal manner, i e , with the basidia shedding their spores in zones, a zone of spore development, followed by a zone of spore-discharge, passing from below upwards on each gill, 'coprinus-type' (Buller, 1922)

inequilateral Having unequal sides [< L inaequus unequal + lateralis lateral]

inequipolar Having unequal poles [< L inaequus unequal + polus pole]

inerm, inermous Without spines or prickles [< L inermis unarmed, defenseless]

infarctate Turgid solid. [< in- + L. farctus < farcire to stuff]

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International Rules   Rules of botanical nomenclature voted, codified, and amended by the various International Botanical Congresses, the so-called Brussels Code as amended by subsequent Congresses

internervious.   Between the veins   [inter- + L nervus nerve]

internode   The space between two nodes or joints.   [< inter- + L nodus knot]

interspace   (Of the pileus) one of the spaces between the gills

interspersed   Scattered   [< L interspergere to intersperse]

intersporal   Between the spores of an ascus or sporangium

interstice   A space between two surfaces or bodies   [< L interstitium < inter- + situs < sistere to stand]

interthecal   Between the asci

interthecal thread   Same as 'paraphysoid' or 'pseudoparaphysis'.

interthecial   (Of the stroma of [illegible]

intertriginous   Between two faces or surfaces that are not far separated, especially if they rub together   [< inter- + L terere, tritum to rub]

intervenose   (Of gills) having veins on the surface and extending various distances into the interspace or even crossing it to the next gill

interwoven   (Of the trama) having the hyphae intermingled, not parallel, convergent or divergent

intra-   A prefix meaning within, inside   [L]

intracellular   Inside a cell

intralamellar tissue   Same as 'trama'

intramatrical   Located within the matrix or substratum

intramycelial   Within the mycelium

intricate   Intertwined, interwoven, but not coalescent

intricate cortex   (Of lichens) a cortex made up of hyphae twisted together

introcurved   Incurved

introduced   Brought from another country and growing spontaneously

introflexed   Inflexed

introrse   Inward, toward the axis   [< L introrsum toward the inside]

intruded, intruse   Pushed or projecting forward

intrusion   See 'perforating organ'.

intumescent   Swelling   [< L intumescere to swell.]

inuncant, inuncate.   Having the surface covered with 'glochidia' or hooked hairs   [< L inuncere to hook together]

invaginated.   Enclosed in a sheath   [< in- + L vagina sheath]

invasion court   The place on the host at which a pathogene enters, the immediate neighborhood of a possible point of invasion

inverse trama   Fayod's term (1889) for 'bilateral trama'

inverted   Attached by a dorsal, stemlike prolongation of the pileus

involucral tissue   Tissue of individual origin, independent of the structures that it encloses or covers, as distinguished from all other covering tissues such as volva, cortex, bark, derm, which emerge from the parts that they cover and consequently represent thin surface layers (Lohwag, 1941)

involucre   Sometimes used for 'peridium'

involucrum   Persoon's term for 'velum', according to de Bary (1884)

involute   (Of the margin of the pileus) rolled in, especially when young   [< L involvere to surround, roll against]

involution stage   Formerly used for "resting stage "

iodic   Violet-colored, see R XXIII and XXIV for several tints and shades, see 'violaceous'

iodinin   A purple-bronze pigment produced by Chromobacterium iodinum Davis, which inhibits the growth of streptococci

ir-   See 'in-'

Iron Grey (RC 357)   Lighter than Iron Grey, and from Light Olive-Grey to Dark Olive-Grey (R LI)

irpexin   An antibiotic substance produced by Irpex sp

irpiciform   Having flattened teeth resembling those in Irpex

irpicoid   Same as 'irpiciform'.

irrorate   Bedewed   [< ir- + L ros, roris dew]

isabelline   A color, variously interpreted, by many considered the same as 'alutaceous', Saccardo considers isabelline a pinkish cinnamon and alutaceous as near but not the same, S I, 8 is Pinkish Cinnamon (R XXIX) and between MP 12 F 7 and 11 F 7, Isabella Color (R XXX) and Isabella (MP 13 K 7) [illegible]

isarioid   Like Isaria, with a cylinder of hyphae.

isidioid.   Resembling the lichen genus Isidium, see 'coralloid'.

isidiose   (Of a surface) having powdery, corallike excrescences   [< Gr. isis coral]

isidium, pl. -ia   A corallike elevation of

a lichen thallus with a globule on it.

iso- A combining form meaning equal, the same [< Gr. isos]

isoblabe. A geographical line indicating the limit of the same degree of infection or damage by a given pathological agent (Thung, 1947) [< iso- + Gr blabē harm, damage.]

isocont, isocontous. (Of cilia or flagella) of equal length [< iso- + Gr. kontos a pole]

isogametangiogamous Exhibiting 'isogametangiogamy'

isogametangiogamy The sexual union of similar gametangia, as in Zygomycetes [< iso- + gamete + Gr angeion vessel + -gamous]

isogamete. One of two morphologically similar sex cells or gametes

isogametism, isogamety The production of phenotypically similar gametes, or isogametes (Prell, 1921)

isogamic, isogamous. Producing or possessing morphologically similar gametes

isogamy The conjugation of gametes of similar form. [iso- + -gamy]

isogonal, isogonic. (Of branching, etc.) with or at equal angles [< iso- + Gr gōnia angle, corner.]

isohaplont A haplont with genotypically similar cell nuclei (Kniep, 1928), see 'mictohaplont'

isohaplontic Pertaining to, or in the condition of, an 'isohaplont'

isohologamy. Copulation of mature individuals that are entirely equal (Hartmann, 1909) [iso- + Gr holos whole + -gamy]

isokont, isokontic Same as 'isocont'.

isolant Sometimes,but erroneously, used for 'isolate'.

isolate The first single spore or pure *isolation* of a fungus from any source (Brierley, 1931), same as Lotsy's "species", (adj) (of the stroma of Diaporthaceae) containing only one definitely oriented group of collectively erumpent perithecia (Wehmeyer, 1932) [< It isolato < isola island < L insula island]

isolation (1) The process of getting an organism in pure culture, (2) the pure culture itself

isolichenin An amorphous carbohydrate similar to and occurring with lichenin in Iceland moss, Cetraria islandica (L) Ach , also, the substance in the tips of asci that turns blue on treatment with iodine

isomerogamy Copulation of isogametes, same as 'isogamy' [iso- + Gr meros part + -gamy]

isomorphic (Of gametes, gametangia, etc) similar in shape or form but not in essential structure [< iso- + Gr morphē form]

isomuscarin A basic compound of the 'muscarin' group (see Zellner, 1907)

isonym Any new name and new combination based on the 'basinym' (Furtado, 1937), cf. 'typonym' [< iso- + Gr onyma name]

isophagous. (Of a fungus) attacking one, or several, allied species [iso- + -phagous]

isoplanogametes. Motile gametes that are similar [< iso- + Gr planos wandering + gamete]

isoplanogametic Possessing similar, motile gametes

isosporous Same as 'homosporous'

isospory Same as 'homospory'

isotrophyte Wakker's term for a parasitic fungus the influence of which is only chemical, causing but slight changes in the host [< iso- + Gr trophē food + -phyte]

isotype One of the specimens of the 'type collection' of a species or variety other than the single specimen designated as the 'holotype', isotypes are automatically 'paratypes' also, cf 'cotype', see 'type' for other terms

isoxylic acid A green pigment isolated from Chlorosplenium aeruginosum (Oed) de Not , xylochloric acid (see Zellner, 1907)

itaconic acid A compound produced by Aspergillus terreus Thom

Ivory Black (RC 350) Nearest to Olivaceous Black (3) (R LI) and darker

Ivy Green (RC 286) Same as Ivy Green (R XXXI)

ixo- A combining form meaning sticky, viscous, viscid [< Gr ixos mistletoe]

ixocomous (Of a surface) slimy, viscous, from the gellification of hyphae, as in the boletaceous genus Ixocomus (now Suillus)

ixocutis A covering of the pileus originally made up of hyphae lying parallel with the surface of the pileus (i e , periclinal) and more or less interlaced hyphal ends of some length which later gelify to a greater or lesser degree to make the surface viscid, viscous, or slimy (Lohwag, 1941), cf 'ixotrichoderm' [< ixo- + L cutis skin]

ixoderm A term proposed by Snell, for which 'ixotrichoderm' is probably to be preferred [< ixo- + -derm]

ixohymeniderm A derm of clavate hyphal tips in more or less of a palisade, with [illegible] -derm]

ixohypoderm A layer of slender, interwoven, periclinal hyphae between the flesh and an ixohymeniderm, in which the hyphal walls have become

mucilaginized, as in Omphalia flavida (Lohwag, 1941) [ixo- + hypoderm.]

ixotrichoderm A covering of the pileus originally made up of more or less erect (i e , anticlinal), somewhat wavy, and more or less interlaced hyphal ends of some length which later gelify to a greater or lesser degree to make the surface viscid, viscous, or slimy (*Lohwag and Snell, correspondence*), cf 'ixocutis' [< ixo- + Gr thrix, trichos hair + -derm]

J

jac

Japanese-pine mushroom Same as 'matsu-take', so named because it is found under Pinus densiflora

Japanese Yellow (RC 52) Near Orange Chrome (R II)

Jasper Green (RC 238) Same as Jasper Green (R XXXIII)

jaspidean, jaspideous Colored with a mixture of many colors arranged in small spots, like jasper [< L < Gr iaspis < Ar yasb jasper]

javanicin An antibiotic pigment produced by Fusarium javanicum Koord

Jew's ear A corruption of 'Judas's ear'

jocky itch, jockstrap itch See 'tinea cruris'

jonquilleous Bright yellow, as jonquils (Buff Yellow R IV & MP 9 J 5), according to Saccardo, the same as 'luteous'

jor

Judas's ear Auricularia auricula (L ex Hook) Underw

jugasporous Having ridged spores

jugate Primarily, joined in pairs, and secondarily, having a ridge or seam from the joining process, hence, ridged, rugose, or striate [< L jugum < jungere to join]

jug

a fungus

jugum Primarily, a pair of things joined together, and hence secondarily, the seam or ridge where they are joined [L , yoke]

jungkultur In studies of fusaria, a culture 2-3 days old on stems or tubers, with conidia of variable form, size, and septation, which on moist tubers break up to cask-shaped units (App. & Woll., 1910), in general, an immature culture

juvenescence. Corner's (1930) hypothetical process of devolution of the ascocarp or 'discopodium' of the Discomycetes from the multaxial type (Wynnea) to the monaxial, capitate, morchelloid, or helvelloid types through stipitate-*cupular and substipitate to simple,*

K

kames Fruit bodies of Terfezia spp : same as 'terfas', 'terfez' [A North African name]

kary-, karyo- For all terms beginning with these combining forms, see 'cary-', 'caryo-'

katothecium Same as 'catathecium'

keratinophilic (Of certain chytridiaceous fungi, species of Onygenaceae, etc) living upon keratinized substrata such as animal hair, hoofs, horns, nails, feathers, etc (Karling, 1946) [< Gr. keras, keratis horn + -philic]

ker-- ... inflammation of

beeswax]

kermesine Same as 'chermesine'

kernel In pyrenomycetes, an old term for the entire softer part of the pyrenocarp within the firm outer wall, *also called 'nucleus'*

kinetospore Vuillemin's term (1912) for a zoöspore ('trichospore') defined physiologically, see Falck, 1909 [< Gr kinein to move + spora seed]

... scarlet on head The

kojic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Aspergillus oryzae (Ahlberg) Cohn

korkalett In the Shetland Islands, the name of both the dye and the lichen called 'cork' or 'korker' in the Scottish Highlands

korker Same as 'cork'

kteino- For all words beginning with this combining form, see 'cteino-'

kyanophilous Same as 'cyanophilous'

L

labiate Lipped, having lips.

labium, pl -ia A lip, as of a 'hysterothecium'. [L]

labyrinthiform, labyrinthine Having, or composed of, sinuous lines, like a labyrinth [< Gr labyrinthos a tortuous passage]

laccate Varnished, shiny [< Pers lak < Sans lākshā the lac insect]

lacerate, lacerated (Of an annulus, scales, pileus, etc) appearing as if torn (Pl VII, Fig 4) [< L lacere to lacerate]

lachrimiform, lachrymiform (Of spores) tear-shaped [< L lacrima tear + form]

lacinia A delicate branch of a lichen thallus

laciniate (Of the margin of the pileus or annulus) slashed or torn into lobes, cut more coarsely than 'fimbriate' (Pl VII, Fig 6) [< L lacinia a flap]

lacrimiform Tearlike, tear shaped

lacrimoid Tear-shaped (Pl XIII, Fig 4)

lactaric acid A fatty acid isolated from fruit bodies of Lactarius piperatus (L ex Fr) S F Gray and Russula integra (L ex Vitt p p) sensu Sing (see Zellner, 1907) [< L lactarius milky]

lactarioid Having characters like those of the genus Lactarius, such as brittle gills, sphaerocysts in the trama, lactiferous ducts, and cystidia, amyloid spores, etc

lacteous Milky [< L lacteus of or pertaining to milk]

lactescence The flowing of a milky fluid when a fruit body is cut or injured, as in the genus Lactarius

lactescent Milky

lactifer A latex-bearing hypha or hyphal element, a sap hypha [< L lac, lactis milk + -fer]

lactiferous (Of hyphae of the trama) bearing or yielding a milky juice

lactiginous Filled with milk, milky

lactoflavin A yellow pigment produced by Eremothecium Ashbyi Guill

lacuna A depression [< L lacus basin]

lacunar, lacunose, lacunous (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with pits or indentations

lacunar development In the Gasteromycetes, according to Cunningham (1942), that type of development in which gleba formation commences in cavities formed schizogenously within the primordium of the peridium see also 'coralloid', 'pileate', and 'multipileate development'

ladder hypha A radial, rigid, thick-walled, clamped, knotted, and empty hypha with lateral branches at right angles in the fruit body of Polyporus sulphureus (Bull ex Fr) Fr (Lohwag, 1941)

laevigate Same as 'levigate'

lagenidiaceous Having the characteristics of the phycomycetous genus Lagenidium, with the mature thallus and a regular tube more or less branched or provided with protuberances, septate but not markedly constricted at the septa and with the component cells functioning either as sporangia or sexual cells [< Gr lagynos flask]

lageniform Flask-shaped, having the shape of a Florence flask, gourd-shaped (Pl XI, Fig 9), same as 'ventricose-rostrate', 'sicyoid', and 'cucurbitiform', unless one chooses to make distinctions on the length of the neck or prolongation, cf 'utriform'

lamella, pl -lae In Agaricaceae, the vertical, radial plate on the lower surface of the pileus upon which the hymenium is extended, a 'gill' [L , dim of lamina a thin plate]

lamellate (1) Having gills, (2) made up of thin plates

lamelliform In the shape of a plate or gill

lamelloid Resembling lamellae

lamellule A short gill that does not reach the stipe

lamina proligera Same as 'discus' in the older terminology (de Bary)

lamina sporigera Same as 'discus' in the older terminology (de Bary)

lampro- A combining form meaning bright [< Gr lampros bright < lampein to shine]

nt,

'macrocystidium'

lamprodermoid (Of fruit bodies, usually of the Myxomycetes) like Lamproderma

lanate Woolly [< L lanatus < lana wool]

lanceolate (Of spores, cystidia, gills, etc) lance-shaped, of much greater length than breadth, and tapering (Pl XI, Fig 3) [< L lanceola, dim of lancea lance]

languescent Drooping, wilting, withering [< L languescere to be languid]

languid Weak, drooping

lanose Woolly

lanuginose, lanuginous Woolly [L lanuginosus covered with wool.]

lapidose Growing among stones [< L. lapis, lapidis stone + -ose denoting fulness]

lappaceous Burlike, 'hamate' [< L lappa bur]

larch fungus. Fomes officinalis (Vill ex Fr Neuman), the chalky-quinine fungus fungus

laricin The resin in Fomes officinalis (Vill ex Fr) Neuman, which gives it its bitter taste, variously called pseudowax, agaricin, agaricus acid (see Zellner, 1907)

laricine Of larch [< L larix, laricis the larch tree]

laricophilous Living under or near larches [< L larix, laricis larch + -philous]

laschioid Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Laschia complex of Basidiomycetes, i.e , "a group of fungi with alveolate, poroid, sublamellose-anastomosing, or venose-anastomosing hymenophores and, supposedly or actually, entirely or partially, more or less gelatinous trama" (Singer, 1945)

lasso mechanism A sensitive, contractile ring by which certain soil-inhabiting fungi in the Zoopagaceae and Hyphomycetes ensnare, constrict, and finally invade the bodies of nematodes (see Drechsler, 1933-)

latebrose Hidden [< L latebrosus < latere to lie hidden]

lateral (Of the stipe) attached to one side of the pileus

latericeous, lateritious Dark brick red, darker than 'testaceous', S I, 19 is Hay's Russet (R XIV and MP 5 J 11) redder than MP Brick Red 6 B 11 [< L later brick]

[illegible]

lateral + stratum a covering < sternere to spread]

latex A juice, usually of milky color [L a fluid]

laticifer. Same as 'lactifer', and perhaps the more proper term.

latticed Cross-barred

lattice-work fungus Clathrus

Laurel Green (RC 269) Near Oil Green to Cervo Green (R V)

Lavender Blue (RC 204) Near Dark Lavender (R XLIV)

lavendulin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces Lavendulae (Waks. & Curtis) Waks. & Henr , closely related to 'streptothricin'.

lax. Loose, distant

lazuline Ultramarine Blue (R IX, MP 35 G 12), according to Saccardo, the same as 'cyaneous'. [< LL lazulus < Ar lazward azure.]

Leaden Gray (RC 353). From nearly Tea Green to Vetiver Green (R XLVII)

leather color Tan, MP 12 L 11; no precise equivalent in Ridgway, but between Sanford's Brown (Pl. II) and Amber Brown (Pl. III).

lecanoric acid An acid present in three species of the lichen Roccella

lecanorine Like Lecanora, with the exciple containing algae and with a thalline margin. [< Gr. lekanē dish]

lecideiform, lecideine, lecideoid Like the apothecium of Lecidea, with the margin the same color as the disc and with a hard and carbonous proper exciple, without a thalline margin. [< Gr lekis, dim of lekos plate]

lecotropal Shaped like a horseshoe. [< Gr. lekos dish + tropos turn]

lectotype, lectoholotype. A specimen or other element selected from the original material to serve as nomenclatural type when the holotype ("type," "typus") was not designated at the time of publication or so long as it is missing (Stevenson and Rogers, 1950), cf 'neotype'. [< Gr lektos chosen + type]

lecythiform (Of cystidia) pronouncedly ventricose below, attenuated above to a neck which is surmounted by a [illegible]

legitimate (Of taxonomic names and epithets or forms of nomenclature) [illegible]

legitimate combination. In the 'Buller phenomenon', the condition in which the 'diploid mycelium' of Buller contains haploid nuclei of the kind required by the haploid mycelium for forming pairs of conjugate nuclei (Buller, 1941)

leiosporous Having smooth spores, referring especially to a subdivision of the genus Inocybe, cf 'goniosporous'. [< Gr. leios smooth + spora seed]

Lemon Yellow (RC 21) A pale Lemon Yellow to nearly Lemon Chrome (R IV). RC 19 is Primrose Yellow and not properly Lemon Yellow.

length (As a term of measurement of effused-reflexed, sessile, or substipitate pilei of Hymenomycetes) the distance in the direction of main growth of the pileus, away from the substratum, horizontally and perpendicularly to the substratum.

lens A hand magnifying glass

lenticular. Shaped like a double convex *lens*.

lentiform Lens-shaped, (of spores) apparently symmetrical but narrower in profile than in the plane at 90°, as commonly in Deconica and also in Conocybe and Coprinus

lentiginose, lentiginous Minutely dotted as though freckled [< L lentigo a freckle, lentil-shaped spot]

leocarpine. (Of fruit bodies, usually of the Myxomycetes) like Leocarpus

leochromous Tawny, like a lion's skin, according to Saccardo, the same as 'fulvous' [< Gr leōn lion + chrōma color.]

leonine (Of color) same as 'fulvous'

lepidote Having small, scurfy scales [< Gr lepis,lepidos a scale]

lepiota. Obs The annulus of some fungi [< Gr lepis a scale]

lepral Mealy, (of lichens) sorediał [< L lepra leprosy]

leprarioid Like the genus Lepraria (lichen)

leprose Scablike, scabby, 'scabrous', 'scurfy'

lepto-. A combining form meaning thin, small [< Gr leptos small]

leptocystidium, pl -ia One of Romagnesi's types (1944) of true cystidia, which is of widespread occurrence in the Agaricaceae, thin-walled, much larger than the basidia, and in shape utriform, lageniform, cylindric, fusiform, vesiculose, or even somewhat echinulate or arborescent (Pl XII, Fig 7), cf 'chrysocystidium', 'macrocystidium', 'lamprocystidium'

leptoderm, leptodermatous, leptodermous Thin-walled [lepto- + derm]

lepto-form (Of Uredinales) having only microteliospores which germinate at once

leptosphaeroid Having the characters of the genus Leptosphaeria, with regard to fructification, spores, etc

leptotichous (Of tissue) thin-walled [< lepto- + teichos a wall]

Lettuce Green (RC 267) Same as Lettuce Green (R V)

leucosporous Having white spores [< Gr leukos white + spore]

levigate Smooth [< L levigare to make smooth]

lichen acids Organic acids peculiar to lichens

lichenicole, lichenicolous. Growing on lichens [< lichen + -cole, colous]

lichenin, lichenine An amorphous polysaccharide related to starch, found in Iceland moss [Cetraria islandica (L) Ach] and also widespread in higher plants, also called "lichen starch" and "moss starch."

lichenism The special symbiosis between algae and fungi occurring in the lichens

lichenization (1) The process of covering with lichens, the state of being so covered, or the resulting chemical [illegible]

lichen mucilage A gum extracted from lichens *and* used as a substitute for gum arabic

lichenoid Lichenlike

lichenology The science of the study of lichens

lichenoxanthines Yellow dyes obtained from various species of lichens and some fungi such as Clavaria fusiformis Sow.

lichen starch Another name for 'lichenin'

life cycle, life history (In fungi) the stage or series of stages (states) between one spore form and the development of the same spore again There are commonly two stages in the life cycle (the imperfect, which may have more than one kind of spore, and the perfect), but there may be no development (or no knowledge) of one or the other A small number of fungi seem to be without spores (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943.)

Light Blue (RC 218) Light Dull Glaucous Blue to Greenish Glaucous Blue (R XLII)

Light Bluish Violet (RC 202) From Dull Lavender or Deep Dull Lavender to Dark Lavender or perhaps Slate Violet (2) (R XLIV)

Light Cadmium Yellow (RC 23) A pale Amber Yellow to nearly Primuline Yellow (R XVI)

Light Green (RC 262) Not far from Veronese Green and Rivage Green (R XVIII)

Light Pure Pink (RC 134) Lighter and darker Buff Pink (R XXVIII)

Light Red (RC 60) Almost Apricot Orange to a more orange Rufous or a redder Bittersweet Orange (R II), (RC 74) near Bittersweet Pink (R II)

Light Rose (RC 128). Venetian Pink to Jasper Pink (R XIII)

lign-, ligni-, ligno- A combining form meaning wood [< L lignum]

lignatile Growing on wood. [L. lignatilis pertaining to wood]

ligneous, lignose Woody [L. ligneus woody.]

lignicole, lignicolous Growing in or on wood [ligni- + -cole, colous.]

lignicolor   Of the color of freshly cut wood, more or less tawny

lignınase   A name proposed by Zeller (1916) for Czapek's 'hadromase'

lignivorous   Wood-destroying   [< ligni- + L vorare to devour]

ligulate, liguliform   Strap-shaped [< L ligula, dim of lingua tongue]

Lilac (RC 176)   Nowhere near Lilac (R XXV), but Pale Brownish Vinaceous to Light Russet Vinaceous (R XXXIX)

lilaceous, lilacine   Lilac-colored, S II, 48 is in between Argyle Purple and Bishop's Purple (R XXXVII) and near MP 43 I 6)

Lilac Mauve (RC 196)   Pale Vinaceous Lilac to Light Vinaceous Lilac (R XLIV)

Lilac Purple (RC 160)   From a darker Spinel Pink to Spinel Red (R XXVI) and a lighter Pomegranate Purple (R XII)

Lilac Rose (RC 152)   Alizarine Pink to Old Rose (R XIII)

Lilacy White (RC 7)   Tilleul Buff to a paler Vinaceous Buff (R XL)

limaciform   Shaped like a slug or shell-less snail   [< L limax, limacis a slug + form]

limax-shaped   Limaciform

limb   Edge, rim, margin   [< L limbus edge]

limbate   Bordered, margined with color surrounded by an edging of another color

Lime Green (RC 293)   Same as Lime Green (R XXXI)

lime lake   Same as the 'French purple' derived from lichens

limoneous   Lemon-colored, 'citrine' [< F limon lemon]

limoniform   Lemon-shaped

Lincoln Red (RC 88)   Tone 1 nearest to Rose Doree (R I), but less orange than in MP 1 L 11

line   (Unit of measure) 1/12 inch, see 'linea'

linea   The width of the lunula of a finger-nail, 0 083 in or 2 18 mm (Linnaeus, 1770)   [< L linum flax]

linear   Narrow, of considerably greater length than width, with edges parallel

lineolate   Marked with fine lines

linguiform   Tongue-shaped   [< L lingua tongue + form]

lingulate.   (Of the pileus) tongue-shaped

linnaeon, linneon   Lotsy's term (1916) for the group usually designated as 'species', perhaps in the Linnaean sense

lipo-.   A combining form meaning fat. [< Gr lipos]

lipochroic   Having pigment in oil drops (Corner, 1950)   [< lipo- + Gr chrōs color.]

lipochrome   One of the fat-bound pigments [illegible]

some ascomycetes, Zopf called the red pigment "liporhodine" and the yellow one "lipoxanthine" (see Zellner, 1907) [< lipo- + Gr chrōma color.]

liporhodine   A red 'lipochrome' found in various fungi (see Zellner, 1907) [< lipo- + Gr rhodon a rose]

lipoxanthine   A yellow 'lipochrome' found in several fungi (see Zellner, 1907) [< lipo- + Gr xanthos yellow]

lipoxenous   Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, 'lipoxeny'

lipoxeny   That condition in which plant parasites pass through a definite period of their development on a host and then separate from it in order to complete [illegible]

diseases.   [< lipo- + Gr xenos a stranger]

lipsanenchyma   That part of the 'protenchyma' found between the stipe and the pileus (Reijnders, 1948) [< Gr leipsanon a remnant, relic + enchyma]

liquefacient   Liquifying   [< L liquefacere to make liquid.]

lirella   The long, narrow apothecium of the Graphideae of the lichens   [Dim of L lira furrow]

lirelliform   Furrowlike, like the long, narrow apothecium of the Graphideae of the lichens

lisigenetic   Same as 'lysigenetic'.

litmocidin   An antibiotic compound produced by Nocardia cyanea (Beijerinck)   [Proactinomyces cyaneus (Beij) Krassilnikov]

litmus   A blue, lichen dyestuff resulting from the treatment of 'archil' liquor with sodium or potassium carbonate, which turns red in the presence of [illegible]

little-man's bread   The sclerotium of a fungus used for food in India and China, see 'blackfellows' bread'

lituate   Forked, with the points turned slightly outward   [< L lituus an augur's staff]

liturate   Having spots formed by an abrasion of the surface   [< L liturare to rub out]

liver fungus   The edible Fistulina hepatica (Huds ex Fr) Fr growing on oak and chestnut, 'beefsteak fungus'.

livid.   Blue, bluish, black and blue like a bruise on flesh, or leaden or lead-colored, sometimes also, pale or

sallow. S II 49 is Livid Purple (R XXXVII and MP 44 I 6). Livid in MP index is Lead or Grebe (55 A 2). [< L. lividus of a leaden color, bluish, etc.]

lobate. Lobed, divided into or bearing lobes; (of the pileus) having rather large, rounded divisions of the margin. [< Gr. lobos lobe.]

Lobelia Blue (RC 205). Deep Dull Lavender to Vinaceous Purple (R XLIV).

lobopodium, pl. -ia. The clear, cytoplasmic area in certain types of zoospores which is capable of amoeboid change of shape. [< Gr. lobos lobe + pous, podos foot.]

lobulate. Having small lobes.

locellate. Divided into chambers. [< L. locellus a little place.]

locular, loculate. Containing chambers or hollows. [< L. loculatus kept in boxes.]

locule, loculus. A cavity; especially, the ascigerous cavity in a stroma, without a perithecial wall, of pyrenomy-cetous groups such as Myriangiales, etc. [L. loculus.]

loculiferous. Containing hollows or locules. [< L. loculus a cavity + -ferous.]

loculiform. Chamberlike.

loculoid. Chamberlike; containing chambers.

loculose, loculous. Divided internally into cells; partitioned. [< L. loculosus full of cells.]

logonotype. The specimen that supplies the clue if both the type and the specific description cannot be identified except by a historical inquiry into the use of the specific name (Ferraris, 1937).

logotype. A type determined historically from two or more original species.

long. (As a term of measurement of effused-reflexed, sessile, or substipitate pilei, of Hymenomycetes) extended in the direction of main growth of the pileus, away from the substratum, horizontally and perpendicularly to the substratum, whether or not this extension is greater than the horizontal one perpendicular to it.

longicollous. Having long beaks or necks. [< L. longus long + collum neck.]

longitrorse. Turned longitudinally. [< L. longus long + trorse < versus < vertere to turn.]

long type. One of Cunningham's (1946) two types of "skeletal" and "binding hyphae" of the carpophore of Polyporaceae, composed of slender, ramifying hyphae arranged in a parallel manner or loosely interwoven; see "bovista-type".

loop cell. (Of the crozier of the Discomycetes) the distal cell containing the two fusion nuclei after the last conjugate division; same as "crook cell".

lophiostomate. Having crested apertures or openings, like Lophiostoma. [< Gr. lophion a little crest, dim. of lophos + stoma mouth.]

lophiothecium. The type of perithecium peculiar to the Lophiostomaceae, characterized by a laterally compressed, ostiolar papilla (von Hoehnel, 1918). [< Gr. lophion little crest + thecium.]

lophotrichate. (Of bacteria) having a cluster of flagella at one of the two ends. [< Gr. lophos crest + trichos hair.]

lorate. Strap-shaped, "ligulate". [< L. loratus < lorum thong.]

lorchel. The common name for the saddle fungus, Gyromitra esculenta Fr., which is a choice morsel for many individuals but certainly poisonous to others.

Lower Fungi. The Phycomycetes; see "Higher Fungi", "Carpomycetes".

lubricous. Smooth, slippery. [< L. lubricus slippery.]

lucid. Clear, shining. [< L. lucidus < lucere to shine.]

lucifuge, lucifugal. Avoiding the light, as the fructifications of the Tuberales or truffles, etc. [< L. lux, lucis light + fugere to flee.]

lucipetal. Seeking the light, as the fructifications of most of the higher fungi. [< L. lux, lucis light + petere to seek.]

lumen. The space bounded by tissue or wall, as the central cavity of a cell. [L. light; an opening for light.]

lumpy jaw. "Actinomycosis".

lumpy wool. An exuding dermatitis of sheep produced by Actinomyces dermatonomus Bull.

lunate, luniform, lunulate. Crescent-shaped, half-moon-shaped. [< L. lunatus < luna the moon.]

lunated. Having "lunate" markings.

lurid. (1) Pale yellow, wan, sallow, ghastly [< L. luridus]; (2) the color of a glowing fire; (3) brown, tinged with red—given by Saccardo as the same as "sordid"; by Wharton (1944-45), as sallow or wan, paler and less yellow than "melleous".

luridic acid. A pigment that gives the red color to the tube mouths and stipe of Boletus luridus Schaeff. ex Fr. (Boehm, 1906; see Zopf, 1890; see also Zellner, 1907).

luteic acid. A metabolic product of Penicillium luteum Zukal.

luteofuscous. Blackish-yellow. [< L. luteus yellow + fuscus dark, swarthy.]

luteoleersin. A metabolic product of Helminthosporium Leersii Atk.

luteolous. Yellowish, "luteous".

luteous. Dull egg-yellow; no equivalent of S I, 22 in Ridgway—nearest to a dull shade of Cadmium Yellow (R. III) and nearest to Deep-Chrome (MP 9 L 7). [< L. lutum mud, also clay-yellow.]

lutescent. Becoming "luteous". [< L. lutescere to become muddy or clay-yellow.]

lutose. Muddy. [< L. lutosus < lutum mud.]

lignicolor Of the color of freshly cut wood, more or less tawny.

lignınase A name proposed by Zeller (1915) for Czapek's 'hadromase'

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lipochroic. Having pigment in oil drops (Corner, 1950) [< lipo- + Gr chrōs color]

lipochrome. One of the fat-bound pigments, in color red, orange, yellow, or greenish yellow, found in fat droplets in the cells of rusts, tremellas and some ascomycetes, Zopf called the red pigment "liporhodine" and the yellow one "lipoxanthine" (see Zellner, 1907) [< lipo- + Gr. chrōma color.]

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lipoxenous Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, 'lipoxeny'

lipoxeny That condition in which plant parasites pass through a definite period of their development on a host and then separate from it in order to complete the remaining period independent of the living host but still only at the expense of reserve food appropriated from the host, as in the case of ergot of grasses, brown rot of peach, etc (de Bary), cf 'metoecism', 'metoxeny', and other diseases [< lipo- + Gr xenos a stranger]

lipsanenchyma That part of the 'protenchyma' found between the stipe and the pileus (Reijnders, 1948) [< Gr leipsanon a remnant, relic + enchyma]

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little-man's bread The sclerotium of a fungus used for food in India and China, see 'blackfellows' bread'

lituate Forked, with the points turned slightly outward [< L lituus an augur's staff]

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lumpy jaw 'Actinomycosis'

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lutescent Becoming 'luteous' [< L lutescere to become muddy or clay-yellow]

lutose Muddy [< L lutosus < lutum mud]

lycomarasmin The wilt principle produced by Fusarium Lycopersici Sacc

lycoperdaceous Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the puffballs

small, hollow peridioles at maturity, and there is usually a capillitium.

lycoperidioid, lycoperdoid Resembling a puffball

Lycoperdon The old genus of Tournefort (1694) for the puffballs, which has come down to the present with little change [< Gr lykos wolf + perdomai to break wind]

lycoperdon nut The common name for the subterranean fruit body of a member of the Elaphomycetaceae

lyophil, lyophilous Pertaining to the freeze-drying process for preserving microbiological material [< Gr lyein to loose, dissolve + -phil, -philous]

lyophilization A process of long-term preservation in viable or usable form of spores, yeasts, sera, etc , by quick freezing at low temperatures and dessication under high vacuum [< Gr lyein to loose, dissolve + -phile]

Lyophyllum basidium A basidium with dense, carminophilous granulation which obscures the nuclei, found in some Tricholomataceae and Rhodophyllaceae and considered to be of taxonomic importance

lyrate Shaped like a lyre, broadest at the top, in the case of lobed structures, with the largest lobes at the top or apex [< L lyra < Gr lyra]

lyre joint A lyrelike structure in Endoconidiophora virescens Davidson in vessels of Acer saccharum consisting of short branches near the septum of a main branch, which bend inward and anastomose with the hypha a short distance away [Hepting, 1944)

lysigenetic, lysigenic, lysigenous (Of a cavity, pseudo-ostiole, paraphyses in a perithecium, etc) formed by the breaking down or dissolution of cells or tissue, cf. 'schizogenous' [< Gr, lysis a loosing < lyein to loose + genetic]

lysis A breaking down or dissolution of cells by enzymes or viruses [Gr , a loosing]

lysogenesis The production by an organism of substances that cause the lysis of bacterial cells, etc (Waksman, 1947)

lysozyme An enzyme found in most mammalian tissues and secretions, in the white of egg, in certain vegetables and in certain microörganisms, that is capable of dissolving living bacterial cells, especially certain micrococci (A.Fleming, 1922), see Waksman, 1947 [< Gr. lysis a loosing + zymē yeast]

M

macaedium. Same as 'mazaedium'

macerate Softened [< L macerare to soften]

macro-. A combining form meaning large, great [< Gr. makros]

Macroactinomycetes. Krainsky's group (1914) of actinomycetes that form large colonies on agar and decompose cellulose not at all or only to a very limited extent

macroconidium, pl -ia. A large 'conidium' produced usually at a different period or on a different spore-bearing structure from the 'microconidia'

ma

ma

macrocystidium, pl -ia One of Romagnesi's types (1944) of true cystidia characteristic of the Lactario-Russulae, which arises from deep in the trama, is very long, fusiform or claviform, often terminated by a tip or appendage of variable shape, with a long peduncle often connected with a lactifer in the

'lamprocystidium'

macrogamete A large or female gamete in the lower stages of differentiation in 'anisogametism'

macrogonidium A gonidium that is large as compared with microgonidia produced by the same species, same as 'megalogonidium'

macromorphologic (Of characters of fungi) of macroscopic proportions (Ciferri, 1935)

ma

macroreaction The color reaction of fungous tissues or the extracts of those tissues to chemical reagents, as seen macroscopically (Henry, 1948)

macroscopic. Large enough to be visible without the aid of the microscope. [< macro- + Gr skopein to view]

macrospore A large spore, where there are spores of two sizes, as in Fusarium, Paecilomyces, Eidamia, etc

macrosporioid. Resembling the genus

Macrosporium, *especially its 'muriform'* spores

macula, macule (Especially in medical mycology) a spot [L]

macular, maculate, maculose Spotted, blotched

maculicole, maculicolous Growing on spots [< L macula a spot + -cole, -colous]

maculiform. Spot-shaped

Madder Brown (RC 334) From near Hazel (R XIV) to Bay (R II)

Madder Carmine (RC 141) Old Rose to about Jasper Red (R XIII)

Madder Lake (RC 122) Tone 1, near Grenadine Pink (R II)

Madder Red (RC 88) Nearest to Peach Red to a pinker Scarlet (R I)

madefact Moistened [< L madefacere to make wet]

madid Moist, wet [< L]

madura disease, madura foot, [illegible]

species and genera, and characterized by the development of tumefactions and sinuses (Conant et al , 1945), 'mycetoma'

Magenta (RC 182) From Daphne Pink to Daphne Red (R XXXVIII)

Magenta Lilac (RC 175) Purplish Vinaceous to Livid Brown (R XXXIX)

magniguttate Having one or two large oil globules. [< L magnus large + gutta drop]

Mahogany (RC 335) Same as Mahogany Red (R XXXII)

Maize Yellow (RC 36) Tone 4 is nearer Pale Orange-Yellow (R III) rather than Maize Yellow (R IV)

Malachite Green (RC 258) Not R 32 but near Peacock Green (R VI)

malacoid Mucilaginous [< Gr. malakos, soft]

male agaric, male agarick The false tinder fungus, Fomes igniarius (L ex Fr) Kickx , in old England used by dyers, see 'female agaric'

mammiform (Of the umbo) breast-shaped, conical with a rounded apex [< L mamma breast + form]

mammilar Protuberant

mammiliform Shaped like a 'papilla'

mammose Having breastlike protuberances

manchette In Amanita, Amanitopsis, and some species of Coprinus, the membrane [illegible]

man fungus An old name for Geastrum

manicate. Having 'pubescence' so dense and interwoven that it may be stripped off like a sleeve [< L manicatus sleeved < manica the long sleeve of a tunic.]

manna The food of the Israelites in the wilderness, by some supposed to be the desert lichen Lecanora esculenta Eversm

manna lichen Any one of several lichens used *for food in the Orient, especially* Lecanora esculenta Eversm

mannosidostreptomycin The mannose derivative of 'streptomycin'

manocyst (Of Phytophthora) a receptive papilla protended into the antheridium by the oögonium [< L manare to spread or extend itself + -cyst]

manteloid-sphaerulate Whetzel's term *(1945) for the sclerotial stroma charac*teristic of the genus Stromatinia, with a unique differentiation of the stroma into two strikingly different forms, the apothecial stroma consisting of a thin, subcuticular sclerotium mantling the rhizome or other substrate, structurally similar to the tuberoid sclerotium of Sclerotinia, and accompanied by tiny, black sphaerules called "sclerotules," which are borne free on the mycelium and are incapable of producing apothecia

marasmic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Marasmius conigenus Pers ex Karst

marasmioid, marasmoid Having the characteristics of the genus Marasmius, i e , being tough, arid, imputrescible, shriveling in dry weather and reviving again in wet weather [< Gr marainein to wither or shrivel]

marbled Stained with irregular streaks of color

marcescent (Of carpophores) withering, drying up in situ, imputrescible. [< L marcescere to wither]

marcid Withering, withered, shrunken [L marcidus withered]

marginal veil In agarics and boletes, the [illegible]

marg*inate (Of the pileus) having* a distinctly marked border, (of the bulb of the stipe) having a circular ridge on the exterior, upper angle where the universal veil was attached

marginate-depressed. (Of the bulb) provided with a narrow, circular, horizontal platform on the upper side (Pl VI, Fig 7)

marginella One of Gilbert's (1947) six annuliform structures, in certain gymnocarpic species that portion of the distinct cutis which exceeds the margin of the lamellae or tubes and becomes

[illegible]

Marine Blue (RC 211) Deep Dull Violaceous Blue and darker (R XXII)

maritime Confined to the seacoast

marmorate Marked like marble [< L marmor marble]

Maroon (RC 341) Not Maroon (R I) but nearer a redder Chestnut (R II)

Mars Orange (RC 61) Same as Mars Orange (R II)

Mars Yellow (RC 316) Same as Mars Yellow (R III) and lighter

mast The fruit of forest trees, like acorns and nuts,--often used of a heap of nuts

Mastigomycetes In Moreau's classification (1949), a division characterized by the possession of flagellated reproductive structures, i.e , from the lowest groups through the Oomycetes, see 'Amastigomycetes'

mastigopod An old term for the swarm cell of Myxomycetes (Myxogasteres or Endosporae) [< Gr mastix whip + pous, podos foot]

mastoid Nipplelike [< Gr mastos breast + -oid]

matrix The substance on or in which a fungus grows [< L matrix breeding animal < mater mother]

matsu-take, matu-take Armillaria matsutake Ito & Imai, an important edible mushroom in Japan

maturescent Ripening, approaching maturity [< L maturare to make ripe]

Mauve Rose (RC 153) Pinkish Vinaceous to a pinker Light Corinthian Red (R XXVII)

mazaedium, mazedium (1) A mucilaginous or doughlike layer over the hymenial surface of certain Ascomycetes, [illegible]

+ eidos form]

ex

me [illegible]

clamp'

medallion clamp. Suggested name (nob) for the clamp-connection with the space between it and the main hypha; cf 'medallion'.

medial. (Of an annulus) situated at or near the middle of the stipe [< L. medialis middle]

median plane. (Of a basidiospore) the plane determined by a line joining the apex with the hilum and by the vertical axis of the basidium (Heim, 1931)

medifixed Attached by the middle [< L medius middle + fixed]

me[illegible]

< sternere to spread]

medulla (Of lichens) the network of hyphae [illegible]

medullary Relating to the pith, pithy.

medullary excipulum The lower or outer zone or layer lying next to the excipulum, of the hypothecium of an apothecium that is differentiated into two zones or layers

Medusa head, Medusa's head A variant form of Hericium Erinaceus (Bull ex Fr) Pers , with long, wavy spines, sometimes segregated as H caput-Medusae (Bull ex Fr)

meg-, mega-, megalo- A combining form meaning great [< Gr. megas]

megalogonidium, pl - ia A large gonidium, same as 'macrogonidium'

megalophysis, pl -ses A balloonlike cell arising from subepidermal mycelium or from a sporodochium, projecting through a stomate, and producing conidiophores, in the genus Camptomeris (Bessey, 1953) [megalo- + Gr physis growth]

megasporangium, pl -ia A sporangium which produces megaspores

megaspore Same as 'macrospore', sometimes used by soil microbiologists for 'chlamydospore' in the actinomycete Micromonospora

megistotherm A plant requiring a large amount of heat for its growth [< Gr megistos greatest + thermē heat]

mei-, meio-, mio- A combining form meaning less, smaller, fewer. [< Gr. meiōn]

meiogyrous Rolled inward slightly [< meio- + Gr gyros round]

meiophase "The phase of the life history during which a diploid nucleus undergoes

reduction so that it gives rise to haploid nuclei, usually four in number These haploid nuclei become enclosed in gametes or haploid cells" (Buller, 1941)

meiosis. Reduction division of the chromosomes. [< Gr meiōsis a lessening]

meiosporangium, pl -ia. A term originated apparently by Emerson but used by Machlis and Ossia (1953) for the heavy-walled, brown, pitted, diploid sporangium borne on asexual and sometimes sexual thalli of certain Blastocladiales (formerly called "resistant-sporangium"), which by meiosis produces uninucleate, haploid zoospores or meiospores, cf 'mitosporangium' [Gr meiōsis + sporangium]

meiospore A uninucleate, haploid zoospore produced by the diploid resistant sporangium or 'meiosporangium' of certain Blastocladiales, arising directly by meiosis (first used by Wahl, 1945, but applied mycologically by Emerson, 1950), cf 'mitospore' [Gr meiōsis + spore]

meiotangium The structure in which meiosis takes place, as the ascus and basidium (Corner, 1929) [< Gr meiōsis + angeion vessel]

meiotherm A plant inhabiting the cooler temperate regions [meio- + Gr thermē heat]

melaeneous Black [< Gr melas, fem melaina]

melampsoraceous Having the characteristics of the rust family, Melampsoraceae,--implying a more primitive condition as regards sori, spores, pores, etc , as compared with the Pucciniaceae

melanose A dark pigment in thick-walled spores of many groups of fungi as they mature (see Zellner, 1907) [< Gr melas, melanos black, dark]

melanosporous Having black spores [< Gr melas, melanos black + spore]

melilot The common name of the leguminous genus Melilotus, which possesses a sweet and pleasant odor, especially upon drying The odor of melilot is characteristic of certain fungi, especially among the pileate Hydnaceae

me[illegible]

Meliola perithecium The ascostroma of Meliola and related forms, with the ascus housing resting upon a basal stroma (Lohwag, 1941)

melioloid Like Meliola

melleous Honey-colored, S II, 30 same as Honey Yellow R XXX and near MP 12 K 7, Honey Yellow MP 12 J 6 is slightly duller [< L melleus like honey]

melline Honey-colored

meloniform Shaped like a melon, with projecting ribs [< L melo melon + form]

Melzer's reagent. A mixture for testing for the 'amyloid' or 'pseudoamyloid' nature of the ornamentation of the spore wall, especially in Russula, Lactarius, etc , and hence for making this ornamentation plain for identification purposes, made up by mixing 5 gm of chloral hydrate with 5 cc of the follow-[illegible]

membranaceous, membranous (Of the pileus, annulus, etc) thin and pliant like a membrane,--applied when the trama of the pileus is quite thin [< L membranaceus]

membrana externa The outer skin of the apparent double layer of the'perispore', detectable when treated with sulphuric acid

membranal (Of pigments) located within the spore wall or membrane, cf 'epimembranal'

membrane mucilage A colloid in droplets secreted from pileocystidia (Knoll,1912)

memnonious Brownish-black [< L memnonius]

meneblastema Minks' term (1878) for the soredium of lichens [< Gr mēnē moon + blastēma a sprout]

meniscate Bent into a half circle [< Gr mēnē moon]

meniscoid Thin and concavo-convex, like a watch glass

mentagra parasitica Same as 'sycosis'

mer-, meri-, mero-, -meric, -mere Combining forms meaning part, partite [< Gr meros]

merenchyma Vuillemin's term (1912) for fungous tissue that arises by cell division in several places, same as 'prosenchyma' or 'prosoplectenchyma', cf. 'synenchyma'. [< mer- + Gr (par)enchyma]

merenchymatic Having many cells

meridional Southern [< L meridionalis < meridies midday, south]

merismatic Divided into segments by internal partitions, characterized by such divisions [< Gr merisma part]

merismatoid, merismoid (Of a pileate fructification) made up of many smaller pilei, or laciniately divided,--sometimes the former term is applied to Polyporaceae and the latter to Agaricaceae

merispore A segment of a 'sporidesm' [meri- + spore]

merist-, meristo- A combining form meaning divisible, divided [< Gr meristos]

meristem phialospore See 'phialomeristem spore'

meristem spore One of the spores that

are abstricted in basipetal succession from the tip of a conidiophore, phialide, or hypha, which tip may be considered as a practically open growing point (Mason, 1933) [< Gr. meristos < merizein to divide]

meristem thallospore One of the spores of the 'meristem-spore' type borne at the tip of a hypha, that is, abstricted in basipetal succession (Mason, 1933), -- of infrequent occurrence

meristic Consisting of homologous parts or segments

meristogen. The meristogenous primordium of a pycnidium [meristo- + -gen]

me

merogamy Copulation of two specific gametes not closely related, and which have arisen as daughter cells of gametangia, a form of 'amphimixis' [mero- + -gamy]

merogony Growth of an organ or an organism from a part, especially of a female structure or unit [mero- + -gony]

me

myxamoeba or plasmodium (schizogones of schizont stage), a uni- or multinucleate product of 'schizogony' (Karling, 1942) [< mer- + Gr on being]

th

merotype A portion taken from the type specimen but not simultaneously with the type, and consequently with a different herbarium number, cf 'proteromerotype'

merulioid Like Merulius, especially as to fruiting surface, with pitlike depressions or shallow tubes (Pl VIII, Fig 1)

me

t,

layer, arising from a densely woven and often partly gelatinized subhymenium, see 'honeycomb type', 'clavate type'

merulius strand The strand or rhizomorph of Merulius, called by Falck (1912, p 216) a 'syrrotium'

mes-, meso-. A combining form meaning middle [< Gr mesos]

mesendogenous Pertaining to the mode of formation of conidia in Penicillium and Aspergillus, in which the secondary spore wall is formed inside the primary wall of the thin-walled, sporiferous tube or sterigma (Scaramella, 1927) [< mes- + Gr endon within + -genous]

me

mesoblastesis, Minks' term (1878) for the medial growth from lichen hyphae.

mesocarp The middle layer of a pericarp

mesochroic Having pigment in the hyphal wall (Corner, 1950) [< meso- + Gr. chrōs color]

mesogenous Borne in the middle [< meso- + -genous]

mesogonidium, pl -ia A gonidium that is partially developed in new tissue

mesoperidium, pl -ia The middle layer in case three peridial layers are present

mesophilic Growing and thriving at average and not at high ranges, especially of temperature, cf 'thermophilic'. [meso- + -philic]

mesopodal, mesopodial, mesopodous Having the stipe centrally placed [< meso- + Gr pous, podos foot]

mesospore (1) Winter's term (1881) for a one-celled teliospore found among two-celled ones in rusts having free-celled teliospores, Dietel (1889) used the term for a urediospore which germinates only after a resting period, but such a spore is now called an 'amphispore' (Carleton, 1901). (2) Same as 'mesosporium'

mesosporium The delicate layer of the

of the three layers when only three are left, see also 'exospore', 'perispore'

mesothecium The 'thecium' of lichens [< meso- + Gr thēkē a case]

mesotheic In a central position or location,--used of degree of infection of hosts, as halfway between complete resistance and complete susceptibility. [< meso- + Gr thein to run]

mesotherm A plant that inhabits subtropical or warm-temperate zones [< meso- + Gr thermē heat]

met-, meta- A prefix meaning among, between, after [< Gr meta]

metabasidium A modified basidium or a presumably degenerate one, Donk's term (1931) for "that part or stage of the basidium in which the diploid nucleus divides", see Martin, 1938

metabiosis. The association of two organisms acting one after the other, cf. 'synergism' [< meta- + Gr bios life]

metacellulose. A so-called fungus cellulose found in lichens and fungi.

metachroic Changing color through the appearance of new pigment in more mature tissue (Corner, 1950). [< meta- + Gr. chrōs color.]

metachromatic bodies (Claussen, 1905) Same as 'Woronin-bodies'

metagenic. Alternate, in the alternation of generations or metagenesis [< meta- + -gen]

metaphysis Petrak's term (1923) for a pseudoparaphysis that is rather robust, filamentous, for the most part not readily gelatinizing, free above, and not grown to the upper tissue of the perithecial membrane [meta- + Gr physis growth]

metaseptum (1) A septum formed after the original septa, (2) a plasmatic cross wall

metatype A specimen received from the original locality after the description has been published, but determined as belonging to his own species by the original describer himself

[illegible]

methyltectronic acid A metabolic substance produced by Penicillium Charlesii G Smith

metoecious A form used by de Bary for rusts that pass different phases of their life history upon different hosts (1867) same as 'metoxenous', 'heteroecious', see 'lipoxenous, 'autoecious' [< meta- + Gr oikos house]

metonym A name for which there is an older, valid name [meta- + Gr onyma name]

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metrogonidium A gonidium which divides into three or four new gonidia (Minks, 1878) [< Gr mētēr mother + gonidium]

metulae (Of Aspergillaceae) the outermost branches from which 'phialides' radiate [< L metula obelisk, small pyramid]

metuliform Pyramidlike [L metula small pyramid + form]

metuloid A modified cystidium encrusted with lime, projecting from the hymenium of Peniophora, some hydnums, etc , giving it a velvety appearance under a lens (Cooke, 1879) [< L. metula small pyramid + -oid]

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Microactinomycetes Krainsky's group (1914) of actinomycetes that form minute colonies on agar and decompose cellulose rapidly, with the formation of pigments

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microaleuria, microaleuriospores (In the genus Actinomyces) endogenous or, rarely, exogenous spores, variable in volume, which are formed as a result of the regular contraction of the protoplasm, without true septation, and are freed by the rupture or solution of the walls (Grigoraki, 1936),--distinguished from 'arthrospores' [< micro- + Gr aleuron flour]

microarthrospore An arthrospore produced in the substrate mycelium of actinomycetes

microbinert Not supporting the growth of microörganisms because the material, part, or component in question does not furnish the necessary nutrients for such growth (Ezekiel, 1950). [micro- + Gr bios life + L iners, inertis inactive]

[illegible]

microchemical Pertaining to tests with chemicals on microscopic objects

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microcyclic (Of the Uredinales) having a short cycle, with mycelium occurring only in the gametophytic or haploid phase [micro- + Gr kyklos circle]

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mesial Situated in or directed toward the middle, especially the middle longitudinal line of the body, medial [< Gr. mesos middle]

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meristogen. The meristogenous primordium of a pycnidium [meristo- + -gen]

meristogenetic, meristogenous (Of the mode of growth of the pycnidium, stroma, etc) arising by growth and division of a single hypha with the aid of neighboring branches of the same hypha (de Bary, 1884), opposite of *'symphyogenous'*

merogamy Copulation of two specific gametes not closely related, and which have arisen as daughter cells of gametangia, a form of 'amphimixis' [mero- + -gamy]

merogony Growth of an organ or an organism from a part, especially of a female structure or unit [mero- + -gony]

me [illegible]

me [illegible]

me [illegible] 'proteromerotype'

meruloid Like Merulius, especially as to fruiting surface, with pitlike depressions or shallow tubes (Pl. VIII, Fig. 1)

meruloid type One of Cunningham's three types (1946) of polyporaceous basidia, [illegible]

merulius strand The strand or rhizomorph of Merulius, called by Falck (1912, p 216) a 'syrrotium'

mes-, meso- A combining form meaning middle. [< Gr mesos]

mesendogenous Pertaining to the mode of formation of conidia in Penicillium and Aspergillus, in which the secondary spore wall is formed inside the primary wall of the thin-walled, sporiferous tube or sterigma (Scaramella, 1927) [< mes- + Gr. endon within + -genous]

mesial. Situated in or directed toward the middle, especially the middle longitudinal line of the body, medial [< Gr mesos middle]

mesoblastesis. Minks' term (1878) for the medial growth from lichen hyphae

mesocarp The middle layer of a pericarp

mesochroic. Having pigment in the hyphal wall (Corner, 1950) [< meso- + Gr chrōs color.]

mesogenous Borne in the middle. [< meso- + -genous]

mesogonidium, pl -ia A gonidium that is partially developed in new tissue

mesoperidium, pl. -ia. The middle layer in case three peridial layers are present

mesophilic. Growing and thriving at average and not at high ranges, especially of temperature, cf. 'thermophilic' [meso- + -philic]

mesopodal, mesopodial, mesopodous. Having the stipe centrally placed [< meso- + Gr. pous, podos foot]

mesospore (1) Winter's term (1881) for a one-celled teliospore found among two-celled ones in rusts having free- [illegible] used [illegible] as 'mesosporium'

mesosporium The delicate layer of the *spore wall, often difficult to distinguish,* between the 'endospore' and the 'epispore', which is prolonged into the hilar appendix and into the episporic ornamentation when present; the middle *of the three layers when only three are* left, see also 'exospore', 'perispore'

mesothecium The 'thecium' of lichens [< meso- + Gr thēkē a case]

mesotheic *In a central position or* location,--used of degree of infection of hosts, as halfway between complete resistance and complete susceptibility [< meso- + Gr thein to run]

mesotherm A plant that inhabits subtropical or warm-temperate zones [< meso- + Gr thermē heat]

met-, meta- A prefix meaning among, between, after. [< Gr. meta]

metabasidium A modified basidium or a presumably degenerate one, Donk's term (1931) for "that part or stage of *the basidium in which the diploid* nucleus divides", see Martin, 1938.

metabiosis The association of two organisms acting one after the other, cf. 'synergism' [< meta- + Gr bios life]

metacellulose A so-called fungus cellulose found in lichens and fungi.

Green and Oriental Green (R XVIII)

miniate. Bright-red, orange-red, of the color of red lead, orange, duller than vermilion, between Grenadine Red and Scarlet R II and I, or MP 1 I 12 [< L miniatus colored with red lead]

minioluteic acid A metabolic product of Penicillium minioluteum Dierckx

mitosporangium, pl -ia A term originated apparently by Emerson but used by Machlis and Ossia (1953) for the thin-walled, diploid zoosporangium which by mitosis produces uninucleate, motile, diploid 'mitospores', cf 'meiosporangium' [< Gr mitos a thread + sporangium]

mi

mitrate. Mitre-shaped [< Gr mitra a headdress]

mitriform Mitre-shaped [< Gr mitra a headdress + form]

mixangiocarpy Angiocarpy brought about by growth from both the pileus and the stipe (Reijnders, 1948) [< Gr mixis a mingling + angiocarpy]

mixed (Of forests) containing both coniferous and broad-leaved trees

mixis (As commonly used in combination) sexual union or the sexual process in a generic sense, or fertilization in general, (as defined by Prell, 1921) fusion of nuclei,--rarely used as a complete term in English, but often in German [Gr mixis a mingling]

mixochimaera Brierley's term (1931) for the synthetic result of the commingling or association in a single hypha of the nuclei and protoplasm of two or more races or even species, probably by hyphal fusions, Hansen and Smith (1932) prefer the term 'heterocaryosis' for this condition [Gr mixis a mingling + L chimaera < Gr chimaira she-goat]

mixote "La caryogamie et la caryomixie se suivent sans interruption chez les êtres inférieurs et peut-être chez quelques Champignons, tels que les

mm Abbreviation for 'millimeter'.

moist tetter A popular name for eczema

molariform Shaped like a molar tooth, with flattened crown [< L molaris belonging to a mill < molere to grind + form]

molds, moulds Certain fungi the assimilative phase of which appears "moldy" because of the abundance of visible mycelium, usually whitish [< ME mouled molded]

molybdeous. Lead-colored, see 'plumbeous' [< Gr molybdos lead]

mon-, mono- A combining form meaning one [< Gr monos]

monadelphous (Of homonyms) having a common source (Donk, 1949) [< mon- + Gr adelphos brother]

monads (Monadineae) A group of flagellate protozoa, which are of interest to students of the phylogeny of the fungi

monandrous (Of oöspores) formed when only one functioning antheridium is present [< mon- + Gr andros male]

monascous Containing a single ascus [< mon- + ascus.]

monaxial Having one axis, as in most stipitate discomycetes, polypores, boletes, agarics, etc , see Corner's hypothesis (1930) of 'juvenescence' [< mon- + L axis axis]

moniform Same as 'moniliform'

monilia nigra 'Black yeasts' in general (M nigra Browne)

moniliasis An acute or subacute infection of various parts of the body, caused by species of Candida, usually C. albicans (Robin) Berkh , 'thrush' [< fungus genus Monilia]

moniliform Like Monilia, chainlike, like a string of beads (Pl XI, Fig 13) [< L monile necklace]

monilioid Like the genus Monilia, with beadlike spores or 'torulose' hyphae

moniliospore One of a group of spores of the monilioid type formed in the monilioid manner, i e like beads, in chains

mono- See 'mon-'

monocaryogamous Pertaining to, or uniting by, 'monocaryogamy'

monocaryogamy The union of a single pair

monocaryon The uninucleate, haploid

monocaryon mycelium A mycelium in which the cells contain a single haploid nucleus, 'monocaryophyte'

monocaryophase Same as 'haplophase' (Buller, 1941)

monocaryophyte The primary mycelium

monocaryotic (Of a mycelium) having a single nucleus, unisexual, primary

monocaryotic cell Same as 'haploid cell' (Buller, 1941)

with other gonidia produced by the same species

microid, microide Small,--used particularly for the small spores of dermatomycetous trichophytons, as contrasted with the large "megaspores" (Sabouraud, 1910)

micrometer A disc or slide of glass ruled with lines forming a metric scale for measuring objects under the microscope in microns [< micro- + Gr metron measure]

micromonosporin An antibiotic substance produced by Micromonospora sp (actinomycete)

micromorphologic (Of characters of fungi) of microscopic proportions [< micro- + Gr morphē form, shape + logos discourse]

micromycelial A term used by D F Rogers for the very slender hyphae between cysts, as in Cladochytrium, in which nuclei normally do not remain but through which nuclei can migrate, cf 'rhizoidal'

micromycete A fungus with fructifications of microscopic proportions,-- used in the plural for a group but without taxonomic significance [< micro- + Gr mykēs fungus]

micron A unit of length, one thousandth of a millimeter, used to designate size as measured by the microscope, symbol, µ [< Gr mikron < mikros small]

micronemeous Having small hyphae [< micro- + Gr nēma thread]

microplectenchyma Plectenchyma with small cells (von Hoehnel ?)

microreaction The color reaction of fungous tissues, spores, etc , to chemical reagents under the microscope (Henry, 1948)

microsclerotium (1) A small clump of dark-colored, more or less thick-walled cells, each of which is viable, produced in the medium of cultures and rarely in the xylem of host plants, by Verticillium spp and possibly other Fungi Imperfecti, (2) (obs) a sclerotium modified by unfavorable conditions, which after a resting period develops into a perithecium (Zukal)

microscopic, microscopical Of a size requiring the use of a microscope to be seen clearly [< micro- + Gr skopein to look at, observe]

microsporange, microsporangium A sporangium that produces 'microspores'

microspore A small spore, where there are spores of two sizes, as in Fusarium

microteliospore In the 'microcyclic' rusts, the spore formed in the 'microtelium', which combines the features of aeciospores and teliospores of the macrocyclic rusts

microtelium Other than the pycnium, the only sorus in 'microcyclic' rusts, which combines the features of the aecial and telial stages of macrocyclic rusts. [< micro- + Gr teleios perfect]

microthyrioid Pertaining to, or possessing the characteristics of the Microthyriaceae, superficial ectoparasites with ascostromata or thyriothecia with radial covers, and other characters

microxyphioid pycnidium, microxyphium pycnidium A sporiferous structure which starts as a sort of coremium and then develops spores more inwardly, and finally by continued growth of the hyphae of the head forms a cavity and a hollow neck with a ciliated crown, perhaps an imperfect stage of the Capnodiaceae, according to Lohwag (1941), a type of 'hyphal pycnidium', since it does not have a pseudoparenchymatous wall [< fungus genus Microxyphium]

mictohaploidy The condition of a haplont in which the cells contain differentiated nuclei of different sex (Kniep, 1928) [< Gr miktos mixed + haploidy]

mictohaplont A haplont the cells of which are of a different genotypic constitution (Kniep, 1928), a haplont with differentiated nuclei of different sex, see 'isohaplont'

mictohaplontic Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a 'mictohaplont'.

migration pseudoplasmodium The migration phase following the aggregation of the myxamoebae, in Dictyostelium discoideum Raper (Raper, 1935)

miktohaploidy See 'mictohaploidy'

miktohaplont, miktohaplontic See 'mictohaplont', 'mictohaplontic'

mild (Of odor or taste) without a distinctly marked peculiarity

mildew (1) A fungus, or (2) a disease of plants caused by the fungus, or (3) the appearance of a fungous growth upon organic or inorganic substrata, characterized in all cases by the cottony, superficial mycelium, usually white, but sometimes dark, cf 'downy mildew', 'powdery mildew', 'sooty mold'

miliary body In Rhizoctonia, a hard, dark-colored, grainlike structure produced by the rolling up of hyphae, which is not a sclerotium but a propagative and infective unit (Langeron, 1945), cf 'tuberoid body' [< L miliarius pertaining to millet]

Milk White (RC 11) Not matchable in R, but just off a pure white

milky tetter Same as milky blotch or milky scall, a skin disease of infants,-- probably not of fungous origin

millimeter In the metric system, 0 001 meter, approximately 1/25 inch (0 03937 in),--abbreviation, mm

Mineral Brown (RC 339). Mikado Brown (R XXIX) to Argus Brown (R III)

Mineral Green (RC 253) Between Mineral

montane Growing on mountains [< L montanus pertaining to a mountain]

morbose. Diseased [< L. morbosus]

morchelloid More or less like Morchella

morel The edible fructification of any species of the genus Morchella, but especially M. esculenta (L) Pers [< Fr. morille, < OHG morhela, dim of morhā root.]

moriform. Having mulberrylike clusters [< L morus mulberry]

Morocco Red (RC 95). Same as Morocco Red (R I)

morphological. Pertaining to form and structure,--often used in a phylogenetic sense [< Gr morphē form + logos discussion]

morphological heterothallism "(Haplo-dioecism) sexual reproduction occurring only through the association of two thalli which differ in sex, i e , in the [illegible]

mosaic fungus A reticulate pattern seen in KOH preparations of certain dermatophytes for microscope-slide study which is not a fungus but a deposit of extracellular materials of the fungus resulting from the upward capillary movement of these materials around the epidermal cells toward the cover slip (see Dowding, 1952)

moschate Musky [< Gr moschos < Ar musk < Sans mushka testicle.]

moss See 'oak moss', 'Swedish moss', 'dyer's moss', 'Iceland moss', 'reindeer moss'

Moss Green (RC 272) Near Rainette Green (R XXXI) or Courge Green (R XVII) to Lettuce Green or Oil Green (R V)

moss starch Same as 'lichenin'

mother of vinegar The dregs or lees at the bottom of vinegar, in greater or lesser part consisting of the slimy mass of Acetobacter aceti (Kützing) Beijer and possibly other species

mould See 'mold' --the customary British spelling is mould, but this is less commonly used in the United States

Mouse Color (RC 360) Nearer Dark Olive-Gray than Mouse Gray (R LI)

movable (Of the annulus) not attached, but easily movable up and down the stipe

moxa A supposedly cauterizing preparation made by Orientals from Fomes officinalis (Vill ex Fr) Neuman and puffballs

mucedinoid, mucedinous White and cottony, having the texture of a mold, loosely filamentous, cf 'hypochnoid' [< LL mucedo mucus < L mucus]

mucid Musty, moldy, or slimy.

mucilage See 'lichen mucilage'

mucilaginous. Slimy; sticky when moist

mucoid Like mucus or slime, like mucin

mucoraceous Of, or pertaining to, the Mucoraceae

mucormycosis A disease in man caused by species of Mucor

mucose, mucous Slimy

mucronate Pointed, tipped with an abrupt, short, sharp point (Pl XI, Fig 6) [< L mucro a sharp point]

mucus Slime

mult-, multi- A combining form meaning many, much [< L multus]

multaxial, multiaxial Having several axes, with the stipe divided into many branches, as in Wynnea, Clavaria, etc , see Corner's hypothesis (1930) of 'juvenescence'

multifid Cleft into several parts or lobes [L multifidus many-cleft]

multiform Of various shapes [multi- + form]

multiguttulate Having many oil drops [< multi- + L guttula a little drop]

multilocular, multiloculate Having many cells, or many locules [< multi- + L loculus a small place]

multilocular spore Same as 'sporidesm'

multinucleate Having many nuclei

multipileate Having many pilei

multipileate development In the Gasteromycetes, according to Cunningham (1942), that type in which gleba formation commences at several independent points in the primordium and proceeds as in the pileate type, see also 'lacunar', 'coralloid', and 'pileate development'

multiple-parallel key Same as 'elimination key'

multiporous Having many pores

multiramose Many branched [< L multiramis many-branched]

multiseptate Many-septate, having many partitions

multisporous Having many spores

multizonate Having many zones

mummioid Whetzel's term (1945) for the sclerotial stroma characteristic of the genus Ciboria, which is dark brown or black, appearing to be merely dead, overwintered catkins or seeds, with a structure essentially that of the discoid sclerotium of Ciborinia, likewise formed as the result of the digestion and replacement of the suscept tissues

murali-divided Same as 'muriform'

muricate Rough with short, hard excrescences, (of cystidia) bristly with oxalate crystals, as in the genus Inocybe, same as 'capitate-incrusted' (Pl XII, Fig 8). [< L muricatus pointed < murex, muricis a pointed stone]

monocaryotic fruit body Same as 'haploid fruit body' (Buller, 1941)

monocaryotic mycelium. Same as 'haploid mycelium' (Buller, 1941).

monocentric Having a single center,--said of the thallus of the Myxochytridineae and Rhizidiaceae which arises from a zoöspore and produces a single center of growth and differentiation (Karling, 1932) [< mono- + Gr kentron a point]

monocephalic, monocephalous One-headed [< mono- + Gr kephalē head]

monoclinous Having gametangia that arise from the same hyphae as the oogonia that they fertilize [< mono- + Gr klinein to incline]

monoconi, monocontous Having one flagellum [< mono- + Gr kontos a pole]

monocratic Having the four spores (the tetrad) of the basidium of the same sex (? Kühner, 1938) [< mono- + Gr kratos power]

monocyclic. Having one cycle.

monocystic Having one encystment stage, --used for more adequate elucidation of spore behavior in the Saprolegniales (W C Coker, 1935)

monoecious (Of heterosporous sporophytes) bearing either microsporangia or megasporangia, but not both, on a single individual (definition by D P Rogers), see discussion under 'dioecious' [< mono- + Gr oikos house]

monoecism The condition of being 'monoecious'

monogenocentric (Of chytridiaceous forms) having a single reproductive center (Karling, 1932)

monoic, monoicous Same as 'monoecious'

monokaryo- See 'monocaryo-'

monomitic (Of the carpophore of Polyporaceae) having one system or series of hyphae, the 'generative' (Corner, 1932) [< mono- + Gr mitos thread [

monomorphic Of the same or similar type of structure, forming only one kind of structure [< mono- + Gr morphē form]

monomycelial Of a culture containing a single mycelium, as from a single spore or a single mycelial tip

monophagous Restricted to one host individual

monophagy The restriction of a fungous to one host individual, as in chytridiaceous forms

monophyletic Arising from one ancestral group,--with regard to the Fungi, referring to the theory that these organisms constitute a single family-tree derived either from filamentous green algae or from colorless flagellates, the Proteomyxa complex, etc , see 'fungus' [< mono- + Gr. phylē tribe]

monoplanetic (Of zoospores of the Oömycetes) having one motile phase, with no resting period [< mono- + Gr planos roaming]

monoplanetism The condition of being 'monoplanetic'

monoploid Having the n number of chromosomes in the nucleus, same as 'haploid' [< mono- + Gr -ploos -fold, as in haploid, diploid]

monopodial Having the characteristics of, or pertaining to, a 'monopodium'

monopodium An axis that continues to grow at the apex in the direction of previous growth, while lateral structures of like kind are produced beneath it in acropetal succession [< mono- + Gr pous, podos foot]

monospermous One-spored [< mono- + Gr sperma seed]

monosporial, monosporic. Belonging to, pertaining to, and hence, derived from, one spore, cf 'monosporous' (cf Weiss, 1941) [< mono- + Gr spora seed]

monosporous Strictly, possessing one spore, but commonly used as meaning derived from one spore, cf 'monosporial', 'monosporic' (cf Weiss, 1941)

monostichate, monostichous. In a single vertical row [< mono- + stichos row]

monostratic (Of asci or basidia) in one layer The biological significance of this term concerns the expulsion of the spores, especially in the Pezizales as compared with the Tuberales [< mono- + L stratum layer]

monotrichiate (Of bacteria) having one polar flagellum [< mono- + Gr thrix, trichos hair]

monotypic Having only one representative, as a genus with only one described species

monovelangiocarpy That type of 'velangiocarpy' in which the veil is formed by the single universal veil (Reijnders, 1948) [mono- + velangiocarpy]

monoverticillate Having one whorl,--used in the classification of Penicillium, etc. [mono- + verticillate]

monoxenous Exhibiting 'monoxeny'

monoxeny The condition of parasitism in which the parasite completes its life cycle on a single host The term was proposed by Braun (1866) in place of "autoecious," etc , when it was pointed out that the true opposite of "heteroecious," etc , was "monoecious," etc , which latter term had been in use since the days of Linnaeus in an entirely different sense, see de Bary (1867), and Arthur (1929) for discussion, see 'autoxeny' [< mono- + Gr xenos, guest, stranger, also host]

monstrosity A specimen of very abnormal appearance [< L monstrum a monster]

monstrous Of unnatural formation, deviating greatly from the normal or natural condition

'actinomycosis' and 'maduromycosis', which are distinguished on the basis of etiology.

my-

functions

mycetophagous Fungivorous, eating fungi [mycet0- + -phagous]

mycetophile, mycetophilous Fungus-loving, fungus-inhabiting [myceto- + -phile, philous]

mycetophilids Dipterous insects called "fungus gnats "

mycid A secondary effect that is an allergic reaction to spores or toxin of a dermatophyte (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1945)

mycin (Of Tschirch) same as 'fungin' and 'fungus cellulose'

mycina In lichens, a globular stipitate apothecium (B D Jackson, 1928)

myco- See 'myc-'

mycobacteria Bacteria of the genus Mycobacterium, the tubercle bacilli,

mycobiology Biology of the Fungi

my

mycocecidium A gall caused by a fungus [myco- + Gr kēkis an oak gall]

mycochytridiaceous Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Mycochytridiales of A Fischer, i e , with mycelium entirely lacking, the thallus always intramatrical, and reproduction holocarpic, cf 'myxochytridiaceous'

mycocidal Fatal to fungi,--often used by microbiologists more especially to mean tuberculocidal (Waksman, 1947) [< myco- + L -cida < caedere to kill]

mycocidin An antibiotic substance isolated from a species of Aspergillaceae that is inhibitory against Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Schroet) Lehm & Neum

mycoclena Peyronel's term (1922) for the fungous mantle of ectotrophic mycorrhizas

mycocriny The chemical changes involved in the decomposition of wood, leaves, and other plant residues in forest soils by Hymenomycetes, etc (Falck, 1924) [< myco- + krinein to separate, pick out]

mycoderm (1) Any fungus of the genus Mycoderma, (2) a scum or membrane formed by a fungus, especially a yeast. [myco- + -derm]

mycoderma (1) The scum or pellicle that forms on the surface of fermenting liquids, (2) the fungous growth on the skin that forms the crust in tetter or honeycomb scall, (3) (obs) mother of vinegar

mycodermatitis A skin disease caused by a fungus

mycodermic Scum-forming, as by yeasts

mycodextrin A dextrinlike substance found in certain fungi, especially the truffles

mycodomatium Frank's name (1891) for the root nodules of Alnus and Leguminosae as morphologically distinct from roots and related to mycorrhizae, also used by some for 'mycocecidium' [< myco- + Gr domos a house]

mycoecotype Singer's term (1940, 1942)

mycogenetic Pertaining to the genetics of the fungi

mycogenous Arising from fungi, growing on fungi

mycogonose, mycogonosis A disease of cultivated mushrooms characterized by a dense growth of white mold (Mycogone perniciosa Magn)

mycography The description of fungi, a book consisting of descriptions of fungi [< myco- + Gr graphē a drawing, description]

mycohaemia, mycohemia A condition in which fungi occur in the blood [< myco- + Gr haima blood]

mycoid Funguslike, fungiform

mycoin A term suggested to designate antibiotics of fungal and actinomycetous origin (Waksman, 1947)

mycoinulin An inulinlike substance found in truffles

mycokriny See 'mycocriny'

mycolichen A lichen in which the algal component is very small

mycolith A mass of sand grains fixed together by mycelium of Lithomyces nidulans Viala & Marsais found under vines in Palestine [< myco- + Gr lithos stone]

mycological Pertaining to 'mycology'

mycologist One who is versed in 'mycology', an expert in the study of fungi

mycology The science dealing with fungi [< —

muriculate Diminutive of 'muricate'

mu

murine, murinous Mouse-colored, mouse-

15 C 6 is a dark brownish-gray

murrain Ellipsis for 'potato murrain'

musarin An antibiotic substance active against parasitic fungi, produced by an actinomycete

muscardine In general, the imperfect

muscaric acid A poisonous acid isolated

muscaridin Same as 'fungous atropin'

muscariform Shaped like a brush or fly brush [< L muscarium a fly brush + form]

muscarin One of the toxic principles of

muscarufin The red coloring matter of Amanita muscaria (L ex Fr) Pers ex Gray

muscicole, muscicolous Living upon, or among, mosses [< L muscus moss + -cole, -colous]

musciform (1) (Of Gymnosporangium) like moss, (2) also, shaped like a fly, from Muscidae, certain of the flies

muscose Mossy

mu

etc , but popular usage applies the term to edible ones, calling the others "toadstools "

mutagenesis The production of mutations by chemical agents [< L mutare to change + genesis creation]

mutagenic Pertaining to, or causing, 'mutagenesis'

muticate, muticous Pointless, blunt [< L muticus curtailed, cut off, maimed]

mutualism Symbiosis of two organisms that are mutually helpful or that mutually support one another, same as 'commensalism' (see MacDougal, 1918)

mutualistic symbiosis See 'consortium'.

myc-, mycet-, myceto-, myco-, -myces Combining forms meaning fungus [< Gr. mykēs, mykētos]

mycelial Of the mycelium, having the properties of mycelium

mycelianamide A metabolic product of Penicillium griseofulvum Dierckx

myceliate. Covered or overgrown with mycelium

mycelidium The primitive fungus body before differentiation into assimilative and reproductive parts (Haeckel, Deckenbach)

mycelioid Having the characteristics of mycelium, (of the base of the stipe of agarics, boletes, polypores, etc) provided with a moldlike growth of mycelium

myceliolysis A senescence phenomenon of aerial mycelium in cultures, which likewise prevents the development of any new aerial mycelium [< Gr mykēs fungus + lysis a loosing]

mycelitha An old term for 'sclerotium'

mycelium The collective term for a group or mass of hyphae or fungous filaments (Trattinick, 1805), the thallus of a fungus [NL < Gk. mykēs mushroom]

myceloconidium, pl -ia A Fischer's term for 'stylospore'

mycenoid Having the margin straight in the early stages and the stipe cartilaginous and tubular, like Mycena

Mycetes Fungi

-mycetes The recommended ending for *names of classes (Stockholm Congress,* 1950)

mycetid A gumlike carbohydrate found by Boudier in the sap of many fungi (see Zellner, 1907)

-mycetidae The recommended ending for names of subclasses (Stockholm Congress, 1950)

mycetin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces violaceus [? Actinomyces violaceus (Rossi-Doria) Gasp or ? Nocardia violacea Chalm & Christ]

mycetism Mushroom poisoning

myceto- See 'myc-'

mycetocyte Sulc's name (1910) for a single cell or the cells of a 'mycetome' filled with bodies supposed to be symbiotic yeasts (cf the genus Aphidomyces, etc), bacteria, or other

but are cell particulates, but see Lanham, also Trager, 1952 [myceto- + -cyte]

mycetogenetic Produced by fungi

mycetogenetic morphogenesis Deformation of parts caused by fungi

mycetoma A term that includes both

(Psalliota) campestris L. ex Fr and several species of Amanita, which is fatal when injected subcutaneously but harmless when taken internally (see Zellner, 1907)

mykose Same as 'mycosin'

mylitta. A type of 'sclerotium', viz , the large resting stage of certain polypores or agarics, as of 'blackfellows' bread' [< fungus genus Mylitta]

myochrous Mouse-colored, see 'murine' [< Gr mys mouse + chrōs color]

myriadoporous Having many pores, whether large or small (Lowe, 1947) [< Gr myrios myriad + L porus passage, pore]

myriangiaceous, myriangial Having the characters of Myriangium and the Myriangiales (Pl VII, Figs 15 & 16)

myriosporous Having numerous spores [< Gr myrios myriad + -sporous]

myrmecophilous Of, or pertaining to, fungi that provide shelter or food for ants [< Gr myrmēx ant + -philous]

Myrtle Green (RC 241) Same as Prussian Green (R XIX), but not Myrtle Green (R VII)

mytiliform Shaped like a mussel shell [< Gr mytilos sea mussel]

myurous Long and tapering, like a mouse's tail [< Gr mys mouse + oura tail]

myx-, myxo-, A combining form meaning mucus, slime [< Gr myxa]

myxamoeba (Of Myxomycetes) a naked, amoeboid cell resulting when a swarm cell or zoöspore drops its flagella and assumes an amoeboid instead of an aquatic mode of life [< myx- + Gr amoibē change]

myxochytridiaceous Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Myxochytridiales of A Fischer, i e , with mycelium present even if in a reduced or threadlike form, the thallus intra- or extramatrical, and reproduction eucarpic

myxoflagellate A term used, especially [illegible]

myxoglucosan According to Kiesel (1930), the portion resembling cellulose in 'plastin'

myxomycete-plastin According to Kiesel (1930), the protein portion of 'plastin'

myxopod An old term for the myxamoeboid stage of the Myxomycetes as contrasted with the 'mastigopod' [< myxo- + Gr pous, podos foot]

[illegible]

my[illegible] [myxo- + spore]

N

nacreous Having a pearly luster [< F nacre mother-of-pearl]

naematolomoid [illegible]

naked (Of the pileus or stipe of higher [illegible] peristome

name See 'correct name', 'legitimate name', 'valid name'

nanism The state of being a dwarf, dwarfism [< L nanus < Gr nanos dwarf]

napaceous, napiform Turnip-shaped, bulbous above and tapering below (Pl XI, Fig 20) [< L napus turnip]

Naples Yellow (RC 29) Naples Yellow (R XVI) and paler

narrow (Of gills) the opposite of broad,-- a relative term, determined by experience with various complexes of species, genera, etc

native bread Same as 'blackfellows' bread'

naucorioid, naucoroid Like the agaricaceous genus Naucoria

nauseous Ill-smelling

nautiform Same as 'navicular' [< Gr naus ship + form]

navicular, naviculate Boat-shaped, but in different senses (1) as seen from above, or like the diatom Navicula, i e , fusiform or with rounded ends, (2) as seen from the side, i e , inequilaterally fusiform or more or less keeled (Pl XIII, Fig 15), cf 'carinate', 'cymbiform', 'scaphoid' [< L dim of navis ship]

nebulose, nebulous Cloudy, dark [< L nebulosus full of mist or vapor]

necro- A combining form meaning dead [< Gr nekros dead body]

necrophagous Same as 'saprophytic', 'saprobic' [necro- + -phagous]

necrophoral Made up of dense cells, referring especially to the layers of dead cells in lichens, which may function as water reservoirs (Bachmann, 1922, 1923) [< necro- + Gr pherein to bear]

necrophyte A term suggested by Muench (1929) for organisms growing upon dead material [necro- + -phyte]

necrosis Death of cells or tissues [< Gr nekros dead body]

necrotic Exhibiting 'necrosis'

mycolysis The lysis of fungi, particularly by the action of a 'mycophage' [myco- + Gr lysis a loosing]

mycoma An old term for the assimilative body of a fungus

Mycomycetes Brefeld's term for the higher fungi characterized by lack of known sex organs and by multicellular mycelium, as contrasted with the Phycomycetes, the present-day Carpomycetes

mycomycetous Pertaining to one of the higher fungi, Brefeld's mycomycetes

mycomycin An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete

Mycomycophytes Marchand's term (1896) for the fungi as a subclass of the Mycophytes, the other subclass of which was Mycophycophytes or lichens

mycomyringitis Inflammation of the ear-drum, or membrana tympani, caused by fungi [< myco- + Gr merinx a kind of membrane + -itis, denoting a disease]

mycopathological Pertaining to diseases caused by fungi (Malençon, 1942)

mycophage Strictly, the lysis of fungi, but applied by Gratia et al (1923-1926, 1931) to substances produced by actinomycetes that first act bacteriocidally upon living bacteria and then bacteriolytically upon dead cells [myco- + -phage]

mycophagist One who eats mushrooms, an epicure concerning mushrooms

mycophagy (1) The eating of fungi by human beings, (2) the disintegration of fungous cells by the action of a phage (see Carvajal, 1953)

mycophenolic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Penicillium brevicompactum Dierckx, said to be the first isolated in crystalline form from a fungus, isolated by Gosio in 1896 but named by Alsberg and Black in 1913

mycophthorous Of, or pertaining to, a fungus parasitic on another fungus [< myco- + Gr phthora destruction]

Mycophycophytes Marchand's term (1896) for the lichens as a subclass of the Mycophytes, the other subclass of which was Mycomycophytes or fungi

mycophylaxin A phylaxin that destroys microörganisms

Mycophytes Marchand's name (1896) for a class of lower organisms consisting of two subclasses, the Mycomycophytes (fungi) and the Mycophycophytes (lichens)

mycoplasm (1) Eriksson's term (1898, 1910, 1922) for a latent, symbiotic form of Puccinia which may exist in the seed and develop into mycelium when the host develops into a plant, this was Eriksson's explanation of epiphytotics of rust, (2) Frank's term for the bacteria in legume nodules. [myco- + Gr plasma anything formed or molded]

mycoporphyrin A purplish pigment isolated from sclerotia and fruit bodies of Penicillium (Penicilliopsis) clavariaeforme (Solms-Laubach) (see Zellner, 1907) [< myco- + Gr. porphyros purple]

mycoprotein Albuminoid compound isolated from gelatinous membranes in the zoogloeae of putrefactive bacteria (Nencki & Schaffer, 1879).

mycoraphin. An oil of the ergosterol group found in Hypholoma fasciculare (Huds ex Fr.) Quél (see Zellner, 1907)

mycoringitis Same as 'mycomyringitis'

mycorrhiza A symbiotic association of a fungus with a short root in trees and many other plants (Frank, 1883), mycorrhizae may be 'ectotrophic', 'endotrophic', 'ectendotrophic', or 'pseudotrophic' [< myco- + Gr. rhiza root]

mycorrhizome A fern or orchid rhizome that possesses endophytic mycorrhizae

mycose Same as 'trehalose', the only disaccharide thus far isolated from fungi, found in ergots and in lichens (see Zellner, 1907)

mycosin Another name for the nitrogenous sugar derivative, 'chitosan', in the cell wall of fungi corresponding to the 'chitin' of insects (see Zellner, 1907)

mycosis A disease of animal tissues caused by fungi [myc- + -osis]

mycostatic Same as 'fungistatic' [<myco- + Gr statikos causing to stand]

mycosterin An oil of the ergosterol group found in Hypholoma fasciculare (Huds. ex Fr) Quél (see Zellner, 1907)

mycosymbiosis Symbiosis of two fungi (Wainio, 1921)

-mycota The recommended ending of names of divisions (Stockholm Congress, 1950)

mycothallus (1) The thallus or hyphal assimilative body of fungi, (2) the liverwort gametophyte which possesses endophytic mycorrhizae

mycotheca A distributed set of specimens of fungi mounted on sheets which may be bound in book form or loose in a folder of one sort or another [< myco- + Gr thēkē a case]

mycothyriosis Symbiosis between a fungus and an animal, as in the relation between Septobasidium and scale insects (Lohwag, 1941) [< myco- + Gk thyra door + -osis]

mycotic (Of disease) caused by fungi

-mycotina The recommended ending of names of subdivisions (Stockholm Congress, 1950)

mycotoxicology The branch of medicine dealing with poisoning by, and the poisonous properties of, fungi

mycotrophy Plant nutrition with the aid of mycorrhizae (Stahl, 1900) [<myco- + Gr trophē nourishment.]

mycozymase An enzyme found in Agaricus

group based on two or more different entities [L]

nomen conservandum A name not valid under the International Rules of botanical Nomenclature (Vienna and Brussels Codes) but made valid by a decision of an International Botanical Congress The American Code does not provide for these exceptions [L]

nomen conservandum propositum A name suggested for conservation [L]

nomen dubium A name of uncertain sense or application [L]

nomen nudum A name which, according to the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, is considered as not effectively published [L]

nomen rejiciendum A "name to be rejected" under the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature [L]

nonamyloid (Of spore coverings) remaining hyaline or becoming yellowish in Melzer's reagent, cf 'amyloid', 'pseudoamyloid'

noncoprinus-type See 'aequihymeniiferous'

norcaperatic acid A constituent of the lichen Parmelia caperata (L) Ach

Normal Blue (RC 213) Not much different from Ultramarine (R XXI) or Cornflower Blue (R IX)

Normkultur The term used by Appel and Wollenweber (1910) for a culture with all the forms typical to the fungus, especially the macroconidia, and those abundant, comparatively uniform in size and shape, smooth in outline, etc , see 'Abkultur', 'Altkultur', 'Ankultur', 'Hochkultur', 'Jungkultur' [G]

North American blastomycosis "A chronic infection, caused by Blastomyces dermatiditis, characterized by the [illegible]

no[illegible]

notalysin An antibiotic substance produced by Penicillium notatum Westling

notate (Of surfaces) marked with spots or lines [< L notatus < notare to mark]

notatin Same as 'penatin'

nubilose, nubilous Cloudy [< L nubes cloud]

nuciform Nut-shaped [< L nux nut + form]

nuclear association The coming together in a single cell of two nuclei of opposite sex (Blackman, 1904),--a term to be used where 'plasmogamy' has too often been used, as more significant for the first stage of the sexual process in certain fungi (see Buller, 1941)

nuclear cap (Of Blastocladiaceae) a body at one side of a zoöspore or gamete

nucleate, nucleated. (Of spores) containing microscopically visible, oillike globules

nucleus In older terminology, same as 'kernel'

nudicaulous Naked-stemmed [< L nudus bare + caulis stem]

nummiform Shaped like a coin [< L nummus coin + form]

nummular, nummuline Like a coin, more particularly as to shape [< L nummulus, dim of nummus coin]

nurse cells In the Gasteromycetes, hyphae that supply spores with nutriment after they have become detached from the basidia

nutant Nodding, drooping [< L nutare to nod]

nutricism A form of symbiosis in which the fungus becomes the nurse or feeder of the other symbiont, as in Monotropa [< L nutricare to nourish]

Ny[illegible]

O

oak leather Thick, mycelial sheets of the consistency of white kidskin, occurring in cracks and fissures of oak decayed probably by some polyporaceous species

oak moss The lichen Evernia prunastri (L) Ach , a source of perfume

oasis See 'fungus oasis'

ob- A prefix signifying reversely, oppositely [< L ob- to, toward, against, reversed]

obclavate (Of cystidia, spores, stipe, etc.) the reverse of 'clavate' (Pl XI, Fig 11) [< ob- + L clava a club]

obcompressed Flattened anteriorly-posteriorly instead of laterally

obconic Reversely conical

obcordate, obcordiform Reversely heart-shaped [< ob- + L cor, cordis heart]

obcrenate Same as 'denticulate' [< ob- + L crena notch]

obcuneate Wedge-shaped, with the thin edge at the base [< ob- + L cuneus a wedge]

obcurrent Running together and adhering at the point of contact [< ob- + L. currere to run]

obdeltoid Reversely deltoid, triangular, with the apex inward or downward

obese. Exceedingly fat or fleshy [< L. obesus fat]

oblanceolate Reversely lanceolate

nectar The sticky, usually sweet, fluid of certain fungi, especially on the pycnia of rusts, which attracts insects and which contains pycniospores or spermatia [< Gr nektar the drink of the gods]

nectaromycetes The yeasts of the monogeneric family Nectaromycetaceae (Lodder) found in the nectar of flowers

nectriaceous Like Nectria, with perithecia on an erumpent stroma

Ne [illegible]

nectrioidaceous Belonging to, or having [illegible] cupulate or hysterioid, and spores usually hyaline, cf 'sphaeropsidaceous'

needle cast, needle-cast fungi The [illegible]

nemeous Threadlike, filamentous [< Gr nēma thread]

nemoral Inhabiting woods or groves [< L nemoralis < nemus, nemoris grove]

nemorose, nemorous Woody, shady

neogaean, neogean Of the New World, i e , American or West Indian [< Gr neos new + gē earth]

neogamous Of, or pertaining to, 'neogamy'

neogamy A new reproductive form phase in an evolutionary sequence [< Gr neos new + -gamy]

neomycin An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, Streptomyces Fradiae (Waks & Curt) Waks & Henr

neotype A specimen selected to replace a holotype in case all type material is lost or destroyed, cf 'lectotype'

nephroid Kidney-shaped, 'reniform' [< Gr nephros kidney]

nervicole, nervicolous Growing on veins of leaves or stems [< L nervus nerve + -cole, -colous]

nervisequent Following the veins [< L nervus nerve + sequi to follow]

net. See 'Hartig net'.

netted Same as 'reticulate'

Neutral Orange (RC 319) Ochraceous Orange (R XV) to a darker Apricot Orange (R XIV)

Neutral Tint (RC 361) About Mouse Gray (R LI)

New Red (RC 182) From Daphne Pink to Daphne Red (R XXXVIII)

nidose, nidorose. Foul-smelling having the odor of burnt or rotten meat, or of rotten eggs [< L nidorosus steaming, reeking with a bad odor]

nidulant Partially encased or lying free in a cavity [< L nidus nest]

nidulariaceous A member of, or having the characteristics of, the Nidulariaceae, the bird's nest fungi.

nidularium An old term of Lindley's for the mycelium of certain fungi

nidulate Nested, nestling, as if borne in a nidus or nest

nidus A favorable place for a spore to germinate [< L nidus nest]

nigr-, nigri-, nigro- A combining form meaning black [< L niger]

nigrescent Turning blackish

nigricant Turning blackish

nigrite Blackened, clothed with black

nigrolimitate Black-lined, outlined in black [< nigro- + L limitare to bound]

nigropile Covered with black hairs [< nigro- + L pilus hair]

nigropunctate Covered with black dots. [< nigro- + L pungere to puncture]

nigropurpureous Same as 'atropurpureous' [nigro- + purpureous]

nigrostrigose Covered with black bristles. [nigro- + strigose]

nitid, nitidous Smooth and clear, lustrous [< L nitidus bright, glittering]

niveous Snowy-white [< L niveus snowy]

nocardin An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, largely active against Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Schroet) Lehm & Neum

noctilucent Shining or glowing at night, phosphorescent [< L nox, noctis night + lucere to shine]

node cell See 'hyphopodium'

nodose Having many or large joints [< L nodosus full of knots]

nodose septum Same as 'clamp' or 'buckle'

nodular bodies Rounded bodies composed of one or more closely compacted and intertwined hyphae,--used in medical mycology

nodulate cell One of the four origins of thyriothecia in the Microthyriaceae (see Ryan, 1926)

nodule A small knot or rounded body [< L nodulus a knot]

noduliferous Bearing knots [< L nodulus a knot + -ferous]

nodulose, nodulous Having very small knots

nomen ambiguum A name having different senses [L]

nomenclature. A system of names, or naming, as applied to the subjects or study in any art or science, especially *in botany and zoology (Funk and Wagnalls)*

nomen confusum A name of a taxonomic

oil cystidium Same as 'gloeocystidium'.

Old Blood Red (RC 103). Nearest to Brazil Red (R I).

Old Carmine Red (RC 107) A redder Begonia Rose to a dull Carmine (R I)

old culture. See 'Altkultur'

Old Gold (RC 33). Nearest to Yellow Ochre (R XV) to Raw Sienna (R III).

Old Moss Green (RC 290) Near Serpentine Green to Roman Green (R XVI)

Old Olive Green (RC 299) Olive Brown (R XL)

Old Rose (RC 144) Alizarine Pink to Old Rose (R XIV)

oleaginous. Oily [< L olea olive.]

oleocystidium. A cystidium with an oily, resinous exudate (Corner, 1950)

oleous Oily, with oil drops

olid Smelling, odorous [< L olidus]

oligomycin. An antibiotic substance effective in the control of the diseases of plants

oligosporous Having a small number of spores, few-spored [< Gr oligos few + spore]

olivaceous Of an olive shade or tint S II, 39 is Yellowish Olive (R XXX) and Olive Green (MP 15 L 4), slightly more yellow than Olive (R XXX)

olivaeform Shaped like an olive

olivascent Becoming olivaceous

Olive Green (RC 288) Same as Olive Green (R IV)

-olus, -ole A suffix forming diminutives [< L -olus]

omnivorous (Of parasites) attacking many species, not confined to one host [L omnivorus]

omphalodisc A type of apothecial formation in certain species of the lichen genus Umbilicaria, in which a central umbo or papilla is present [< Gr omphalos navel + disc]

omphaloid Having the characteristics of the agaricaceous genus Omphalia [< Gr omphalos the navel + -oid]

ontogeny Development of the individual, cf 'phylogeny' [< Gr on (ontos) being + -geny]

onychomycosis Mycosis of the nails [< Gr onyx, onychos nail + mycosis]

oö- A combining form meaning egg [< Gr ōon.]

oöcyst Same as 'oögonium'

oögamy That special phase of 'heterogamy' or 'anisogamy' in which the differentiation of gametes is morphologically and physiologically complete, the female gamete being a large, nonmotile egg with stored food and the male a small, motile, appetitive sperm without food, also, the union of coenocytic, heterogamous gametangia (Langeron, 1945) [oö- + -gamy]

oögon, oögone, oögonium A female sexual organ, which at maturity contains one or more oöspores [< oö- + Gr gonos progeny.]

oögonesis The development of the oögonium following fertilization [oögon + esis tendency, urging]

oöplasm In the Oomycetes, the central portion of the protoplasm of the oögonium which is differentiated from the 'periplasm' and which forms the 'oösphere' [< oö- + -plasm]

oösphere In the oögonium of the Oömycetes, the naked mass of protoplasm, the 'oöplasm', which is at first plurinucleate

oöspore The resting spore formed as the result of fertilization of the 'oösphere' (Pl XV, Fig 7) [oö- + spore]

oösporein A compound produced by Oöspora colorans (?)

oösporous. Having resting spores formed by the union of unlike sex cells, i e , sperm and egg, of the Oömycetes

opalescent Reflecting an iridescent light [< L opalus opal + -escent]

opaline Clear

opaque Dull, not shining [< L opacus shady]

opercular (1) Of or pertaining to an operculum, (2) having an operculum, operculate

operculate Furnished with a lid,--used of sporangia of certain chytrids and of asci which open for the discharge of spores by a definite lid instead of a pore, (of aecia) same as 'peridermioid' (Pl X, Fig 2) [< L operculatus]

operculiform Lid-shaped

operculum A lid or cover which separates by a transverse line or division [L]

opisthocont, opisthocontous Having flagella or cilia at the posterior end [< Gr opisthen behind + kontos a pole]

opplete Filled [< L opplere to fill up]

-opsis-form (Of the Uredinales), having pycnia, aecia, and telia on the same host [Gr opsis aspect, view, appearance + form]

Orange (RC 54) Nearest to Orange Chrome to Orange Rufous rather than Orange (R II)

Orange Cadmium (RC 49) About Capucine Yellow to Orange (R III)

orbicular, orbiculate (Of the pileus) circular in outline, round [< L orbiculus, dim of orbis circle]

orbis vitae The "life sphere" of an organism, the relations of an organism to its environment and its functions in that environment, which should be considered significant in defining its systematic position (Falck, 1947) [L]

oblate   Flattened at the poles, like an orange

obligate   Necessary, essential, (of parasitism) necessarily parasitic, capable of living only as a parasite, cf 'facultative'   [< L obligare to tie.]

obliterate   Indistinct, inconspicuous, almost effaced   [< L obliterare to erase]

oblong   (Of spores) longer than broad (somewhat more or less than twice as long), with sides nearly parallel and with ends more or less flattened (Pl XIV, Fig 7)   [< L oblongus rather long]

oblong-ellipsoid, oblong-elliptical   Having the long surfaces or sides nearly parallel or only slightly curved and the ends nearly hemispherical (Pl XIII, Fig 10)

obovate   (Of spores, etc) reversely 'ovate', with the broader end uppermost (Pl XIII, Fig 6)

obovoid   Reversely 'ovoid'

obpyriform   Reversely pear-shaped (Pl XIII, Fig 8)

obrotund   Somewhat round   [< ob- + L rotundus circular]

obrute   Covered, buried, overwhelmed [< L obruere to cover, bury]

obsolescent   Nearly obsolete, disappearing

obsolete   (Of annulus, scales, etc) very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible, (of terms) no longer in use   [< L obsolescere to decay]

obsubulate   Very narrow, pointed at the base, and widening a little toward the apex. [< ob- + L. subula awl]

obtrite   Broken, crushed, rubbed   [< L obterere to crush, bruise]

obturbinate   Inversely top-shaped   [< ob- + L turbinatus turbinate]

obtuse   (Of pileus, cystidia, spores) rounded or blunt, greater than a right angle   [< L obtusus blunt]

obtusin   An antibiotic substance produced by Polyporus obtusus Berk

obvallate   Surrounded, walled in on all sides   *[< L obvallare to surround* with a wall]

obvolute.   Wrapped up, rolled up, with the margins of one structure overlapping those of another   [< L obvolvere to wrap around]

obvolvent   Enveloping   [< L obvolvere]

occultate.   Hidden [< L occultare to hide]

ocellate   Having circular patches, spots, or dots, like little eyes   [< L ocellus eye]

ochraceous, ocherous   Ochre-yellowish, ochre-colored, S II, 29 is between [illegible]

Ochre (RC 313)   From between Warm Buff and Antimony Yellow to Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

ochreate   'Ocreate',--a questionable spelling

Ochre Red (RC 101)   Not R XXVII, but Coral Red to Dragon's-Blood Red (R XIII).

ochroleucous   Pale ochraceous or buffish, S II, 28 is the same as Naples Yellow R XVI and MP 10 F 3

ochrosporous   Having yellow or yellow-brown spores.

ocr[illegible]

being membranous and expanding into a distinct collarette (Gilbert, 1947)

ocreate   (Of the volva) sheathing the stipe at the base like a stocking, about the same as *'peronate'*   *[< L ocrea* greave or legging.]

oct-, octo-   *A combining form* meaning eight   [< L octo < Gr okto]

octad   A group of eight cells, arising as a result of the division of a single original cell, a typical ascus

octonate   In eights

octophore   The compact group of 8 asco-[illegible]

octoseptate   Having eight cross walls. [< octo- + L septum a wall]

octosporous   Having eight spores.

octuple   Eightfold

oculate   Same as 'ocellate'

odontoid   Toothlike, 'dentate'   [< Gr. odous tooth]

odorate   Scented

[illegible] of [illegible] in

officinal   Medicinal, used as a drug or medicine   [< F < L officina *workshop*]

-oid   A suffix meaning like   [-oid, contraction of Gr. o + eidos form.]

oic [illegible]

oidioid   Like the genus Oidium, like 'oidia'.

oidiophore.   A structure, usually a hypha or portion of one, that produces oidia.

oidiospore.   Same as 'oidium'.

ovoid. (Of solid bodies) egg-shaped (Pl XIII, Fig 5), cf 'oval', 'ovate' [ov- + -oid]

ovulate Somewhat egg-shaped [< L dim of ovum egg]

oxaliferous cystidium A cystidium bearing oxalate crystals, a 'muricate' cystidium

Ox's Blood Red (RC 94) A redder Pomegranate Purple (R XII) to near Carmine (R I) or a redder Garnet Brown (R I)

oxyjavanicin An antibiotic red pigment produced by Fusarium javanicum Koord

oyster-cap fungus, oyster mushroom The edible Pleurotus ostreatus (Jacq ex Fr) Quél

ozonium A bundle of cobwebby hyphae, sterile mycelium, of the basidiomycetous stage, for the most part (Knoll, 1909), for example, in Coprinus, a profuse development of colored mycelium at the base of the stipe which presumably is not a part of the assimilative mycelial mat but a development associated with carpophore production (A H Smith) [< Gr ozos branch, twig]

P

pachydermate, pachydermatous, pachydermous Thick-skinned [< Gr pachys thick + derma skin]

pachymose A carbohydrate isolated from the Chinese Fuh-ling (Pachyma pinetorum Horan and P. cocos Schw ex Fr) (see Zellner, 1907)

pachypleurous Thick-walled [< Gr pachys thick + pleura side]

pachypycnidium, pl -ia A thick-walled pycnidium (von Hoehnel ?) [< Gr pachys thick + pycnidium]

paddock stool An old English common name for boleti and some agarics

paedogamy Copulation of gametes that are formed by the same individual (gametangium) (Prowazek, 1903),--apparently the same as 'parthenogamy' [< Gr pais a child + -gamy]

paedogenesis, paedogenetic See 'pedogenesis' and 'pedogenetic'

paleaceous Chaffy, chafflike [< L palea chaff, straw]

Pale Blush (RC 137) Cartridge Buff (R XXX)

Pale Buff (RC 64) Light Ochraceous Buff to nearly Zinc Orange (R XV)

Pale Ecru (RC 66) Light Buff (R XV) to near Cream Buff (R XXX)

Pale Emerald Green (RC 260) Not Viridian Green (R VII) but about Veronese Green (R XVIII), given in RC as improper for Viridian Green

Pale Flesh (RC 136) Near Pale Pinkish Buff (R XXIX) to Light Buff (R XV)

Pale Gray Green (RC 247) Olive Buff to Deep Olive Buff (R XL)

Pale Green Oxide of Chromium (RC 243), Light Cress Green to near Cress Green (R XXXI)

Pale Light Lilac (RC 187) Pale Vinaceous Lilac (R XLIV) to Light Russet Vinaceous (R XXXIX)

Pale Lilac Rose (RC 130) Hydrangea Pink (R XXVII) to darker Flesh Pink (R XIII), (RC 178) Corinthian Pink to Light Corinthian Red (R XXVII)

Pale Pink (RC 135) Pale Cinnamon Pink to Light Pinkish Cinnamon (R XXIX)

Pale Reddish Lilac (RC 131) Pale Vinaceous Pink to Light Congo Pink (R XXVIII)

Pale Rosy Pink (RC 129) Flesh Pink to Coral Pink (R XIII)

Pale Sage Green (RC 279) Not far from Oil Green to Cerro Green (R V)

Pale Scarlet (RC 76) Same as Coral Red

Pale Yellowish Flesh (RC 68) Light Buff (R XV) and darker

Pale Yellowish Green (RC 261) Same as Pale Yellow-Green (R VI)

paliform Stake-shaped, palisadelike [< L palus a stake + form]

palingenetic Of or pertaining to the development of an individual germ in which it repeats briefly the development of its ancestors, unmodified ontogeny [< Gr palin again + genesis origin]

palisade An arrangement of elongated, perpendicular cells or cellular structures in close proximity to each other [< F palissade < L palus stake, pale]

palisade cells (Of lichens) the terminal cells of the hyphae of a 'fastigiate cortex'

palisade fungi The Basidiomycetes

palisadoderm Like a 'hymeniderm', a derm consisting of anticlinal, more or less slender elements but in loose union, with the ends not of a sharply delimited height and not closely joined one to another (Lohwag, 1941) [< F palissade a stake fence + -derm]

palisadotrichoderm A surface tissue between 'palisadoderm' and 'trichoderm', with the hairlike elements in more or less of a palisade (Lohwag, 1941)

pallescent Turning pale [< L pallescere to turn pale]

pallid Of an indefinite pale or whitish appearance [< L pallidus]

palmate Shaped like a hand [< L palmare to make the print of one's hand]

palmella The zoögloea stage of Schizomycetes, when embedded in a jellylike mass [< Gr palmos vibration]

palmicole, palmicolous Growing on palm trees [< L palma palm tree + -cole, -colous]

palmus, pl -mi The breadth of the four fingers appressed to each other = three

orcein, orceine A reddish-brown dye, the tinctorial principle of 'cudbear' and 'archil', obtained by oxidation of the ammoniacal liquor of 'archil'.

orchal. Same as 'orchil'.

orchella A general term for lichens that yield dyes. [< archil < ME. orchell < OF orchel a dye]

orchella weed One of the dye lichens, *Roccella tinctoria* Lam & DC and *R fuciformis* (L) Lam & DC, also called dyer's moss, dyeweed, dyer's greenweed

Orcheomycetes A name suggested by Burgeff (1909) for the group of endophytic mycorrhizal fungi of the Orchidaceae

orchil (1) A purple or blue dye obtained from 'archil', (2) same as 'archil' [See orchella]

orcin, orcine. A colorless compound derived from certain lichens in the 'archil' process

orculaeform Koerber's term (1855) for cask-shaped lichen spores [< L orcula cask + form]

orculiform Cask-shaped,-- applied to two-celled spores of lichens with thick median wall traversed by a connecting tube, same as 'polarilocular'

orgya The height of a man or the measure [illegible]

extended, from oregein to stretch out) is given as 2 02 yards, or 1 85 meters

Orient Red (RC 92) Nearest to Scarlet-Red (R I)

original culture The culture resulting from the first isolation, the 'adaptive culture' or 'Ankultur' (Appel & Wollenweber, 1910)

orismology [illegible]

ornamented (Of spores) having the surface marked or sculptured with lines, wrinkles, striations, ridges, warts, reticulation, etc , not smooth [< L ornamentum ornament]

ornate Adorned [< L ornare to equip]

oronge The French name for *Amanita caesarea* (Scop ex Fr) Pers ex Schw

orseille Same as 'orchil'

orseillic acid Same as 'lecanoric acid'

orthidium A supposedly new type of fructification in the lichens, proposed by [illegible]

orthotropic (Of spores) symmetrical, especially with respect to the projection of the axis of the sterigma (Corda, 1842) [< Gr orthos straight + tropos a turning]

orthotropous Straight. [< Gr. orthos straight + tropos a turning.]

oscule A name given by the Tulasnes (1847) to the pores of rust spores [< L , dim. of os mouth]

-ose. A noun suffix denoting disease, as in 'anthracnose', etc

-osis A suffix meaning condition of, state caused by, abnormal or diseased condition [Gr]

osmophilic Having high sugar tolerance, as yeasts of the genus *Zygosaccharomyces* [< Gr ōsmos pushing + -philic]

osteoform [illegible] bone + form]

ostiolate Having a mouth or 'ostiole'.

ostiole, ostiolum A mouth or opening. [illegible]

ostiole buffer Tissue formed in the ostiolar region of pycnidia and perithecia, which by its enlargement breaks open the host tissue (Lohwag, 1941)

ostracodermatine (Of certain lichens) resembling the shells of molluscs [< Gr ostrakon a hard shell + dermatine]

otomycosis A chronic or subacute infection of parts of the ear characterized by exudative inflammation and pruritus, with which condition a number of fungi are associated [< Gr otos ear + mycosis]

Otter Brown (RC 354) From Light Drab (R XLVI) or Avellaneous to Buffy Brown (R XL)

ov-, ovi- A combining form meaning egg [< L ovum]

oval (Of sections or a plane) egg-shaped, [illegible] usage, it would appear, ought to be abandoned (Pl XIII, Fig 5), cf 'ovate', 'ovoid'

ovaricole, ovaricolous, ovariicole Growing in ovularies [< L ovarium ovary + -cole, -colous]

ovariform Egg-shaped [< L ovarium ovary + form]

ovate (Of sections or surfaces) more or less egg-shaped (Pl XIII, Fig 5), cf 'oval', 'ovoid'

overwintering [illegible]

oviform Egg-shaped [ovi- + form]

paraphysoid A threadlike element of the remains of the interthecal stroma in such forms as the Myriangiales, having cellular structure and being without free ends, but continuing into the pseudo-parenchymatous tissue, a plate of cellular tissue between the asci, more or less like 'paraphyses' (Petrak, 1923) (Pl. VII, Fig 16). [< Gr. paraphysis offshoot + -oid]

paraphysoid hairs Applied by Boedijn & Steinmann (1931) to the "sterile hairs" of Couch among the hypobasidia of Septobasidium.

paraphysoid hyphae Hyphal ends that appear in the hymenium of Hymenomycetes (Bourdot & Galzin, 1927), which may be tramal cystidia or other similar structures

paraplectenchyma See 'pseudoparenchyma'

paraprosenchyma A tissue with elongated and spherical cells (see Moser, 1951)

parasite An organism living upon another living organism (the host) and deriving food from it, with or without fatal effect on the host [< L. parasitus one who eats with another.]

parasitic Living on or in another organism and deriving nourishment therefrom.

parasiticin Same as 'flavicin'

parasitism. The state or condition of being 'parasitic'.

parasitogenic Resulting from the action of a parasite. [< parasite + -gen]

parasol mushroom The edible Lepiota procera (Scop ex Fr.) Quél.

parasymbiosis An association of two organisms that is harmless to both but not mutually useful

parathecium, pl. -ia (Of apothecia of Pezizales) the rim layer distinguished by its dark color, the surrounding hyphal layer in lichens [< para- + Gr thēkē a case.]

paratrichocutis. A surface tissue between a 'cutis' and a 'derm', in which the original, almost periclinally arranged hyphal elements come to consist of almost isodiametric cells (Moser, 1951) [< para- + Gr thrix, trichos hair + L cutis skin]

paratype Any specimen cited in the original description of a new species, other than the designated 'type' ('holotype') or the 'cotypes' ('syntypes'), as stated by Blake (1943), all the specimens, except the type, used in preparing the original description become paratypes automatically; see 'type' for other terms.

paravelangiocarpy That type of 'velangiocarpy' in which the veil is formed by the lipsanenchyma alone (Reijnders, 1948)

parenchyma The soft tissue of higher plants, consisting of thin-walled, more or less isodiametric cells, usually alive and commonly used for storage of food [< para- + Gr. enchyma an infusion]

parenchymatic, parenchymatous. Having, or like, parenchyma [< Gr. parenchein to pour around]

parenchymic More or less like 'parenchyma', cellular

parenchymoid Same as 'parenchymic'

parietal Attached to the wall [< L. paries, parietis wall]

parietic acid Chrysophanic acid, a yellow crystalline compound found in the wall lichen Teloschistes parietinus (L.) Norm and in rhubarb

parietin Same as 'parietic acid'

Paris Code The first attempt at the formulation of International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature made at the first International Botanical Congress at Paris in 1867

Parma Violet (RC 200) Lilac Gray (R LII) to nearly Vinaceous Gray (R L)

parthen-, partheno- A combining form meaning virgin [< Gr parthenos]

parthenocaryogamy The fusion of two nuclei of the female organ (Kniep, 1928)

parthenocaryozeuxis The pairing of two nuclei of the female organ before copulation (Kniep, 1928) [< partheno- + Gr karyon nucleus + zeuxis yoke]

parthenocytogamy The fusion of two female cells before or without fusion of the nuclei (Kniep, 1928) [partheno- + Gr kytos cell + -gamy]

parthenogamy Fertilization between two female cells, same as 'parthenomixis' [partheno- + -gamy]

parthenogenesis The apomictic development of haploid cells (Hartmann, 1918), the development of female gametes or gametangia in the absence of copulation (Kniep, 1928) as distinguished from 'ephebogenesis' [partheno- + Gr genesis origin]

parthenogenetic Of, pertaining to, resulting from, or reproducing by parthenogenesis

parthenomixis Copulation between two cells of the female organ (Winkler, 1908), same as 'parthenogamy' [partheno- + Gr mixis a mingling.]

parthenosperm, parthenospore Either an 'aboöspore' or an 'azygospore'

partial veil Commonly, the inner veil formed from hyphae that have grown from the surface of the stipe into the gill cavity as an elaboration of the palisade on the supra-annular portion of the stipe, which later extends from the margin of the pileus to the stipe and which upon separation forms the superior annulus or cortina (see Corner, 1934), see 'hymenial veil' of Gilbert, cf 'primordial veil', 'universal veil'

partible Ultimately separating, easily separating

partridge wood. (1) The hard, thick crust of Stereum frustulosum (Pers ex Fr)

Parisian 'unciae' = 2.91 inches = 7 39 cm (Linnaeus, 1770). [L , palm]

paludal Living in marshes [< L palus swamp.]

paludine, paludinous Growing in marshes or swamps

paludose Marshy, growing in marshes or swamps

palumbine Dove-colored; a dull grayish-blue, according to Saccardo, near to 'ardosiaceous'

palustrine Same as 'paludose' [< L paluster marshy]

pampiniform Resembling a tendril [< L pampinus tendril + form]

pandurate, panduriform Fiddle-shaped [< L pandura a musical instrument with three strings]

paniculate Branched, having the form of a panicle [< L panicula tuft]

panniform Having a felted or matted appearance [< L pannus cloth + form]

pannose (1) Like felt or woollen cloth in texture, (2) ragged [< L pannosus like a rag]

pantachobryous Growing in an irregular manner [< Gr pantachē everywhere + bryein to be full of, to teem with]

pantherinic acid A compound which gives the brownish color to the pileus of Amanita pantherina (DC ex Fr) Secr (see Zellner, 1907)

papilionaceous Variegated, mottled, marked with different colors, as the gills of some species of Panaeolus [< L papilio butterfly]

papilla, pl -ae A small, nipple-shaped elevation (L)

papillate (Of the surface of the pileus, spores, etc) having one or more papillae

papilliform Shaped like a papilla

papilloid Resembling a small nipple

papillose Same as 'papillate'

papillulate Having very small papillae

papulose Having many small pustules, 'papillose'

papulospore A close, hyphal coil of short, somewhat enlarged cells, each of which germinates and the whole of which acts as a spore, as in the genus Papulaspora (Papulospora)

papyraceous, Papery, resembling paper or parchment [< L papyrus < Gr papyros paper]

par-, para- A prefix meaning beside, near. [< Gr. para]

paracoccidioidal granuloma Same as 'South American blastomycosis' [< fungus genus Paracoccidiodes]

paracortex A cortex of pseudoparenchymatous cells with hyaline walls (Lohwag, 1941). [para- + cortex]

paracutis A pseudoparenchymatous 'cutis', i.e., a cutis in which the original hyphal elements have become more or less isodiametric (Moser, 1951 ?). [para- + L cutis skin]

paracyst. Tulasne's term for a gamete in Peziza. [para- + cyst.]

paraderm A pseudoparenchymatous 'derm', i.e , a derm the original hyphal elements of which have become more or less isodiametric (Lohwag, 1941) [para- + -derm]

paragynous (Of Pythiaceae, Phytophthora [illegible]

[para- + -gynous]

parallel (Of the trama of gills, in section) having the hyphae lying continuously side by side [< Gr parallēlos beside one another.]

pa[illegible]

more precisely the desired meaning than R Goldschmidt's term "phenocopy" (1935) [< para- + Gr morphē form]

paramorphic culture Same as 'paramorph'.

paramorphogen A substance that induces 'paramorphs' [< paramorph + -gen]

paraphysate Having paraphyses

paraphysis, pl -ses One of the sterile filaments that occur in the hymenium of the fructifications of fungi, especially in Ascomycetes, arising in the ascogenous layer and appearing before the asci, usually clavate and filiform, unbranched or branched, with the free ends converging toward the ostiole, and usually gelatinizing at maturity Petrak (1923) distinguished as "true paraphyses" those fused above with the inner surface of the perithecial membrane, see 'pseudoparaphysis' Heim insists that the structures in the Hymenomycetes usually called "paraphyses" are wrongly named and are 'basidioles' Cf 'acanthophysis', 'dicophysis', 'dendrophysis', 'paraphysoid', 'pseudophysis' [Gr ,offshoot]

paraphysis envelope An old name for the 'peridium' of the Uredinales

paraphysis palisade The palisade of paraphyses making up the original hymenium of many Discomycetes before the asci grow up from the hypothecium (Lohwag, 1941)

paraphysogone, paraphysogonium, pl -ia The initial elements, in contrast with the 'ascogonium', from which the 'paraphyses' originate (Darbishire, 1900) [< Gr paraphysis offshoot + gonos seed]

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Fr. on oak logs, stumps, etc. (2) the pocket-rotted wood of oak attacked by this fungus (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)

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patellate Platelike, dishlike

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patelloid More or less dishlike

patent Stretching out, spreading [< L. patere to stretch out]

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pathophyte A pathogenic plant [patho- + -phyte]

patulin Same as 'clavacin'

patulous Slightly spreading [< L. patere to lie open]

paucilocular, pauciloculate Having few cells or locules [< L. paucus few + loculus a little place]

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pebrine A disease of the silkworm caused by a bacterioid organism, also called "gattine" [F]

peckiness A lumbermen's name for a brown pocket rot of wood, particularly of bald cypress

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pectinate (Of the margin of the pileus) resembling a comb [< L. pecten, -inis a comb]

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ped-, pedo- A combining form meaning child [< Gr. pais, paidos]

ped-, pedi-, pedo-, -pes Combining forms meaning foot, base [< L. pes, pedis]

pedalis The length of a tall man's foot, 12 inches (L)

pedate Footlike, having a foot

pedicel (Of cystidia, spores, etc) a slender stalk [< L. pedicellus a little foot]

pedicellate Borne on a pedicel, or possessing a pedicel

pedicular cystidium A cystidiumlike cell on the stipe,--the term preferred by Romagnesi (1944) to 'caulocystidium'

pediculate Same as 'pedicellate'

pedogamy Pseudomictic copulation between mature and immature assimilative cells, as in yeasts [pedo- child + -gamy]

pedogenesis Reproduction by young or immature individuals [< pedo- child + Gr. genesis origin]

pedogenetic Reproducing or forming spores in the young or immature stage, as in the button stage of agarics

peduncle A stalk [< L. pedunculus a little stalk]

pedunculate Having a 'peduncle'

pedunculicole, pedunculicolous Growing on peduncles [< L. pedunculus a little stalk + -cole, -colous]

pelious Black, livid, in the sense of black-and-blue [< Gr. pelios black, black-and-blue]

pellicle, pellicula A 'cuticle' that is viscid and peels easily [< L. pellicula, dim of pellis skin]

pellicular Of, pertaining to, or of the

nature of a pellicle, filmy, cuticular, skinlike

pellicular veil. The veil of hemiangiocarpous Agaricales formed as remnants of the gelatinous, cortical layer or layers of the nonstipitate primordium, which later become ruptured and *thinned (Lohwag), see Singer, 1949,* cf 'cortina'.

pelliculate, pelliculose Provided with a 'pellicle'

pellucid Translucent [< L. pellucidus]

pellucid-striate. (Of the pileus) so thin *that the gills are visible through it and* appear as striae

peloton A ball or skein of hyphae on the hyphae of certain endotrophic mycorrhizae [Fr]

peltate Shield-shaped, with a more or less isodiametric shield supported by a stalk from the center of the underside, like a nasturtium leaf or the cone scale of Chamaecyparis [< L pelta a shield]

penacin A substance produced by Penicillium notatum Westling, which in its bacteriostatic power not only surpasses the purest preparations of 'penicillin' but also is effective against bacteria that are not appreciably susceptible to the action of penicillin, notably some of the gram-negative organisms.

penatin An antibiotic substance obtained from Penicillium notatum Westling E coli factor, penicillin B, corylophilin, and notatin are the same

pendulous Hanging, pendent

penicidin A substance produced by a species of Penicillium, which is bacteriostatic against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria

penicillate Like a little brush, pencil-shaped [< L penicillus a pencil]

penicillic acid A quinonelike bactericidal compound produced by Penicillium puberulum Bainier and P cyclopium Westling, which acts upon gram-positive species and also on gram-negative intestinal bacteria

penicilliform Having the form of a little brush

penicillin [illegible]

penicilliopsin A yellow pigment produced by Penicilliopsis clavariiformis Solms-Laub

penicilliosis An infection of the lungs caused by species of Penicillium

penicillus, pl -li One of the complex systems of branches bearing conidia-producing organs in Penicillium

penillic acid. An optically active acid obtained from 'penicillin'.

Peniophora cystidium Same as 'metuloid'

pentagonal (Of spores) angular and five-sided [< Gr *pente five + gōnia angle*]

penultimate Next to the last [< L paene almost + ultimus the last]

pepper-and-salt A disease of leaves of elm, more commonly called black leaf-spot, caused by Gnomonia ulmea (Schw) Thum , so called because of the black fruit bodies on gray spots

pepper brand Same as 'bunt', at least formerly in England

per- A prefix meaning through, hence, sometimes, completely [< L per]

per [illegible] to pass through]

perennial Continuing growth from year to year [< L perennis perennial]

perfect Of the stage or state of pleomorphic fungi in which spores (oöspores, zygospores, ascospores, or basidiospores) are produced as the result of some sort of sexual process, or morphologically similar spores are formed parthenogenetically, see 'imperfect', 'life cycle'

perforate Pierced through [< L perforare to perforate]

perforate-punctate (Of spore walls) having thin, cylindric spines or warts embedded in the exosporium, producing a punctate appearance when seen from above, as in the genus Porphyrellus of the boleti, etc

perforating organ A highly specialized, penetrating organ of keratinophilic dermatophytes (Vanbreuseghem, 1949, 1950), later called "intrusion" by Page (1950)

perfossate Hollowed out [< L perfossare to dig through]

perfuse Completely covered [< L perfundere to pour over]

pergameneous, pergamenous, pergamentaceous Like parchment in texture [< L pergamenus parchment]

peri- A prefix meaning near, around, about [< Gr peri]

periblastesis (Of lichens) the envelopment of gonidia by surrounding tissue [< peri- + Gr blastein to sprout]

pericarp A covering, also, the entire fruit body

periclinal Curved in the same direction as the surface or the circumference [< Gr periklinēs sloping]

periderm A covering [peri- + -derm]

peridermic Belonging to the periderm

Fr on oak logs, stumps, etc, (2) the pocket-rotted wood of oak attacked by this fungus (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)

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pedicel (Of cystidia, spores, etc) a slender stalk [< L pedicellus a little foot]

pedicellate Borne on a pedicel, or possessing a pedicel

pedicular cystidium A cystidiumlike cell on the stipe,--the term preferred by Romagnesi (1944) to 'caulocystidium'

pediculate Same as 'pedicellate'

pedogamy Pseudomictic copulation between mature and immature assimilative cells, as in yeasts [pedo- child + -gamy]

pedogenesis Reproduction by young or immature individuals [< pedo- child + Gr genesis origin]

pedogenetic Reproducing or forming spores in the young or immature stage, as in the button stage of agarics

peduncle A stalk [< L pedunculus a little stalk]

pedunculate Having a 'peduncle'

pedunculicole, pedunculicolous Growing on peduncles [< L pedunculus a little stalk + -cole, -colous]

pellous Black, livid, in the sense of black-and-blue. [< Gr. pellos black, black-and-blue]

pellicle, pellicula A 'cuticle' that is viscid and peels easily [< L pellicula, dim of pellis skin]

pellicular Of, pertaining to, or of the

through its entire length, cf 'supra-stipitate' [< per- + stipitate]

perthophyte A fungus that lives by 'perthophytism'

perthophytic. Of, or pertaining to, 'perthophytism'.

perthophytism That relation between pathogen and host in which the fungus secretes a poisonous principle that kills the host tissue, and then invades these tissues to obtain its nourishment (Muench, 1929) [< Gr perthein to lay waste or destroy + -phyte]

pertusate, pertuse Having slits or holes, perforated [< L pertundere to perforate, puncture]

pervious Having an open passage [< L pervius]

pes, pl pedes The distance from the bend of the elbow to the base of the thumb, or 12 'unciae' or 'pollices' = 11 64 inches = 29 56 cm ,--given in the dictionaries as 1.45 feet = 44 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [L., foot]

petaloid (Of the pileus) shaped like the petal of a flower, narrowed somewhat at the base (Pl. II, Fig 6)

petraeous. Growing among stones [< L petra rock]

petrifact, petrifactate Made like a rock, hardened [< Gr. petra rock + L. facere to make]

petrose. Growing among stones. [< L petrosus full of rocks]

peziculoid. Possessing the characters of Nannfeldt's Peziculoideae of the Dermateaceae (1932)

pezizaceous. Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the family Pezizaceae, the cup fungi.

pezizaeform, pezizoid Like Peziza, like a cup fungus, cuplike

phacidioid Like Phacidium, black and disclike

phaeo-. A prefix meaning dark-colored, brown,--*used* especially of spores [< Gr. phaios dusky]

phaeodictyosporous Having dark, muriform *spores*. [< phaeo- + Gr. diktyon net + spora seed]

phaeophragmious Having dark spores with cross walls [< phaeo- + Gr phragma hedge]

phaeophragmosporous. Same as 'phaeophragmious'

Phaeopyrenomycetes Arnaud's name (1910) for the brown to black orders Microthyriales, Dothideales, and Sphaeriales, cf. 'Calopyrenomycetes'

phaeosporous. Having dark, one-celled spores [< phaeo- + Gr. spora seed]

-phage. A combining form denoting one that eats [< Gr. phagein to eat]

-phagous A combining form denoting eating, feeding on. [< Gr. phagein to eat]

phallin. One of the three toxic substances, a hemolytic, thermolabile glucoside, of Amanita phalloides (Vaill ex Fr) Secr and other poisonous fungi (Kobert, 1891, 1899), same as the 'amanita hemolysin' of Ford, see 'amanitin', 'phalloidin'.

phalloid Resembling the genus Phallus (Ithyphallus), of the Phallales, one of the Phallales.

phalloidin A term first used by Oré (1876, 1877) for a very toxic, amorphous mixture from Amanita phalloides (Vaill ex Fr) Secr considered to be poisonous to the nervous system, later applied by Lynen and Weiland (1937) to the toxic hexapeptide of this species, see 'amanitin', 'phallin'.

phallus, pl -li An old term of Lindley's for the peridium of certain fungi

phaseoliform Bean-shaped [< L phaseolus bean + form]

phenocopy See 'paramorph' [< Gr phanein to show + kopē division]

phialide In several groups of Imperfect Fungi, Vuillemin's term (1910) for the "flask-shaped structure with a belly and neck, bearing at its apex conidia either singly or in basipetal succession to form chains or heads", the definition was amended by Mason (1933) to read "fusiform-truncate, fusiform-beaked, or acuminate terminal portion of a hypha, from the apex of which, or within which, thin-walled conidia are abstricted" (Pl XV, Fig 6) [< Gr phialē a broad flat vessel]

phialiform Saucer-shaped cup-shaped [< Gr phialē a broad, flat bowl]

phialomeristem spore A spore of the 'meristem-spore' type borne at the tip of a phialide, i e , abstricted in basipetal succession from the tip (Mason, 1933) 'Meristem thallospores' are of such infrequent occurrence that Mason uses 'phialospore' to express "phialomeristem spore "

phialophore The structure bearing a 'phialide' [< phialide + -phore]

phialospore One of a series of spores formed successively, endogenously or exogenously, to produce chains or spore heads, on 'phialides' either exposed or enclosed in pycnia or pycnidia (Mason, 1933) They may frequently act as 'spermatia', as in the Uredinales or certain Ascomycetes When only one spore is formed at the apex of a phialide, it is called a 'terminus phialospore' The typical conidium is a phialomeristem-spore.

-phile, -philic, -philous Combining forms meaning love, loving, hence, inhabiting, living upon [< Gr philos loving]

philotherm A plant that needs warmth for the completion of its life cycle [< Gr philos loving + thermē heat]

phloeodic Barklike in appearance [< Gr phloios bark]

peridermioid More or less like a *'peridermium'*, *'operculate'* (Pl. X, Fig. 2).

peridermium [illegible]

peridiole, peridiolum A small seedlike or egglike segregation of the gleba with a distinct wall, acting as a unit for distribution, as in the Nidulariaceae [< Gr. pēridion, dim. of pēra wallet]

peridium, pl. -ia The outer, enveloping coat of a sporangium or fruit body [< Gr. pēridion, dim. of pēra wallet]

Périgord truffle Tuber melanosporum Vitt., same as 'French truffle'

per[illegible]

a little foot]

peripheral Around the edge

peripheral envelope (Of spores of the genus Inocybe) the thin, elastic, hyaline envelope that sometimes covers the verrucosities of the epispore,--Heim (1931) would distinguish this from Malençon's 'perispore'

periphery The outer boundary or surface

periphysis, pl. -ses A sterile filament in the ostiolar canal of the Pyrenomycetes (Pl. IX, Fig 3) [peri- + Gr. physis growth]

peripileic (Of the origin of the veil) arising by a proliferation of the peripheral region of the pileus, as does the 'marginal veil' (Kühner, 1926) [< peri- + Gr. pileos a cap]

periplasm A spongy, peripheral layer of [illegible]

perispora interna The inner layer of the perispore, detectable when treated with sulphuric acid (Lohwag, 1941)

perispore, perisporium, pl. -ia The spore membrane that envelops all the other membranes in the young state and is heterogeneous, of varying thickness, more or less pectic, and fugacious (see Malençon, 1930, Locquin, 1948), see 'endospore', 'mesospore', 'epispore', 'exospore', 'peripheral envelope'

peristomate Having a 'peristome'

peristome The circular area, variously adorned and marked and of varying texture, around an orifice, as in the Geastrae. [< peri- + Gr. stoma mouth.]

perithecicole, perithecicolous Parasitic on perithecia. [< perithecium + -cole, -colous]

[illegible]

perithecIophorous. Bearing perithecia. [< perithecium + -phorous]

perithecium, pl. -ia A rounded, oval, pyriform or beaked ascocarp characteristic of the Pyrenomycetes, which opens by a pore or slit and within which asci are borne in a characteristic manner (Pl. IX, Fig. 3), now limited by some to the thin-walled, light-colored envelope and its contents developed from an archicarp (see Miller, 1928, 1949), same as 'pyrenocarp'. [< peri- + Gr. thēkē a cover]

peritrichiate, peritrichous. Having hairs, flagella, etc., all over the surface. [< peri- + Gr. thrix, trichos hair]

peritrophic. (Of mycorrhizae) of the fungi of the rhizosphere which connect the spaces with root and earth particles and provide correct acidity (Jahn, 1934, 1935) [< peri- + Gr. trophein to feed.]

perittogamous Of, or pertaining to, 'perittogamy'

perittogamy The condition in which plasmogamy is shifting, labile in time and place, taking place diffusely between any two undifferentiated cells belonging to 'haplophytes' (Killian, 1924). [< Gr. perissevein to be more than enough + -gamy]

perlarious, perlate (1) Shining with a pearly lustre, 'nacreous', (2) furnished with rounded, tubercular appendages. [< LL. perla < perula pearl]

permutate Completely changed [< L. permutare to change completely]

peronate. (Of the stipe) booted, sheathed by the volva or universal veil (Pl. V, Fig. 8) [< L. peronatus rough-booted]

peronate-scaly (Of the stipe) partly covered with parts of the sheath that enveloped the stipe, which persist as patches or scales after the sheath has broken up

perpusillous Very small. [< L. perpusillus very little]

perrumpent Breaking through [< L. perrumpere to break through]

Persian Yellow (RC 57) Near Xanthine Orange (R III)

persicine Peach-colored, MP 9 A 5, and near Flesh Pink (R XIII) or a pale Shrimp Pink (R I) [< L. persica peach.]

persio Same as 'cudbear', see 'archil'; cf. 'persis'

persis. A coloring matter resembling 'orchil', derived from lichens, cf. 'persio'

persistent Retaining its place, shape, or structure; not disappearing

perstipitate Having the supporting structure entirely shanklike or columnar

Physiologic races have received especial attention in the rusts, smuts, powdery mildews and some other groups The use of this term in place of "biologic form," "physiologic form," etc , was a recommendation of the International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam in 1935.

phyto-, -phyte Combining forms meaning plant [< Gr. phyton]

phytoderma Any fungous parasite growing on the skin. [phyto- + Gr. derma skin.]

phytogenous Growing on plants, arising from plants [phyto- + -genous]

phytoncide A chemical substance produced by higher green plants which has the capacity to inhibit the growth of bacteria and other microörganisms (Waksman, 1947), cf 'fungicide' [< Gr. phyton plant + L caedere to kill]

phytopathogen Any factor, but usually a living organism, capable of initiating disease in plants [< Gr phyton + pathogen]

phytophilous Growing on plants, preferring plants [phyto- + -philous]

phytotoxic Toxic to plants

piceous Pitchy black. [< L. piceus < pix, picis pitch.]

picroerythrin A coloring material found in lichens [< Gr pikros bitter + erythros red]

picrosclerotin A poisonous alkaloid isolated from ergots of Claviceps *purpurea (Fr) Tul (see Zellner, 1907)* [< Gr. pikros bitter + skleros hard]

piedra A fungous infection of the hair characterized by the presence of stony, hard nodules along the hairshafts and caused by Piedraia Hortai (Brumpt) Fonseca & Leao (black piedra) or Trichosporon *Beigelii (Rabenhorst)* Vuillemin (white piedra) [Sp , stone]

pietra fungaza Same as 'fungus stone'

pilangiocarp [illegible]

pile Long, soft, hairy filaments collectively, arranged compactly and parallel like plush [< L pilus a hair]

pile-, pilei-, pileo- A combining form meaning hat, cap [< L pileus.]

pileate Possessing a cap or 'pileus'

pileate development [illegible] ment

pileic tomentum Pilat's term (1933) for 'trichoderm'

pileiform Pileus-shaped, cap-shaped

pileocystidium Same as 'pilocystidium'

pileogenous Giving rise to the pileus (Fayod, 1889)

pileogloeocystidium Same as 'dermatogloeocystidium'

pileolus. A small pileus or cap [L , dim of pileus cap]

pileoseta A seta borne on the upper surface of a basidiocarp

pileus The cap or that structure of nonresupinate Hymenomycetes which bears the hymenophore on its lower side [L , cap]

pilidium An orbicular, hemispherical shield in lichens, the outside of which changes to a powdery substance as in Chalcium [< Gr pilidion a little felt hat]

piliferous, piligerous Bearing hairs or 'pile' [< L pilus a hair + -ferous -gerous < L gerere to bear]

pilocystidium A cystidium or cystidium-like cell on the surface of a pileus (Buller, 1924) see 'pilotrichome'

pilose Covered with long, soft, hairy, compactly arranged filaments or 'pile', like plush,--distinguished from 'velutinous' [< L pilosus hairy]

pilosity Hairiness

pilotrichome A term suggested by Buller *(1924)* as more accurate than 'pilocystidium' but not recommended because of the established use of the word 'cystidium' for these structures

pinastrinic acid The poisonous principle of the lichen Cetraria pinastri S F Gray, used to poison wolves

pineapple fungus The common name used by the English settlers in Canada for Fomes officinalis (Vill ex Fr) Neuman --the fungus on the "pineapple" tree, or white pine, on which "pineapples," or cones, grew (see Fault, 1919)

pineous Piny [< L pineus piny]

pinetum, pl -ta A pinery, a place where pines are grown [L , a pine wood]

pinnate Having the shape or arrangement of a feather with the lateral structures arranged in a featherlike manner [< L pinna feather]

pinoid Resembling a pine-needle [< L pinus pine + -oid]

pionnotes A slimy or gelatinous, effuse sporodochium in which conidiophores *and conidia are embedded, especially* of Fusarium [< Gr piōn fat, oil, rich milk + notizein to moisten]

piperate Peppery, pungent [< L piper pepper]

piperon A resin isolated from the milk of Lactarius piperatus (L ex Fr) S F Gray and responsible for its peppery taste (see Zellner, 1907)

pipey *(Obs.) Pipelike, tubular, cylindric*

pip-shaped (Of spores) shaped like an apple seed

piptospore The basidiospore defined physiologically (Vuillemin, 1929), which first falls and then hovers in the air

phoeniceous. Scarlet (R I) or Miniate (S), 'puniceous' [< Gr. phoenix purple-red, crimson.]

phoenicin. A metabolic product of Penicillium phoeniceum van Beyma.

phomatoid Like Phoma

-phore A combining form meaning bearer [< Gr phoros < pherein to bear]

-phoric, -phorous Combining forms meaning bearing

phragmobasidiate Having a septate basidium ('phragmobasidium'), as in most of the Heterobasidiomycetes

phragmobasidium, pl -ia A basidium in which septation follows directly after the first and second divisions of the primary, basidial nucleus, so that the mature basidium is divided into four cells (Van Tieghem, 1893), cf 'holobasidium' [< Gr phragma hedge, fence + basidium]

phragmospore A spore with two or more transverse septa (Pl XV, Fig 19) [< Gr phragma hedge + spore]

phragmosporous Having septate spores

phthiocol An antibiotic substance produced by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Schroet) Lehm & Neum

phyco- A combining form meaning seaweed [< Gr phykos]

phycoblastus Koerber's term for lichens that have a flat, leaflike expansion of the thallus

phycochromaceous (Of gonidia) having pigments other than the chlorophylls [< phyco- + Gr chrōma color]

phycochrome The coloring matter of brown algae

phycolichens Lichens the fungus associate of which is one of the Myxophyceae (Cyanophyceae), see 'archilichens'

phycomycetean Of, or pertaining to, the Phycomycetes, especially of the hypothesis advanced by de Bary (1887) to account for the derivation of the Ascomycetes, cf 'rhodophycean', 'floridean'

phycomycetous Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Phycomycetes

phycomycoid Of phycomycetous type if not of phycomycetous affinity,--used by Burgeff (1938) of mycorrhizae of Pteridophytes and many Spermatophytes, with multinucleate, aseptate, vesiculose mycelium

phycophilous Growing with algae [phyco- + -philous]

phygoblastema, pl -mata Minks' term (1878) for the modified 'soredium' in lichens

phyll-, phyllo- Combining forms meaning leaf [< Gr phyllon]

phyllachoroid Like Phyllachora, having the stroma fused with the epidermis

phyllocladium, pl -ia (Of lichens) a small, specialized, and highly assimilative branch of a fruticose thallus. [< phyllo- + Gr klados branch]

phyllogenous Borne on leaves, arising from leaves [phyllo- + -genous]

phylloporoid, Phylloporus-type. (Of the trama of the hymenophore of boleti) having the hyphae of the laterostratum only slightly divergent, rather close and only a little paler, if at all so, than the mediostratum, often becoming irregular in age, cf 'boletoid'

phyllostictoid Like Phyllosticta

phylogenetic Pertaining to 'phylogeny'

phylogeny The history of the evolution of the group or the race to which a species belongs, ancestral development, cf 'ontogeny' [< Gr phylon race or nation + genesis begetting]

phylum, pl -la A term sometimes used by mycologists for an important group of organisms, but usually not in a fixed sense as in other fields of biology [< Gr phylon, phyle tribe < phyein to produce]

phyma, pl -ata. A wartlike, gonidia-free outgrowth on a podetium of lichens (Wallroth, 1825) [Gr., tumor]

phymatodeous Warted, 'verrucose' [< Gr phyma, phymatos tumor, cancer, boil]

physaroid (Of Myxomycetes), like Physarum

physcion A polyhydroxyanthraquinone produced by Aspergillus glaucus Link and others in the series, and by the lichen, Teloschistes parietinus (L.) Norm [Xanthoria parietina (L) Beltr]

physiognomic Of, pertaining to, or according to, the gross morphological appearance, as distinguished from "phylogenetic",--used, for example, to refer to the Friesian system of classification as distinguished from a natural system based on relationship [< Gr physis nature + gnōmōn one who knows, a judge]

physiological heterothallism "(Haploid incompatibility) sexual reproduction occurring only through the association of two thalli which differ physiologically but which show no constant morphological differences in their gametes or gametangia, such as amount to a difference in sex Such thalli are said to differ in mating type" (Whitehouse, 1949), cf. 'morphological heterothallism'.

physiologic form A term the abandonment of which in favor of 'physiologic race' was recommended by a vote at the International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam in 1935

physiologic race A biotype or a group of closely related biotypes differing from other biotypes or groups of biotypes in physiological behavior, including one or all of the following pathogenicity, cultural characters, biochemical effects, or ecological relations (Stakman)

plasmodic granules Microscopic, usually dark-colored granules, scattered, clustered, or in lines on the outside of the peridium or net and often on the spores of the Cribrariaceae (Myxomycetes) (Lister, 1894).

plasmodiocarp. (Of Myxomycetes) a simple net formed by the plasmodium in the fructification process, the cords of which stand out like swollen veins and the meshes of which vary in both size and form, and which ultimately forms a sporangium or sporangia (Lister, 1894). [illegible]

plasmodiocarpous (Of Myxomycetes) like, or possessing, a 'plasmodiocarp'

plasmodiogen MacMillan's term for the protoplasmic units of a plasmodium [< plasmodium + -gen]

plasmodiophoralean Of, or pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Plasmodiophorales (Karling, 1942)

plasmodiophorous Producing a true plasmodium [< plasmodium + -phorous]

plasmodium, pl -ia (Of Myxomycetes) a [illegible]

plasmogamy A fusion between two sexual cells, followed sooner or later by caryogamy (Gäumann, 1926), cf 'nuclear association' [plasmo- + -gamy]

plasmoptysis The process in 'ptyophagous' mycorrhizae in which the hyphal tips in the host cells rupture and emit a mass of cytoplasm, the 'ptyosome', which is then digested by the host cell, leaving a so-called excretion body (Demeter, 1923, see Burgeff, 1932, 1938) [< plasma- + Gr ptyein to spit out]

plaster mold. See 'brown plaster mold', and 'white plaster mold'

plastin The nonsoluble residue left after a myxomycetous plasmodium has been treated with ether, alcohol, water, and dilute acids and alkalis, which Kiesel thinks is a mixture of two sorts of substances --one, 'myxomycete plastin', protein in nature, the other, 'myxoglucosan', resembling cellulose (Reinke & Rodenwald in Kiesel, 1930)

Platt Indigo (RC 210) Celandine Green to Lily Green (R XLVII)

platylobate Broad-lobed [< Gr platys broad, flat + lobos lobe]

plect-, plecto-. A combining form meaning twisted [< Gr plektos < plekein to twist]

plectascaceous, plectascalian Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Plectascales (Eurotiales), i e., having the antheridia and ascogonia free, the [illegible]

plectenchyma A tissue in which the hyphae are grown together in groups by intertwining and adhering, plectenchyma is of two kinds--'prosenchyma' ('prosoplectenchyma') and 'paraplectenchyma' ('pseudoparenchyma') (see Gäumann, 1926), the term was originated by Lindau (1899) as a substitute for pseudoparenchyma according to Vuillemin (1912) [< plect- + Gr enchyma infusion]

plectenchymatous Of the nature of 'plectenchyma'

plectenchymic, plectenchymoid Like plectenchyma, woven or fibrous

plectobasidial, plectobasidiate Having basidia arising irregularly from a mycelloid tissue or base, cf 'hymenobasidial', 'gasterobasidial'

plectoderm A dense surface tissue of a [illegible]

plectomycete (adj), plectomycetous Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the 'Plectomycetes ' [< plecto- + Gr mykēs fungus]

plectomycete (noun) A member of the 'Plectomycetes'

Plectomycetes In general, a group of primitive ascomycetous forms which have an angiocarpous fructification without ostiole, the entire interior of which is irregularly penetrated by ascogenous hyphae, with the result that the generally spherical asci, without accompanying paraphyses or other threads, lie scattered irregularly in a pseudoparenchymatous tissue composed of the ascogenous hyphae, specifically and taxonomically, the Plectomycetes in the strict sense include the Eurotiales, Myriangiales, and Erysiphales (Miller, 1928, 1949)

plectosiroderm A 'siroderm' in which the hyphal elements are interlaced (Moser, 1951)

pleio-, pleo- A combining form meaning more [< Gr pleiōn]

pleioblastous A term used by Koerber to describe those lichen spores which germinate at several points [< pleio- + Gr. blastos bud, branch]

pleiopyrenium, pl -ia A small apothecium in one verruca, in lichens [< pleio- + Gr pyrēn a fruit stone]

pleiosporous Many-spored

pleioxeny A condition in which parasites can invade several species of host plants [< pleio- + Gr xenos a stranger]

pleomorphic (1) Having more than one independent form or spore stage in the

(see Falck, 1909) [< Gr piptein to fall]

piriform. Pear-shaped, same as 'pyriform'. [< L pirum pear + form.]

pirinversiform Reverse pear-shaped, 'obpyriform' [< L pirum pear + inversus turned + form]

pisiform Pea-shaped [< L pisum pea + form.]

pistilliform (Of cystidia) shaped like a pistil, more or less ventricose at the base, with a moderately long neck, and a slightly swollen apex [< L pistillum a pestle + form]

pitchpin, pitchpine The color of the wood

pith (Of the stipe) the soft tissue in the interior, which often disappears so that the stipe becomes hollow

pithoid (Of

mouth]

pitted (Of the pileus or stipe) having little depressions, 'lacunose'

pituitous Relating to 'mucus' [< L pituitosus]

pityriasis One of the names given to dandruff, by many attributed to Pityrosporum ovale Castell & Chalm, 'seborrhea' [< Gr pityriasis < pityron bran]

pityriasis versicolor Same as 'tinea versicolor'

pixie stool Cantharellus cibarius Fr

pixy puffs Same as 'fairy butter'

placentiform Placentalike, cakelike [< L , cake]

placodes Koerber's term for any lichen that resembles a rounded plate in figure [Gr plakōdēs < plax, plakos plate + eidos form]

placodioid. (Of a lichen thallus) having a squamulose, determinate outline, generally 'orbicular', cf 'effigurate' [< placōdēs + -oid]

placodiomorph Same as 'polarilocular' (Wainio, 1890).

placodium, pl -ia (Of Diatrypaceae) the horny, sclerotic rind layer surrounding the perithecial mouth, as used by Ruhland, the primordial layer producing the ascocarp

plage A smooth place near the hilar appendix of spores (Kühner, 1926) [< Gr plagos side, plank]

plagiotropic Having the direction of growth oblique or horizontal [< Gr plagios oblique, transverse + tropos turning]

plaguliform Spotlike. [< L plago a blow, a mark made + form]

plan-, plano-. A combining form meaning (1) plane, flat [< L. planus plane]; (2) motile [< Gr. planos wandering]

plane (Of the pileus) having a flat surface (Pl I, Fig 4) [L planus]

planetism (Of Oömycetes) the condition of having swarm stages

planoconidium, pl -ia The proper term for 'zoöspore', according to Motte (1952)

planoconvex Convex but flattened (Pl. I, Fig 3)

attachment surface, and more or less erumpent

planocyte A motile cell [plano- motile + -cyte]

planogamete A motile gamete [plano- motile + gamete]

planont A motile stage, whether zoospore, gamete, or zygote (Sparrow, 1943) [< plan- motile + Gr. on being]

planose Plane [< L planus plane]

planospore Sauvageau's term for a motile zoöspore [plano- motile + spore]

planozygote A motile zygote [plano- motile + zygote]

plaque A clear area caused by a bacteriophage around a bacterial colony [F]

plasm-, plasmo-, plasmato-, -plasm Combining forms meaning anything formed or molded [< Gr plasma, plasmatos]

plasmaspore Falck's term (1909) for a sticky spore or contact spore borne in a sporangium, in a morphological sense, see Vuillemin, 1912

plasmatoparous That type of germination of a conidium or conidial sporangium in which the entire protoplasmic content issues as a rounded mass, which at once becomes invested with a membrane and then puts out a germ tube, as in Plasmopara densa (Rabenh) Schroeter and P. pygmaea (Unger) Schroeter [< plasmato- + L parire to bring forth]

pocket plum The English version of the American 'plum pocket' (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)

poculiform Cup-shaped [< L poculum, drinking cup + form]

podetiiform Shaped like a 'podetium'

podetium, pl -ia A stalklike elevation rising from the thallus and supporting an apothecium in some lichens, cf 'pseudopodetium' [< NL podetium < Gr. pous, podos, foot]

podicellate Having a stalk, as applied to some lichens (Leighton) [< L podicus belonging to a foot]

podium, podus A stalk [< L podium an elevated place]

poecilogony A term used by Giard in a sense different from its original biological one "to connote the phenomenon of species being inseparable as adults but distinguishable in one or another of the early developmental stages" (Thorpe in Huxley, 1940) --of [illegible]

polar Relating to the poles of an organ, (of 1-septate spores of lichens the cells of which are widely separated) situated at opposite ends of the spore

polaribilocular Same as 'polarilocular'

polarilocular (Of lichen spores) consisting of two-celled spores with a thick, median wall traversed by a connecting tube, 'orculiform' [< L polus pole + locularis kept in boxes]

pollex, pl -lices The diameter of the last joint of the thumb, one Parisian 'uncia' or 1 1/3 'digiti' = 0 97 inch or 2 46 cm (C Linnaeus, 1770) [< L , thumb]

pollinarious As though dusted with pollen

pollinarium (Obs) Same as 'cystidium'

pollinodium De Bary's term for 'antheridium'

poly- A combining form meaning many [< Gr polys]

polyandrous (Of oöspores) formed in the presence of more than one functioning antheridium, cf 'monandrous' [< poly- + Gr andros man]

polyascous Having the asci in a single hymenium, not separated by sterile bands [< poly- + Gr. askos sack]

polyblastic, polyblastous (Of lichens) having multiseptate spores (Koerber) [< poly- + Gr blastos sprout]

polycentric Having many centers of growth and differentiation and more than one reproductive organ, as in the Cladochytriaceae, see 'monocentric', (Karling, 1934), cf 'reproductocentric'

polycephalous Having many heads [< poly- + Gr kephalē head]

polychotomous Having the apex divided simultaneously into more than two branches (Corner, 1950) [poly- + -chotomous as in dichotomous.]

polyenergid Having many 'energids', coenocytic

polygonal, polygonous Having many angles. [< poly- + Gr gōnia angle]

polyhedral, polyhedric Many-sided [< poly- + Gr hedra side]

polylepidous Having many scales [< poly- + Gr lepis, lepidos a scale]

polymorphic, polymorphous Having, or occurring in, several or varied forms [< poly- + Gr morphē form]

polymyxin An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus polymyxa (Prazm) Migula

polyphagous (Of Chytridiales) living upon several hosts, having mycelium that occupies several to many host cells [< poly- + -phagous]

polyphagy Lack of specialization in the food supply, use of a number of kinds of food sources, (of Chytridiales) the condition in which the fungus makes extensive extramatrical growth and infects a large number of host individuals

polyphyletic Arising from several ancestral groups, (of the Fungi) derived from several distinct groups of green and red algae, --a theory held by many, see 'fungus' [<poly- + Gr phylon tribe]

polyplanetic (Of zoospores of the Oomycetes) of several motile phases with resting periods between [< poly- + Gr planēs, planētos a wanderer]

polyplanetism (Of zoöspores of the Oömycetes) the succession of different phases of the swarm period, separated by resting periods, thus, an extension of 'diplanetism' in which the second phase is repeated a varying number of times

polyporaceous Belonging to and having the characters of the Polyporaceae, namely, gymnocarpic carpophore, tough, corky, or woody context, and tubular hymenophore

polypore The common name for any one of the Polyporaceae

polyporenic acid A Same as 'ungulinic acid'

polyporic acid A pigment that gives a reddish-yellow color to certain polypores (see Zellner, 1907)

polyporin An antibiotic substance produced by Polyporus sanguineus (L ex Fr) Fr

polyporoid Having characters of the genus Polyporus, namely, tough or corky context, short tubes not separable from the context, lack of bilateral trama, imputrescibility, etc

polyporous Relating to the genus Polyporus

polyrhizic, polyrhizoid Having many roots [< poly- + Gr rhiza root]

life cycle, same as 'polymorphic', (2) of Dermatophytes, possessing saltations or variations [< pleo- + Gr morphē form]

pleomorphism, pleomorphy The occurrence of more than one independent form of spore stage in a life cycle, same as 'polymorphism'

pleophagy Same as 'polyphagy' [< pleo- + Gr phagein to eat]

pleophyletic Same as 'polyphyletic' [< pleo- + Gr phylon tribe, race]

plerotic (Of oöspores of Pythiaceae) filling the oögonium [< Gr plērēs full]

plesiomorphous Of nearly the same form [< Gr plēsios near + morphē form]

pleur-, pleuro- A combining form used to denote relation to a side [< Gr pleura a rib, the side]

pleuracrogenous Borne at the tip and at the sides [< pleur- + Gr akros tip + -genous]

pleurin An antibiotic substance produced by Pleurotus sp

pleuroblastic (Of forms of Peronosporaceae) producing vesicular, lateral outgrowths serving as haustoria. [< pleuro- + Gr blastos bud]

pleurocystidium, pl -ia A cystidium occurring on the face of a gill or tube of Hymenomycetes (Buller, 1924)

pleurogenous Growing from the sides [pleuro- + -genous]

pleuropodal, pleuropodial Having a lateral stem or stipe, as in Pleurotus, perhaps also, having branch stems arising from the sides of the main stem [< pleuro- + Gr pous, podos foot]

pleurorhynchous Having a lateral beak or snout, etc (Chadefaud, 1944) [< pleuro- + Gr. rhynchos beak, snout]

pleurosporous (Of a basidium) having sterigmas and spores on the vertical sides

pleurotin An antibiotic substance produced by Pleurotus griseus Pk

pleurotoid Having one or more characters of the genus Pleurotus, such as lignicolous habit, attached gills, the stipe eccentric, lateral, or lacking and continuous with the pileus

pleurotrichome A hair-like structure on the face of a gill or tube of Hymenomycetes,--suggested by Buller (1924) as a more accurate term than 'pleurocystidium', but not recommended because of the established use of the word 'cystidium' for these structures [< pleuro- + Gr thrix, trichos hair]

plexus A network [< L , a knitting, weaving]

pliant Not rigid or firm, easily bent

plicate (Of the pileus) plaited, folded like a fan (Pl II, Fig 4) [< L plicare to fold]

pliciform Having the form of a plait or fold

plumate Same as 'plumose'

Plumbago Blue (RC 207) Near Light Olive Gray (R LI)

plumbeous Lead-colored, Saccardo's plumbeus is between Deep Gull Gray R LIII and Plumbeous R LII, and between MP 44 A 3 and 37 A 3 [< L plumbum lead]

plumose Finely feathery [< L plumosus feathered]

plum pocket A plum aborted to make a hollow and swollen and finally more or less mummified sac by Taphrina pruni (Fuck) Tul and T. communis (Sad.) Gies

Plum Violet (RC 172) Near Acajou Red or Vandyke Red (R XIII)

plur-, pluri-, A combining form meaning several, many [< L plus, pluris]

pluriarticulate Many-celled, many-jointed

pluriascal Containing several asci, as the locules of the Dothideales, Pseudosphaeriales, and related orders

pluricellular Having many cells

pluriciliate. Having many cilia

plurifurcate Many-forked [< pluri- + L furca fork]

pluriguttulate Having many guttulae [< pluri- + L dim of gutta drop]

plurilocellate Having many hollows [< pluri- + L locellus a compartment]

pluriloculate Having several locules, as the stromata of the Myriangiales and Dothideales [< pluri- + L loculatus loculate]

pluriperforate Having several openings

pluriperithecial (Of certain families of the Sphaeriales) having the stroma containing several perithecia

pluripodal, pluripodial Having several stems [< pluri- + Gr pous, podos foot]

pluripolarity That condition of sexuality, in the Basidiomycetes, in which the factors that condition copulation are segregated into two or more pairs of multiple allelomorphs contained in different chromosomes, hence, matings between monosporous mycelia are possible only between complimentary pairs of these allelomorphic factors

pluriseptate (Of spores) having several transverse septa [< pluri- + L septum partition]

pluristratose Many-layered

plurivorous Living on many hosts or substrates [< pluri- + L vorare to devour]

pluvioviscid (Of the surface of fleshy fruit bodies) 'viscid' only in wet weather, as a result of rain or heavy dew (Snell, 1936) [< L pluvia rain + viscid]

pneumomycosis Mycosis of the lungs. [< Gr pneumōn lung + mycosis]

pocket plum. The English version of the American 'plum pocket' (Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)

poculiform Cup-shaped [< L poculum, drinking cup + form]

podetiiform Shaped like a 'podetium'

podetium, pl -ia A stalklike elevation rising from the thallus and supporting an apothecium in some lichens, cf 'pseudopodetium' [< NL podetium < Gr pous, podos, foot]

podicellate. Having a stalk, as applied to some lichens (Leighton) [< L. podicus belonging to a foot]

podium, podus A stalk [< L podium an elevated place]

poecilogony A term used by Giard in a sense different from its original biological one "to connote the phenomenon of species being inseparable as adults but distinguishable in one or another of the early developmental stages" (Thorpe in Huxley, 1940),--of possible use in mycology with reference

polar Relating to the poles of an organ, (of 1-septate spores of lichens the cells of which are widely separated) situated at opposite ends of the spore.

polaribilocular Same as 'polarilocular'

polarilocular (Of lichen spores) consisting of two-celled spores with a thick, median wall traversed by a connecting tube, 'orculiform'. [< L. polus pole + locularis kept in boxes.]

pollex, pl -lices The diameter of the last joint of the thumb, one Parisian 'uncia' or 1 1/3 'digiti' = 0 97 inch or 2 46 cm (C Linnaeus, 1770) [< L , thumb]

pollinarious As though dusted with pollen

pollinarium (Obs) Same as 'cystidium'

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polyporous Relating to the genus Polyporus

polyrhizic, polyrhizoid Having many roots [< poly- + Gr rhiza root]

(1923) for those Discomycetes which eject the ascospores from the asci as a result

polysporic, polysporous   Many-spored

polyspory   The condition of producing or containing many spores, especially more than the usual 8 of most asci

polystichous   Occurring in many rows [< poly- + Gr stichos row]

polystictin   An orange, nitrogenous pigment isolated from the Polyporus cinnabarinus-P sanguineus complex, which may be the same as cinnabarin (Lemberg, 1952)

polystictinin   An orange pigment similar to and from the same source as 'polystictin'

polytomous   (Of lichens) having several branches of the 'podetium' arising from one level   [< poly- + Gr toma cut or slice]

polytrichous   Having many hairs   [< poly- + Gr thrix, trichos hair]

Ponceau Red (RC 84)   Peach Red to Scarlet (R I)

Poppy Color (RC 84)   See 'Ponceau Red', nearest to Scarlet (R I)

porcelaneous   Like porcelain

pore   A small opening, (of Boletaceae and Polyporaceae) the mouth of a tube

pore fungi   The Polyporaceae and Boletaceae

pore plug   A plug formed in the pore of a septum when one of the cells dies (Buller, 1933)

poroid   Having more or less evident pores, (of agarics) approaching the condition of possessing pores

porose, porous   (Of the hymenophore) possessing pores

porphyreous   Porphyry-red, according to Saccardo, the same as 'purpuraceous', perhaps between Spinel Red and Indian Lake (R XXVI)

porraceous   Leek-green (Cress Green R XXXI, MP 22 J 5)

porrect. Extended, protracted. [< L porregere to stretch forth]

posterior   (Of gills, etc) behind, toward the stem

potato murrain   European term for the late blight of potato caused by Phytophthora infestans (Mont) de Bary

poukball. An old term for 'puffball', or 'puckball'

powder   See 'cyprus powder'

powdery mildew. The appearance or the disease caused by a member of the Erysiphaceae, so called because of the appearance of the upper surface of affected leaves provided by the multitude of abjected conidia.

praemorse   (Of the "root" or base of stipe of agarics or boletes) as if broken off abruptly. [< L praemorsus bitten off at the end]

praerose. Apparently gnawed off [< L. praerodere to gnaw off at the end]

prasine, prasinous   Of a color variously

praticole, praticolous   Living in meadows [< L pratum meadow + -cole, -colous]

Prawn Red (RC 75)   Flesh Color or Carrot Red (R XIV)

premorse   Same as 'praemorse'

preposite   In a 'subvalent' group, represented by only one record in any one year (Parker-Rhodes, 1951), cf 'apposite'   [< L praeponere to place before]

preservative   A substance used for preventing the growth of microörganisms in or on any kind of substratum

prevalent. (Of species) dominant in a locality, as having "obtained loci from their rivals by direct competition" (Parker-Rhodes, 1951), cf. 'subvalent'

prevalid   (Of names, epithets, or authors) used before the year taken as the starting point of a group in the International Rules of Nomenclature

primary. First, first-formed

primary basidium   Walker's term (1927) for a cystidium in Sphaerobolus, according to Lohwag (1941)

primary mycelium   (In the Basidiomycetes)

primary peridium   An enclosing membrane or veil that does not arise from the parts of a fruit body enclosed by it, but arises from the original mycelium and surrounds the young fruit body primordia before any differentiation of the fruit body primordium has taken place (Lohwag, 1926)

primary universal veil   Used for the loose, flocculent layer covering the 'teleblem' of Amanita, Amanitopsis, etc., same as 'protoblem'; for more recent discussion, however, see Gilbert, 1947.

primary uredinium. Same as 'primary uredium'

primary uredium   (In the Uredinales) (1) a stylosporic or uredioid 'aecium',

usually without peridium or paraphyses and resembling a 'uredium', but from its place in the life cycle and its mode of origin being a true 'aecium', (2) a true 'uredium' which arises from an aeciosporic infection, while the uredia from urediosporic infection are distinguished as 'secondary uredia'

primary uredo Same as 'primary uredium'

primordial covering The outer layer of very young carpophores, called 'primordial cuticle' by Fayod (1889) and 'blematogen' by Atkinson

primordial cuticle Fayod's term (1889) for '*primordial covering*', and *Atkinson's 'blematogen'*

[illegible]

primordial shaft. The initial, monaxial, conical or conicocylindric state of the developing fruit body, especially in the Clavariaceae (Corner, 1950)

primordial veil The protoblem of Gilbert (1947), in angiocarpic and even gymnocarpic species of Agaricales and Boletales, a light, floccose, delicate and fugacious layer of the primordium of the carpophore, arising directly from the mycelium, often confused with the universal veil

primospore. A term proposed for the condition in which the spore is little differentiated *from the ordinary cells of* the organism (C MacMillan) [< L primus first + Gr. spora seed]

Primrose Yellow (RC 19). Same as R XXX, to Lemon Chrome (R IV)

pristine. Early, original, primitive [< L pristinus primitive]

[illegible]

[illegible]

pro-. A prefix meaning before [< Gr or L *pro*]

proactinomycin An antibiotic substance produced by Nocardia Gardneri (Waks) Det. Man. 1948

Probasidiomycetes. A term sometimes used for those *Basidiomycetes* possessing 'probasidia', i e , the 'Heterobasidiomycetes'.

probasidium, pl -ia A term first proposed by Van Tieghem (1893) for the thick-walled [illegible]

[illegible]

sterigmata or are to be transformed directly into basidiospores" (Martin, [illegible]

Ustilaginales, or the more or less *resistant bodies of the Auriculariales* "

proboscideous Having a large terminal horn [< L proboscis < Gr proboskis elephant's trunk]

procarp An archicarp with a special receptive apparatus, the trichogyne [pro- + -carp]

process An outgrowth or a projection from a surface. [< L. procedere to proceed]

procumbent Lying along the substrate, prostrate [< L procumbere to fall forward]

prodigiosin A trypanocidal substance produced by Serratia marcescens Bizio (Bacillus prodigiosus Flügge)

prodiploidization cell The single cell of an 'ascogonium' in which 'diploidization' *is possible, as in Ascobolus magnificus* Dodge (Buller, 1941)

prodiploidization hypha In Hymenomycetes like Coprinus lagopus Fr , every growing haploid hypha that is capable of being *diploidized, in the haploid mycelium of* a rust such as Puccinia graminis Pers , the prodiploidization hyphae make up the so-called fertile cells at the base of each 'protoaecium', while in Pyrenomycetes and Discomycetes, they are the ascogonia (Buller, 1941)

prodromus A preliminary or elementary treatise [L < Gr prodromos a going in advance]

progametangium (In the Mucorales) a swollen, lateral branch formed as a result of a 'zygotactic' stimulus where + and - hyphae come in contact, which develops to 'suspensor' and 'coenogamete'.

progamete *Blakeslee's term (1904) for* what is now most commonly called a 'progametangium'

prohybrid "A mycelium whose nuclear content has been added to through hyphal *fusions and nuclear migrations" (Dodge,* 1936)

prolate Drawn out toward the poles [< L prolatus, used as pp of proferre to bring forth or forward]

proliferating Extending by offshoots or renewed growth

proliferation (Of species of the lichen Cladonia) the production of podetia from the side or top of other podetia, the

successive development of new structures, especially of sporangia within the old wall in Phycomycetes [< L proles offspring + ferre to bear]

proliferous (Of the stipe) producing other stipes on itself near the base

promitosis A presumably primitive type of intranuclear mitosis in lower organisms characterized by poorly defined chromosomes and a large, constricting, dividing *nucleole, cruciform division*

promycelial spores The sporidia or basidiospores of the Ustilaginales and Uredinales (Plowright, 1889)

promycelium, pl -ia (Of Uredinales and Ustilaginales) a short and short-lived product of tube germination of a spore (teliospore or microteliospore) which

single 'epibasidium'

Pr-

pronate Inclined to grow prostrate [< L pronare to bend forward, bow]

pronucleus The nucleus of a gamete just before conjugation, which after fusion with another nucleus of the opposite sex forms a germ nucleus

prc

the Atichiaceae, (3) in lichens, one of the powdery organs that constitute the soredia [Dim of L propago, a set or layer of a plant]

propendent Ranging down, hanging down [< L propendere to hang down]

proper exciple (Of lichens) an exciple that is an upward continuation of the hypothecium and devoid of algal cells

proper margin (Of lichens) the hyphal margin surrounding the apothecium

prophialide A 'sporocladium', a structure that produces a 'phialide'

prosenchyma, pl -mata A plectenchyma

prosenchymatic Consisting of long cells or filaments

prosenchymic Like 'prosenchyma', fibrous in structure

prosoplectenchyma See 'prosenchyma'.

prosorus (Of Chytridiales) a cell giving rise to a group of sporangia (the 'sorus').

which they escape

protoplasm destined for the formation of

designated as 'ptyosome', by Burgeff (1932, 1938) [< pro- + Gr. spora seed + -oid.]

prostrate Lying flat

protenchyma The narrow band of primordial tissue of the carpophore above which is formed the velum universale innatum of Reijnders (1948) [< proto- + -enchyma.]

proterogamy Sexual reproduction of an earlier, more primitive type in an evolutionary sequence [< Gr proteros before + -gamy]

proteros before + merotype]

proterotype The primary type, the type specimen sensu stricto (see Furtado, 1937, for sorts of proterotypes) [< Gr proteros before + type]

prothallus, pl -li, protothallus, pl -li (Of lichens) the first stages of hyphal growth

prothecium, pl -ia A primitive or rudimentary perithecium, as in the Gymnascaceae

proto- A combining form meaning first, hence primitive, primordial [< Gr prōtos]

protoaecium A haploid organ, the fundament of the 'aecium' or rudimentary aecium which becomes 'diploidized' as the result of the fusion of pycniospores or spermatia with the flexuous hyphae and then develops into an aecium (Buller, 1938, as "proto-aecidium"). [< proto- + Gr. aikia injury]

Protobasidiomycetes A sometime subclass of the Basidiomycetes characterized by the possession of protobasidia, including the Uredinales, Auriculariales, and Tremellales

protobasidium, pl -ia A primitive basidium divided by transverse septa into four cells, each of which gives rise to a spore from a sterigma, or a basidium divided longitudinally into four cells, each of which terminates in a long, tubular sterigma, the basidium of the former Protobasidii (Uredinales, Auriculariales, and Tremellales), more recently the Heterobasidiomycetes with the better understood 'heterobasidium'.

protoblem A loose, flocculent layer

covering the 'teleblem' of Amanita, Amanitopsis, etc., sometimes called the 'primary universal veil' (Atkinson, 1914), the 'primordial veil' of Gilbert (1947). [< proto- + Gr. blēma coverlet]

protochlamydospore. In yeasts of the [redacted]

pro [redacted]

protogonidium, pl. -ia The first generation of a succession of gonidia

protohymenial Having the hymenium primitive in type (Maire, 1902), with new basidia arising directly on the secondary mycelium and gradually forcing their fundaments between the older basidia

protomitosis, pl. -ses A kind of promitosis described by Alexieff (1913) in which no clearly defined equatorial plate is formed but in which the peripheral chromatin is distributed in a diffuse manner between the polar halves of the divided caryosome (Karling, 1942)

protomitotic (Of nuclear division) having a cruciform spindle, of the type of cell division found in the Plasmodiophoraceae

[redacted]

protophyte Celakovsky's term for 'gametophyte' in the antithetic type of alternation of generations, so called because preexistent from the point of view of descent, see 'antiphyte'

protoplasm The living, semifluid substance of the cells, which is the physical and chemical basis of life [< proto- + plasm]

protospermatiophore The 'protosporophore' of a pycnium or spermatium (Lohwag, 1941)

protospore A uninucleate portion, formed by cleavage, of the protoplasm, which in the Synchytriaceae forms the young, naked sporangium, and in the Pilobolaceae, sporangiospores This term was suggested originally by Berkeley (1869) for "the apparent spores in Puccinlei [which] are not the true reproductive bodies, but merely preparatory organs analogous to a prothallus "

protosporophore In the primordial mass of hyphal tissue at the base of a pycnium in certain cases, one of the cells that are differentiated as space-makers, which thrive upon the food in the tissue and later develop into sporophores, as in the pycnosclerotial pycnidium of Phyllosticta carpogena Shear (Lohwag, 1941).

protothallus, pl. -li The first-formed stratum of a lichen, same as 'hypothallus' for that group.

prototroph A "lodger" in Lecidea intumescens (Floerke) Nyl., which eventually gets its nourishment by means of another "lodger," a different lichen (Minks). [< proto- + Gr. trophē nourishment.]

prototrophy The peculiar commensalism or "wet-nurse relationship" in which one lichen "lodger" in Lecidea intumescens (Floerke) Nyl. gets its nourishment by means of another "lodger," a different lichen.

protouredium "In Rusts like Puccinia suaveolens in which the aecidial stage has been dropped from the life cycle, the haploid rudimentary structure that gives rise to a uredospore pustule or uredium" (Buller, 1941) [proto- + uredium]

protouredospore pustule Same as 'protouredium' (Buller, 1941)

protrophy Same as 'prototrophy'

proximal, proximate Pertaining to the base or extremity of attachment, nearer the central portion of the body or point of origin, opposite of 'distal' [< L. proximus nearest]

pruinate Same as 'pruinose'

pruinose, pruinous (Of a surface) as if finely powdered [< L. pruinosus frosted, rimy]

pruinulose Somewhat powdery

pruniform Plum-shaped [< L. prunus plum + form]

Prussian Blue (RC 220) Same as Prussian Blue (R IX)

Prussian Green (RC 241) Same as Prussian Green (R XIX)

psammophilous Sand loving, living on sand [< Gr. psammē sand + -philous]

pseud-, pseudo- A combining form meaning false, spurious [< Gr. pseudēs false < pseudein to deceive]

pseudoacervulus, pl. -li A structure which when young is apparently a [redacted]

pseudoaethalium A dense cluster of myxomycete sporangia, which simulates an 'aethalium', but in which the sporangia are distinct and separate

pseudoamyloid (Of spores, for example, of Lepiota, Baeospora, etc.) reacting actively and strongly to iodine in Melzer's reagent, but staining deep purplish-brown instead of grayish- to blackish-violet (see Singer, 1938), cf. 'amyloid'

pseudoangiocarp, -carpic, -carpous

successive development of new structures, especially of sporangia within the old wall in Phycomycetes [< L proles offspring + ferre to bear]

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pronucleus The nucleus of a gamete just before conjugation, which after fusion with another nucleus of the opposite sex forms a germ nucleus

propagulum, pl -la (1) A generic term for a gemma or bud by means of which asexual propagation is accomplished, (2) one of the three-rayed, reproductive bodies of the Atichiaceae, (3) in lichens, one of the powdery organs that constitute the soredia [Dim of L propago, a set or layer of a plant]

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prophialide A 'sporocladium', a structure that produces a 'phialide'

prosenchyma, pl -mata A plectenchyma in which the single hyphal elements are still recognizable as such (Lindau, 1899), --in the acervulus in Pl VIII, Fig 5, the fungus tissue just above the host tissue (large cells) is prosenchyma and the tissue just above it and beneath the sporophores is pseudoparenchyma. [By ellipsis for prosoplectenchyma < Gr. pros forward, near + enchyma *infusion.*]

prosenchymatic Consisting of long cells or *filaments*

prosenchymic Like 'prosenchyma', fibrous in structure

prosoplectenchyma. See 'prosenchyma'

prosorus (Of Chytridiales) a cell giving rise to a group of sporangia (the 'sorus').

prosporangium, pl. -ia. (In pythiaceous forms), the initial, sporangiumlike body which extrudes a vesicle (zoösporangium) in which zoöspores are formed and from which they escape

[illegible]

protoplasm destined for the formation of [illegible]

prostrate Lying flat

protenchyma The narrow band of primordial tissue of the carpophore above which is formed the velum universale innatum of Reijnders (1948). [< proto- + -enchyma]

proterogamy Sexual reproduction of an earlier, more primitive type in an evolutionary sequence [< Gr. proteros before + -gamy]

[illegible] A specimen taken from [illegible]

proteros before + merotype]

proterotype The primary type, the type specimen sensu stricto (see Furtado, 1937, for sorts of proterotypes) [< Gr. proteros before + type]

prothallus, pl -li, protothallus, pl. -li (Of lichens) the first stages of hyphal growth.

prothecium, pl -ia A primitive or rudimentary perithecium, as in the Gymnascaceae

proto- A combining form meaning first, hence primitive, primordial [< Gr. prōtos]

protoaecium A haploid organ, the fundament of the 'aecium' or rudimentary aecium which becomes 'diploidized' as the result of the fusion of pycniospores or spermatia with the flexuous hyphae and then develops into an aecium (Buller, 1938, as "proto-aecidium") [< proto- + Gr aikia injury]

Protobasidiomycetes A sometime subclass of the Basidiomycetes characterized by the possession of protobasidia, including the Uredinales, Auriculariales, and Tremellales

protobasidium, pl -ia A primitive basidium divided by transverse septa into four cells, each of which gives rise [illegible]

protoblem A loose, flocculent layer

covering the 'teleblem' of Amanita, Amanitopsis, etc , sometimes called the 'primary universal veil' (Atkinson, 1914), the 'primordial veil' of Gilbert (1947) [< proto- + Gr. blēma coverlet]

protochlamydospore. In yeasts of the Candida albicans group, a swollen portion of the hypha which gives rise to 1, 2, or rarely 3 chlamydospores (Langeron and Guerra, 1938)

pro [illegible]

protogonidium, pl -ia The first generation of a succession of gonidia

protohymenial Having the hymenium primitive in type (Maire, 1902), with new basidia arising directly on the secondary mycelium and gradually forcing their fundaments between the older basidia

protomitosis, pl -ses A kind of promitosis described by Alexieff (1913) in which no clearly defined equatorial plate is formed but in which the peripheral chromatin is distributed in a diffuse manner between the polar halves of the divided caryosome (Karling, 1942)

protomitotic (Of nuclear division) having a cruciform spindle, of the type of cell division found in the Plasmodiophoraceae

protoperithecium, pl -ia One of "the rudimentary haploid perithecia that [illegible]

protophyte Celakovsky's term for 'gametophyte' in the antithetic type of alternation of generations, so called because preexistent from the point of view of descent, see 'antiphyte'

protoplasm The living, semifluid substance of the cells, which is the physical and chemical basis of life [< proto- + -plasm]

protospermatiophore The 'protosporophore' of a pycnium or spermatium (Lohwag, 1941)

protospore A uninucleate portion, formed by cleavage, of the protoplasm, which in the Synchytriaceae forms the young, naked sporangium, and in the Pilobolaceae, sporangiospores This term was suggested originally by Berkeley [illegible]

protosporophore In the primordial mass of hyphal tissue at the base of a pycnium in certain cases, one of the cells that are differentiated as space-makers, which thrive upon the food in the tissue and later develop into sporophores, as in the pycnosclerotial pycnidium of Phyllosticta carpogena Shear (Lohwag, 1941)

protothallus, pl -li The first-formed stratum of a lichen, same as 'hypothallus' for that group

prototroph A "lodger" in Lecidea intumescens (Floerke) Nyl., which [illegible]

prot[illegible]

protouredium "In Rusts like Puccinia suaveolens in which the aecidial stage has been dropped from the life cycle, the haploid rudimentary structure that gives rise to a uredospore pustule or uredium" (Buller, 1941) [proto- + uredium]

protouredospore pustule Same as 'protouredium' (Buller, 1941)

protrophy Same as 'prototrophy'

proximal, proximate Pertaining to the base or extremity of attachment, nearer the central portion of the body or point of origin, opposite of 'distal' [< L proximus nearest]

pruinate Same as 'pruinose'

pruinose, pruinous (Of a surface) as if finely powdered [< L pruinosus frosted, rimy]

pruinulose Somewhat powdery

pruniform Plum-shaped [< L prunus plum + form]

Prussian Blue (RC 229) Same as Prussian Blue (R IX)

Prussian Green (RC 241) Same as Prussian Green (R XIX)

psammophilous Sand-loving, living on sand [< Gr psammē sand + -philous]

pseud- pseudo- A combining form meaning false, spurious [< Gr pseudēs false < pseudein to deceive]

pseudoacervulus, pl -li A structure [illegible]

pseudoaethalium A dense cluster of myxomycete sporangia, which simulates an 'aethalium', but in which the sporangia are distinct and separate

pseudoamyloid (Of spores, for example, of Lepiota, Baeospora, etc) reacting actively and strongly to iodine in Melzer's reagent, but staining deep purplish-brown instead of grayish- to blackish-violet (see Singer, 1938), cf 'amyloid'

pseudoangiocarp, -carpic, -carpous

Having the hymenium at first 'gymnocarpic' but continuing its development either covered by a pseudoveil of [illegible] rs, [illegible]

pseudobasidium, pl -ia A hypertrophied basidium which, as a result of simultaneous spore development and basidium formation, develops a thick wall, [illegible]

pseudobiatorine Falsely 'biatorine', having an apothecium without a conspicuous thalline margin

pseudocapillitium, pl -ia "In Myxomycetes, *plates, tubes, or threadlike* bodies in the fructification apparently not developed in direct connection with the sporogenous protoplasm, but representing the outer region of the plasmodial veins, or the walls of the constituent sporangia in a pseudoaethalium" (G W Martin, 1941), also, used by Linder (1930) to mean the modified subhymenial elements in Tremellogaster surinamensis Ed Fischer, "comparable in function but not in development with the capillitium of Lycoperdon "

pseudoclamp A clamp tip not in union with the basal cell (Harder, 1927)

pseudocolumella (In the Gasteromycetes) the residue of embryonic tissue in the peridium of Geastrum, (of Physaraceae, Myxomycetes) lime knots in a columella-*like mass in the center of the sporangium*

pseudoconidium, pl -ia In yeastlike fungi such as Candida, a type of spore borne laterally on denticules on the pseudomycelium and never apically as are the blastospores, apparently germinating by sprouting (Langeron, 1945), cf 'aleurium', 'aleuriospore'

pseudocortex (Of lichens) a cortex devoid of cellular structure and commonly showing well-defined and more or less gelatinized hyphae

pseudocyphella, pl -lae A structure resembling a 'cyphella', on the underside of some lichen thalli (Nylander, 1859)

pseudocystidium, pl. -ia. A cystidioid [illegible]

pseudo egg See 'mixote'

pseudoendogenous. (*Of the formation of* conidia) falsely endogenous, or not [illegible] 5).

pseudogamy Copulation between two [illegible]

pseudoheteromorphic A term proposed by Romagnesi (1944) for structural arrangements in which the true cystidia are concentrated on *the edges of the* gills to the exclusion of the faces.

pseudoheterothallism Dodge's term for that occasional situation in Neurospora [illegible]

pseudohymenium, pl -ia (Obs) A covering of spores resembling the hymenium of certain fungi

pseudoidia Separated hyphal cells capable of germination (Bensaude, 1918).

pseudolichen A lichen that does not posses an algal layer of its own, but is parasitic upon another lichen thallus.

pseudomictic Having copulation between two somatic or assimilative cells

pseudomixis Copulation between two vegetative cells,--there are several types, see 'pseudogamy', 'pedogamy', 'adelphogamy', the term should be avoided according to Buller (1941), as was done by Kniep (1928), who adopted *Renner's much better term (1916)* 'somatogamy' [pseudo- + Gr mixis *a mingling*]

pseudomorph An indefinite structure, as in certain hypocreaceous forms, consisting of plant parts, such as young [illegible]

pseudomuscarin. Choline nitrite

ps[illegible] 1935]

pseudomycelium, pl -ia. (Of Pseudosaccharomycetes and other yeastlike fungi) loosely united, catenulate groups of cells, sprout mycelium. [illegible]

pseudomycorrhiza, pl. -ae. A mycorrhiza-like structure on shortened, *lateral roots*

of conifers which can be differentiated only microscopically, with the hyphae exclusively in the interior of the cell and definitely parasitic, the general result of which situation may be the defeat of the fungus or the death of the invaded cells, depending upon soil conditions--in Sweden characteristic of moorland soils afforested after draining (Melin, 1917, 1923, 1925, 1927)

pseudoöstiole, pseudoöstiolum. A false ostiole, not a true ostiole, but an orifice formed lysigenously and without a lining of periphyses, found in dothideaceous forms but not in the Pyrenomycetes, the truly perithecial forms

pseudoparaphysis, pl. -ses (1) In the Pseudosphaeriales, Microthyriales, and nearby families, one of an array of deeply staining threads that grow downward toward the base of the locule, ultimately appearing as a palisade of vertical threads attached above and below same as 'paraphysoid' (Pl VII, Fig 16), Petrak (1923) confined the use of the term to the thick, slimy paraphyses, free at the tips, of von Hoehnel's "Diaportheen Typus", (2) in the Agaricales, a consistently sterile, often slightly modified, nonprotoplasmic, basidiumlike structure between the basidia (Kühner), often called 'basidiole' (Pl. XII, Fig 5), see Singer (1949)

pseudoparenchyma A plectenchyma in which the hyphae have lost their individuality, with the cells joined laterally as well as terminally, appearing more or



pseudoparenchyma, as is also the bulk of the fungous tissue in Pl VIII, Fig 9 and tissue just beneath the sporophores in the acervulus of Fig 5

pseudoperidium, pl -ia A false peridium, an enclosing membrane, as of the Uredinales

pseudoperithecium, pl -ia (Of Laboulbeniales) a structure resembling a perithecium, in which the vestigial wall cells degenerate, leaving the developing ascogonium surrounded only by the walls of the original cells of the distal region, thus the asci and spores finally float free within the structure.

pseudophore In the heterothallic Phycomyces nitens (Agardh) Kunze & Schmidt, a contorted, aerial outgrowth produced by a homothallic mycelium resulting from the germination of certain spores in which segregation of the sexual factors was not completed (Blakeslee, 1906)

pseudophysis, pl -ses A paraphysoid structure of the Cyphellaceae, Aleurodiscus, Coprinus, etc , which is smooth, thin-walled, and knobbed, knotted, or nodose or 'moniliform' (Pl XII, Fig 13) [pseudo- + Gr physis nature.]

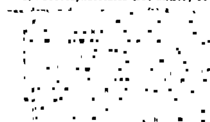
pseudopionnotes An effused or continuous mass of numerous minute sporodochia which form a nearly continuous, slimy layer of conidia.

pseudoplasmodium, pl -ia A false plasmodium, a name given to the plasmodioid structures of the Acrasiea and Labyrinthuleae, in the former, the pseudoplasmodium is an "aggregate plasmodium," reproductive in function instead of assimilative, in which the myxamoebae merely aggregate and act as individuals and not to make a unit plasmodium ("fusion plasmodium"), in the latter, the pseudoplasmodium is the so-called "net plasmodium," assimilative in function.

pseudopod, pseudopodium, pl -ia (Of Myxomycetes) a protrusion of the protoplasm of a myxamoeba, which may be drawn in, or into which the whole mass may move

pseudopodetium A stalklike, assimilative structure bearing the apothecia in certain lichens and derived from the thalline tissues (Wainio, 1897),--true podetia differ in being derived from the basal tissues of the ascocarps, cf 'podetium'

pseudoprosenchymatous Not quite 'prosenchymatous' but somewhat similar, composed of rather small, elongate cells as in prosenchyma but with no woven effect, as in the wall layer of Pseudosphaeriales (see Miller, 1949)



inner, sporulating surface in species of Septoria and Ascochyta (Potebnia, 1910), (4) a free conidial layer with raised edges, as in the Leptostromataceae and Excipulaceae (Potebnia, 1910) (5) a spore-bearing structure that looks like, and essentially is, a meristogenous pycnidium when young but in which the top soon breaks to free some spores, often forcibly, and the cavity becomes saucer-shaped like an acervulus, as in Pestalotia palmarium Cooke (Leininger, 1911), called a 'pseudoacervulus' by Kempton (1919) cf 'false pycnidium' of Vincens (1926)

pseudopycnium, pl -ia A more or less pycnidioid structure formed of hyphal tissue, found in certain Fungi Imperfecti

pseudoreticulate Falsely 'reticulate', (of the stipe of Boletaceae) having reticulation that results not from attachment of the tube walls to the stipe in the early stages of the development of the 'carpophore', but from the tearing or stretching of the pellicle, etc , or

that is caused by the anastomosing of ridges, etc , see 'reticulate', 'reticulate-areolate'

pseudorhiza, pl -ae A rootlike extension

Lohwag

pseudorhizomorph A mycelial fascicle

Pseudosaccharomycetes A group of nonascosporous, yeastlike fungi with budding stages, with or without mycelium

pseudosclerotium, pl -ia (1) A mass of substratum (mineral or humus particles,

pseudoseptum, pl -ta (1) A protoplasmic or vacuolar membrane deceptively appearing like a septum, (2) (in the Blastocladiales) a septum with pores

pseudosphaeriaceous Having stromata that are small, sunken, peritheciumlike, with several locules separated by thin, pseudoparenchymatous strands and each containing a single ascus (Miller, 1928)

pseudosphaeriaceous centrum A centrum in which each ascus arises from an archicarp in a separate locule formed of interthecial, stromal strands or pseudoparaphyses growing down through the pseudoparenchyma (von Hoehnel, 1907, 1917), see Miller, 1928, 1949, cf 'sphaeriaceous centrum'

pseudospore (1) (Of Acrasieae) a "false spore" resulting from the contraction and encystment of an individual *myxamoeba, with no cell wall, which* on renewal of growth simply assumes an assimilative form, without germination or casting of the wall, (2) (of Ustilaginales) (obs) a basidiospore.

pseudostiole A false ostiole, see 'pseudoöstiole'

pseudostipe. In the Gasteromycetes, a stemlike body formed from potentially sporogenous tissue but differing in structure and origin from a true stem or stipe

pseudostroma, pl -mata (1) A false stroma, (2) a stroma consisting of host *and fungous tissue*

pseudostromatic (1) Resembling a stroma, (2) consisting of host and fungal tissue

pseudothallus, pl -li A false thallus

pseudothecium, pl -ia. Von Hoehnel's term (1918) for the globose, peritheciumlike fruit bodies possessed by the majority of the Pseudosphaeriales instead of an apotheciumlike structure

pseudotissue. A false tissue, a structure which has some of the appearances of a tissue but is not organized as a tissue and does not function as a tissue.

pseudotrophic Of or pertaining to a type of mycorrhizal relation in which the fungus is parasitic (Melin).

pseudoveil. See 'universal pseudoveil'.

pseudowax Another name for 'laricin'.

pseudoyeasts Same as 'imperfect yeasts'.

psoriasiform Patchy-scaly, as in psoriasis.

psoriasis A skin affection manifesting patches of scales, often attributed to a species of Trichophyton but bacterial in causation [Gr. psōriasis]

psychrophilic Cold-loving [< Gr psychros cold + -philic]

pterate Winged, same as 'alate' [< Gr pteron wing]

pteruloid Having the characters of the Pterula fruit body (Corner, 1950)

ptyophagous One of Burgeff's types (1924) of endotrophic mycorrhizae in the lycopods and orchids, characterized by the phenomenon of 'plasmoptysis', in which the vigorous, young hyphae that have penetrated the host cells rupture at the tips and extrude plasmal masses or 'ptyosomes', which are then

ptyosome. The eliminated, plasmal mass in the 'ptyophagous' type of mycorrhizae (Burgeff, 1932, 1938) [< Gr ptyein to spit + soma body]

puberulent Somewhat hairy, very finely hairy [< L puber adult, downy]

puberulic acid A substance produced by a number of species of Penicillium, which is bacteriostatic against gram-positive bacteria but little against gram-negative ones, and with some bactericidal action

puberulin An antibiotic substance produced by Penicillium puberulum Bainier

puberulonic acid A substance produced by the same species of Penicillium that produce 'puberulic acid' and apparently with the same properties.

pubescence A covering of short, soft, downy hairs. [< L., pubescere to be covered with hairs of puberty, downy.]

pubescent Provided with a covering of short, soft, downy hairs (Pl IV, *Fig 3*)

publication See 'effective publication', 'valid publication'

pucciniaceous Having the characteristics

of the rust family Pucciniaceae, implying a more advanced condition as regards sori, spores, pores, etc , as compared with the Melampsoraceae

puccinioid. Like Puccinia

puckball, puckfist Old terms for 'puffball'

puffball The fruit body of the Lycoperdaceae chiefly, which emits the spores in clouds when disturbed, see 'Lycoperdon'.

pugoniform. Dagger-shaped [< L pugio a dagger]

pullate Clothed in black, according to Saccardo, however, somewhere near 'castaneous' [< L pullatus clothed in black]

pullous. Black or nearly black [< L pullus dusky, dark-colored]

pullulation A sprouting, a budding, as in yeasts, etc [< L pullulus, dim of pullus a young animal]

pulpose Pulpy, fleshy

pulveraceous, pulverous Powdery [< L pulver powder]

pulverulent Powdery

pulvinate Cushion-shaped, strongly convex (Pl I, Fig 1) [< L pulvinus a little cushion, pillow]

pulvinoid More or less cushion-shaped

pulvinulus A little cushion, a spongy, more or less dendritic excrescence of the thallus of some lichens [L]

pulvinus A cushion [L]

pumpkin pine See 'punkin pine'

punctate Marked with very small structures, such as small points, dots, spots, minute scales, glandules, or hollows [< L punctum point]

puncticulate, puncticulose Minutely 'punctate'

punctiform Dotlike

punctulate Marked with small points

puniceous Crimson (MP 5 J 6),--no equivalent in Ridgway possibly a dark shade of Pomegranate Purple (R XII), 'phoeniceous' [< L , reddish, purple-colored]

punk (1) A lumbermen's term for the fruit body of hymenomycetous wood-destroying fungi, chiefly polyporaceous or hydnaceous, (2) same as 'amadou', 'touchwood', 'spunk', 'funk'

punkin pine As used locally in Maine, at least, punk or rotted white pine, elsewhere, at least in Wisconsin in former days, white pine with wood of such texture that it cut almost as easily across the grain as with it

punky Soft and rather tough

pure culture A culture that contains only a single organism, of whatever kind

Pure Mauve (RC 181) Rocellin Purple to Hellebore Red (R XXXVIII)

Pure Red (RC 159) Nearly Rose Color to a Tyrian Rose (R XII)

purging agaric Same as 'female agaric'

Purple Black (RC 345) Nearly Dull Purplish Black (R L) or Blackish Brown (R XLV) but not so blue, or a deeper Bone Brown (R XL)

Purple Brown (RC 166) Near Garnet Brown (R I)

Purple Garnet (RC 165) Nearest to a darker Carmine and a lighter Ox-Blood Red or a redder Garnet Brown (R I)

Purple Rose (RC 150) A deeper Hermosa Pink to Eosine Pink (R I)

Purplish Mauve (RC 186) Tourmaline Pink to Vernonia Purple (R XXXVIII)

Purplish Tinted White (RC 6) Tilleul Buff (R XL) and paler

purpurascent Becoming purple [< L purpurascere to become purple]

purpureous, purpurine Purple, Saccardo's Purpureus (I, 13) is the reddish purple nearest to Pomegranate Purple R XII and MP 4 J 6 or 5 J 6, Ridgway's True Purple (R XI) is the bluish purple, same as MP 42 I 7

-pus Same as '-pod'

pustular Blisterlike, bearing blisters

pustulate Having slight blisterlike elevations, bearing blisters

pustulate-effuse (Of an 'effuse' stroma of Diaporthaceae) having a dorsal zone dipping into the bark between the perithecia or perithecial groups (Wehmeyer, 1932), cf 'evenly effuse'

pustule A pimplelike or blisterlike elevation [< L pustula a pimple]

pustuliform Blisterlike, pimplelike

pustulose Covered with small papillae or blisterlike structures

putative ecad See 'putative variety'

putative variety A provisional term, interchangeable with 'putative ecad', for an intraspecific category of which the hereditary or nonhereditary character of the differences is as yet unknown (Salisbury, in Huxley, 1940)

put ec Abbreviation for 'putative ecad'

putrescent Soon decaying and becoming soft and mushy [< L putrescere to grow rotten]

putrescible Fleshy and likely to decay

putrescin, putrescine 1,4 butane-diamine, found in ergots and Amanita muscaria (L ex Fr) Pers ex Gray

Putty Color (RC 311) Near Light Buff (R XV) to a duller Cream Buff (R XXX)

put var Abbreviation for 'putative variety'

p v Abbreviation for 'putative variety'

pycnial drops See 'nectar'

pycnicole, pycnicolous Living on a

that is caused by the anastomosing of ridges, etc , see 'reticulate', 'reticulate-areolate'

pseudorhiza, pl. -ae   A rootlike extension of the stipe structure, a union between the fruit body and the mycelium in the

...ler,

pseudorhizomorph   A mycelial fascicle or strand with more or less dendritic or fan- or palm-shaped branches, as in Fusicladium dendriticum (Wal) Fckl (Ducomet, 1907)

Pseudosaccharomycetes   A group of nonascosporous, yeastlike fungi with budding stages, with or without mycelium

pseudosclerotium, pl -ia   (1) A mass of substratum (mineral or humus particles, wood, etc) held together by mycelium to form definite bodies resembling a sclerotium, (2) a mass of host tissue surrounded by a dense shell of bladder cells (the black zone) formed by such

pseudoseptum, pl -ta   (1) A protoplasmic or vacuolar membrane deceptively appearing like a septum, (2) (in the Blastocladiales) a septum with pores

pseudosphaeriaceous   Having stromata that are small, sunken, peritheciumlike, with several locules separated by thin, pseudoparenchymatous strands and each containing a single ascus (Miller, 1928)

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pseudoyeasts   Same as 'imperfect yeasts'

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psoriasis   A skin affection manifesting patches of scales, often attributed to a species of Trichophyton but bacterial in causation   [Gr psōriasis]

psychrophilic   Cold-loving   [< Gr psychros cold + -philic]

pterate   Winged, same as 'alate'   [< Gr pteron wing]

pteruloid   Having the characters of the Pterula fruit body (Corner, 1950)

pty...

to spit + -phagous]

ptyosome   The eliminated, plasmal mass in the 'ptyophagous' type of mycorrhizae (Burgeff, 1932, 1938)   [< Gr. ptyein to spit + soma body]

puberulent   Somewhat hairy, very finely hairy   [< L. puber adult, downy]

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pubescence   A covering of short, soft, downy hairs   [< L , pubescere to be covered with hairs of puberty, downy]

pubescent   Provided with a covering of short, soft, downy hairs (Pl IV, Fig 3)

publication   See 'effective publication', 'valid publication'

pucciniaceous   Having the characteristics

quadrate. (Of spores) square or nearly so

quadricoccous. Composed of four round cells [< quadri- + L. coccus berry]

[illegible]

quadrigonal. (Of spores of some species of the genus Inocybe, for example) having four angles. [< quadri- + Gr gōnia angle]

quadripartite Divided into, or consisting of, *four parts*

quadripolar See 'tetrapolar'

quadripolarity Same as 'tetrapolarity'.

quadrisporous Having four spores

Quaker Green (RC 271) Near Cress Green to Dark Cress Green (R XXXI)

quaternate Arranged in fours

quercetum, pl -ta A plantation of oaks [L]

quercine Oaken [< L quercus oak]

quercitophilous. Living in oak woods, or upon oaks [< L quercus oak + -philous]

quinine fungus See 'chalky quinine fungus'

quinque- A combining form meaning five [< L quinque five]

quinquefid Divided or cleft into five parts [< quinque- + L findere to split]

quinqueloculate Five-celled [< quinque- + L loculatus loculate]

quinqueseptate Five-septate [< quinque- + L. septum partition]

quisquilicolous. Living on rubbish [< L quisquiliae rubbish or trash + -colous]

R

race A stock or strain, see 'physiological race'

racemose. Racemelike, having racemes [< L. racemus the stalk of a cluster of grapes.]

racket cells, raquet cells (Of dermatophytes) cells in the hyphae of which the apical portion is swollen and thus more or less resembles in shape a tennis racket with an extremely long handle

radiate. Spreading from or arranged around a common center [< L radiatus provided with rays]

radiate-lamellate (Of the tube layer of certain Boletaceae) having the tubes arranged more or less radiately from the stipe and more or less separated by lamellae or veins formed by continuous stretches of tube walls

radiate-lineate Marked with radiating lines

radiate-venose Same as 'radiate-lamellate'

radicate More or less rooted, having rootlike structures [< L radicari to take root]

radicating (Of stems) having a rootlike extension in the soil (Pl. V, Fig 11)

radicicolous Living in roots as a parasite [< L radix, radicis root + -colous.]

radiciform Root-shaped [< L radix, radicis root + form]

radicine Rootlike

radicula byssoidea An old term for the mycelium of fungi

radiosensible, radiosensitive Falck's terms (1916) for those dark-colored, vernal Discomycetes which are stimulated to eject the ascospores from the asci by a mechanism responsive to radiant energy, as certain Helvellaceae, Geoglossaceae, Rhizinaceae, and Pezizaceae, cf 'tactiosensible', 'polysensible'

rac [illegible]

[illegible] [L , a scraper]

radula spore A spore borne on a small sterigma on a 'radula' (Mason, 1933), cf 'blastospore'

ram-, rami-, ramo- A combining form meaning branch [< L ramus]

ramal, rameal, rameous Of, pertaining to, belonging to, or growing upon, a branch [< L ramus branch]

ramalic acid One of the three acids from certain lichens that are the basis of the 'archil' process (along with gyrophoric and evernic acids)

ramicole, ramicolous Growing on branches [rami- + -cole, -colous]

ramiferous Bearing branches [rami- + -ferous]

ramificate Branched [< rami- + L facere to make]

ramification Branching

ramiform Shaped like a branch [rami- + form]

ramigenous Producing branches [rami- + -genous]

ramigerous Bearing branches [< rami- + L gerere to bear]

ramoconidium, pl -ia A spore formed from a part or branch of a conidiophore, as in Cladosporium [ramo- + conidium]

ramose Branched, branchy [< L. ramosus branched]

ramulus, pl. -li A branchlet, as in most of the Clavariaceae [L. dim. of ramus]

pycnium or pycnidium. [< pycnium + -cole, -colous]

pycnidiophore A compound sporophore bearing pycnidia. [< pycnidium + -phore]

pycnidiospore. The spore borne in a pycnidium, more commonly called a 'conidium', a pycnidial conidium

pycnidium, pl -ia In the Sphaeropsidales or Phyllostictales, a variously shaped cavity resembling a 'pyrenocarp' and bearing pycnidiospores which are more often called conidia (Pl VIII, Fig 4)

pycniospore A spore borne in a pycnium, a 'spermatium'

pycnium, pl -ia The pycnidiumlike

homologous structure in ascomycetous fungi" (Arthur, 1929) [< Gr pyknos dense, compact]

pycnoconidangium, pl -ia Same as 'spermogonium'

pycnoconidium, pl -ia The conidium produced in a pycnidium, pycnidiospore

becomes hollow lysigenously, as in Phyllostictina carpogena Shear (Lohwag, 1941)

pycnosis (Of Hemisphaeriales) the process

1926, and Gaumann and Dodge, 1928

pycnospore Sometimes used for 'pycniospore' and 'pycnidiospore'--to many, only loosely so

les)

pycnothyrium, pl -ia A fruit body

inverse, opening at the turned-up base, connected with an external mycelium or

'rhizothyrium'

pygmaeous Dwarfy, pygmy. [L]

pyocyanase An antibiotic substance obtained from Pseudomonas aeruginosa (Schroet.) Mig ,--the first antibiotic isolated, by Emmerich and Löw in 1889. [< Gr pyon pus + kyanos dark blue.]

pyocyanin, pyocyanine A blue pigment produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa

pyoflavin, pyoflavine A substance that normally accompanies 'pyocyanin' in cultures of Gessard's bacillus. [< Gr. pyon pus + L flavus yellow]

pyogenetic. Pus-forming [< Gr pyon + -gen < gignesthai to be born]

pyolipic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa (Schroet) Mig

pyramidal (Of scales) pyramid-shaped.

pyreniform Shaped like a nut [< Gr pyrēn stone of a stone fruit, or pit]

pyrenium, pl. -ia An old name for the 'sporocarp' of the Sphaeriales.

pyrenocarp A cup-shaped ascocarp with

pyrenocarpic, pyrenocarpous Relating to a 'pyrenocarp' or 'perithecium'; see 'angiocarpic'

pyrenolichens Lichens the fructification of which is a 'perithecium' [< Gr pyrēn stone of a fruit + lichens]

Pyrenomycetes. A name variously applied to a group of the Ascomycetes, Miller (1928) considered as Pyrenomycetes only those fungi possessing a true 'perithecium', i.e., the Sphaeriales

Pyrethrum Yellow (RC 16) Citron Yellow to Wax Yellow (R XVI and MP 11 L 2)

pyriform (Of cystidia, cells, or spores) pear-shaped (Pl XIII, Fig 7) [< ML. pyrum < L pirum pear + form]

pyrophilous Of fungi the growth or

pyroxylophilous. Growing upon burnt wood [< Gr pyr, pyros, fire + xylon wood + -philous]

pyxidate Furnished with a lid, of pertaining to, of having the character of a pyxis (box), boxlike [< L. pyxidatus < L & Gr. pyxis box < Gr. pyxos boxwood]

Q

quadr-, quadri-. A combining form meaning four, fourfold [< L quattuor four.]

quadrate. (Of spores) square or nearly so

quadricoccous. Composed of four round cells [< quadri- + L. coccus berry.]

[illegible]

quadrigonal. (Of spores of some species of the genus Inocybe, for example) having four angles. [< quadri- + Gr gōnia angle]

quadripartite Divided into, or consisting of, four parts

quadripolar See 'tetrapolar'.

quadripolarity Same as 'tetrapolarity'

quadrisporous Having four spores

Quaker Green (RC 271) Near Cress Green to Dark Cress Green (R XXXI)

quaternate Arranged in fours

quercetum, pl. -ta A plantation of oaks [L]

quercine Oaken [< L quercus oak]

quercitophilous. Living in oak woods, or upon oaks [< L. quercus oak + -philous]

quinine fungus See 'chalky quinine fungus'

quinque- A combining form meaning five [< L quinque five.]

quinquefid. Divided or cleft into five parts [< quinque- + L findere to split]

quinqueloculate Five-celled [< quinque- + L. loculatus loculate]

quinqueseptate Five-septate [< quinque- + L septum partition]

quisquilicolous Living on rubbish [< L quisquiliae rubbish or trash + -colous]

R

race A stock or strain, see 'physiological race'

racemose Racemelike, having racemes [< L racemus the stalk of a cluster of grapes.]

racket cells, raquet cells (Of dermatophytes) cells in the hyphae of which the apical portion is swollen and thus more or less resembles in shape a tennis racket with an extremely long handle.

radiate Spreading from or arranged around a common center [< L radiatus provided with rays]

radiate-lamellate (Of the tube layer of certain Boletaceae) having the tubes arranged more or less radiately from the stipe and more or less separated by lamellae or veins formed by continuous stretches of tube walls

radiate-lineate Marked with radiating lines

radiate-venose Same as 'radiate-lamellate'

radicate More or less rooted, having rootlike structures [< L radicari to take root]

radicating (Of stems) having a rootlike extension in the soil (Pl V, Fig 11)

radicicolous Living in roots as a parasite [< L radix, radicis root + -colous]

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radicine Rootlike

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pycnium, pl -ia The pycnidiumlike [illegible]

connection, but it seems best to confine its use to the similar but probably not homologous structure in ascomycetous fungi" (Arthur, 1929) [< Gr pyknos dense, compact]

pycnoconidangium, pl -ia Same as 'spermogonium'

pycnoconidium, pl -ia The conidium produced in a pycnidium, pycnidiospore

pycnosclerotium, pl -ia A sclerotium [illegible]

pycnosis (Of Hemisphaeriales) the process by which a round or elliptical portion of the thallus arches up and begins to thicken, while an ascigerous hymenium forms under the arch, see Gaumann, 1926, and Gaumann and Dodge, 1928

pycnospore Sometimes used for 'pycniospore' and 'pycnidiospore'--to many, only loosely so

[illegible] (Of Hemisphaeriales)

closed membrane by lateral cementing

[illegible]

into the cavity (von Hoehnel, 1910), cf 'rhizothyrium'

pygmaeous Dwarfy, pygmy [L]

pyocyanase An antibiotic substance [illegible] from Pseudomonas aeruginosa

pyocyanin, pyocyanine A blue pigment produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa [illegible]

pyoflavin, pyoflavine A substance that normally accompanies 'pyocyanin' in cultures of Gessard's bacillus [< Gr pyon pus + L flavus yellow.]

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pyrenium, pl. -ia An old name for the 'sporocarp' of the Sphaeriales.

pyrenocarp A cup-shaped ascocarp with the margin incurved so as to form a narrow-mouthed cavity, same as 'perithecium' [< Gr pyrēn stone of a fruit + -carp]

pyrenocarpic, pyrenocarpous Relating to a 'pyrenocarp' or 'perithecium', see 'angiocarpic'

pyrenolichens. Lichens the fructification of which is a 'perithecium' [< Gr. pyrēn stone of a fruit + lichens]

Pyrenomycetes A name variously applied [illegible]

Pyrethrum Yellow (RC 16) Citron Yellow to Wax Yellow (R XVI and MP 11 L 2)

pyriform (Of cystidia, cells, or spores) pear-shaped (Pl XIII, Fig. 7) [< ML pyrum < L pirum pear + form.]

pyrophilous Of fungi the growth or fructification of which is conditioned by a rather high temperature (Seaver, 1909), cf 'anthracobiontic', 'anthracophilous', 'anthracophobic', 'anthracoxenous' [< Gr. pyr, pyros fire + -philous]

pyroxylophilous Growing upon burnt wood [< Gr pyr, pyros, fire + xylon wood + -philous]

pyxidate Furnished with a lid, of pertaining to, of having the character of a pyxis (box), boxlike. [< L pyxidatus < L. & Gr pyxis box < Gr pyxos boxwood]

Q

quadr-, quadri- A combining form meaning four, fourfold. [< L quattuor four]

red rust The summer or uredial stage of the cereal rusts, particularly of the stem rust of wheat caused by Puccinia graminis Pers,

red truffle Melanogaster variegatus (Vitt) Tul.

reduplication An increase in the number of parts by the insertion of additions on the same plan, as of whorls, etc.

reflexed (Of the margin of the pileus) turned up or back [< L reflexus < reflectere to bend backward]

refracted Bent sharply backward from the base [< L refractus < refringere to break up.]

reindeer moss The lichen Cladonia rangiferina (L) Web , found as far as the extreme limits of vegetation and furnishing excellent food for reindeer

remote (Of gills) free and at some distance from the stem, (of the annulus) at some distance from the apex of the stem

renarious Same as 'reniform'

reniform *(Of pileus, spores, etc)* kidney-shaped (Pl XIII, Fig 16) [< L renes kidneys + -form]

repand, repandous (Of the pileus) having a wavy margin and turned back or *elevated* [< L repandus bent backward, turned up]

repent Prostrate and rooting [< L , creeping]

repetite Repeatedly [< L repetere to repeat]

repetition See 'germination by repetition'

replicate Doubled down, so that the upper part comes against the lower [< L replicare to fold back]

[illegible] (Of the [illegible]

reptant Creeping on the ground and rooting [< L reptare to crawl]

Reseda (RC 294) Near Grape Green (R XLI)

resilient Bending or springing back [< L resilire to spring back]

resin flux A copious flow of resin in coniferous trees as a consequence of attack by one fungus or another

resistant sporangium The name given by Emerson (1941) to what is now called *'meiosporangium'*

restant Persistent [< L restare to hold out]

restible Perennial [< L restibilis restored, tilled every year]

resting sporangium (1) A 'resting spore' which in germination frees zoospores (swarm spores), (2) a zoosporangium that remains quiescent for a considerable period and then discharges the spores in the usual manner

resting spore A thick-walled spore, formed usually as the result of a sexual process, which germinates only after a lapse of some weeks or months, or at the end of the winter season, essentially a 'hypnospore'

resting stage A stage in which the ordinary active or assimilative functions *are suspended during unfavorable* conditions for a period of dormancy of greater or lesser duration, in the form of a resting spore, encysted condition or sclerotium

resupinate *(Of the pileus) having the* fruiting structure reclining on the substratum, and facing outward 'apileate' (Pl II, Fig 9)

resupinate-reflexed (Of the pileus) attached for some distance by the back surface, the other portion extending out like a shelf, 'effused-reflexed'

res[illegible] In the Hymenomycetes the

rete, pl -tes A network [L]

retiary Like a net, having meshes, forming netlike structures, as in certain Zoopagaceae

reticulate (Of the surface of the pileus, stipe, spores, etc) marked by lines, veins, or ridges which cross one another as in a net, (of the stipe of Boletaceae) having a network resulting from the attachment of the tubes to the stipe in early stages of development of the fruit body (Pl IV, Fig 3), see 'pseudoreticulate' [< L reticulatus < reticulum, dim of rete a net]

reticulate-areolate Apparently reticulate, but marked with a network of crevices

reticulum, pl -la A network or netlike arrangement of various structures [L]

retiform Netlike [< L rete a net + form]

retinerved Net-veined [< L rete a net + nervus nerve]

retroculture A reisolation of a pathogen from a host into which it has been experimentally introduced (from Ainsworth & Bisby, 1950) [< L retro backward + culture]

retrocurved Bent back, recurved [< L retro backward + curved]

retrorse Turned or bent backward [< L retrorsus backward]

retroserrate Saw-toothed or sharply incised, with the teeth 'retrorse', same as 'runcinate' [< L retro backwards + serratus serrate]

retuse. Having a shallow notch in a rounded

ramusculi. (Obs) The mycelium of certain fungi. [L., branchlets]

rar. [illegible]

rapaceous Fusiform; turnip-shaped [< L rapa turnip]

raquet cells. See 'racket cells'

Raspberry Red (RC 117). Not far from Eugenia Red (R XIII)

ravenelin A metabolic product of Helminthosporium Ravenelii Curt and H turcicum Pass.

ravidous, ravous Gray or tawny, applied to doubtful tints, according to Saccardo, near to 'castaneous' (< L ravidus *grayish*, dark-colored)

Raw Sienna (RC 329) Same as Raw Sienna and lighter to Light Orange Yellow (R III)

Raw Umber (RC 301) Same as Raw Umber (R III)

ray fungi The Actinomycetes, so called because of the ray-shaped bodies in lesions

razor-strop fungus Polyporus betulinus (Bull ex Fr) Fr , the birch fungus

re- A prefix meaning back, backward (< L re-)

realizators Hartmann's term (1929, 1939) for the heritable, genetic factors that determine the male or female potency actually exhibited by any gamete in haplodioecious or diplodioecious organisms (see Buller, 1941)

receptacle, receptaculum, pl -la That structure which bears one or more [illegible] stalk and pileus or the clathrate body which supports the gleba, in the lichens, the cup of the thallus which contains the soredia

receptive body A small, branched or unbranched process from a stroma capable of being spermatized by microconidia, as in species of Sclerotinia (Drayton, 1934)

receptive center In the migrating pseudoplasmodium of the Acrasieae, the locus of stimulus reception, located in the anterior portion (Raper, 1940)

receptive hypha A flexuous hypha, trichogyne, or possibly other similar structures

receptive papilla, pl -lae, receptive spot. In the Albuginaceae, the slight prominence pushed by the oogonium into the antheridium at the point of contact between the two

reclinate. Turned or bent downward [< L. reclinare to lean backwards]

recondite. Hidden; not readily seen [< L. reconditus hidden]

rectiserial In straight ranks (< L. rectus straight + series row)

recurvate Recurved, bent back, curved backward or downward (< L. recurvare to curve backward)

recurved. Curved backward or downward, of a pileus, convex-expanded.

recutite Apparently bare of epidermis (< L recutitus, having the skin removed, skinned.)

red [illegible]

Red Brown (RC 332) Listed in the index only

Red Brown Terra Cotta (RC 332). Ferruginous to Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

Red Chalk (RC 320) Same as Burnt Sienna (R II) and lighter

Reddish Apricot (RC 63). Apricot Buff to Apricot Orange (R XIV)

Reddish Black (RC 344) A darker Hay's Brown to Light Seal Brown (R XXXIX) and darker

Reddish Chrome (RC 51) Xanthine Orange (R III)

Reddish Lilac (RC 179). Pinkish Vinaceous to between Orange Vinaceous and Corinthian Red (R XXVII)

Reddish Old Copper (RC 96) Near Cinnamon Rufous (R XIV) with a sheen

Reddish Old Rose (RC 142) Jasper Pink to Light Jasper Red (R XIII)

Reddish Purple (RC 161) Between Pomegranate Purple (R XII) and Carmine (R I)

Reddish Salmon (RC 73) Salmon Buff to Salmon Color (R XIV), Reddish Salmon (1), same as 'Light Red'

Reddish Terra Cotta (RC 100) Ochraceous Salmon (R XV) to Ferruginous (R XIV)

Reddish Violet (RC 180) Daphne Red to a deeper Vernonia Purple (R XXXVIII)

red fungus Polyporus sanguineus L. ex. Fr.

red gum An old name for 'red rust'

Red Lead (RC 59). Near Grenadine Red (R II)

Red Lead (Bourgeois) (RC 58) Near Flame Scarlet (R II)

Red Maroon (RC 163) Unmatched in R, somewhat near Pompeian Red (R XIII) to a lighter Garnet Brown (R I)

Red Ochre (RC 332) Ferruginous to Kaiser Brown (R XIV)

Red Orange (RC 62). Tone 1 is between Apricot Orange (R XIV) and Xanthine Orange (R III) to something between Grenadine Red, English Red and Mars Orange (R II) for tone 4

red rag, red robin. Old names for 'red rust'

rhytismoid Like Rhytisma, having a flat, compoundly apothecioid fruiting structure, splitting open along several lines [< Gr. rhytis a wrinkle + -oid]

ricciform. Like the liverwort Riccia

rice fungus Gibberella fujikuroi (Saw) Wollenweber (Fusarium heterosporium Nees), the "Bakanae" fungus, responsible for the abnormal elongation of rice seedlings and the source of 'gibberellin'.

Rich Pansy Violet (RC 191) Dull Dark Purple to near Dark Maroon Purple (R XXVI)

rima, pl -ae (Obs.) The cleft ostiole of certain fungi [L., a cleft.]

rimose, rimous (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked, having chinks or crevices (Pl. IV, Fig 5) [< L rima a crack, crevice]

rimose-areolate. (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked or chinked in such a manner as to mark out the surface in patches, definitely marked areas, or, *almost, in scales, same as 'tessellately-* rimose' (Pl. IV, Fig. 3).

rimose-diffract. Widely cracked or chinked

rimulose, rimulous Having small cracks

rind *Same as 'cortex'*

ring Same as 'annulus', see 'diffractive ring'.

ringent Wide open, gaping [< L ringi to open wide the mouth]

ringworm *See 'tinea' Most of the* lesions called by this name are approximately circular in outline because of equal growth in all directions from the point of origin and therefore the ancient Greeks called such diseases herpes (from herpein to creep) The Romans, on the other hand, linked these diseases with those caused by lice and applied the *name tinea, meaning any tiny insect,* larva of a moth or worm In English the two ideas have been combined to form the name "ringworm "

riparian, riparious Growing by *rivers and* streams [< L ripa bank of a stream]

rivose. Having sinuate channels [< L rivus channel]

rivular Growing by water courses

rivulose *(Of the pileus and stipe)* marked with lines like a river system on a map (Pl IV, *Fig 6)*

rock flower The lichen Parmelia perlata (L) Ach

rock tripe Species of the lichens Gyrophora and Umbilicaria

roestelia, pl. -ae (In the Uredinales) a

roestelioid. Like 'roestelia', 'cornute' *(Pl X, Fig 3).*

Roman Ochre (RC 327) Almost Antimony Yellow to nearly Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

rooting (Of the stipe) having an attenuated prolongation *in the soil or substrate*

roridous Like dew, bedewed [< L ros, roris dew]

rosaceous, rosellate Rose-colored, pink (R XII, MP 1 E 5)

roseate, roseous Rose-colored, pink, S I, 17 is between Venetian Pink and Alizarine Pink (R XIII) and near MP 3 C 8

Rose Neyron Red *(RC 119) Paler Alizarine* Pink (R XIII) to nearly Begonia Rose (R I)

rosenolactone A lactone produced by Trichothecium roseum Link

roseonolactone A lactone produced by Trichothecium roseum Link

roseolate, roseolous *Somewhat rosy or* pinkish

rostellate Somewhat beaked [< L rostellum a little beak]

rostrate Having a beak [< L rostrum *a beak]*

rostriform Beaklike [< L rostrum a beak + *form]*

rostrum Any beaklike extension [L , a beak]

rosulate Rosettelike [< L rosulatus like a small rose]

Rosy Flesh (RC 134) Lighter and darker Buff Pink (R XXVIII)

Rosy Magenta *(RC 168) Tone 1 nearest to* Rosolane Purple (R XXVI)

Rosy Pink (RC 116) Not Rose Pink (R XII), but Venetian Pink to Jasper Pink (R XIII)

Rosy Scarlet (RC 90) Flesh Ochre to Rufous (R XIV)

Rosy White (RC 8) From a pale rosy-*creamy tinge to nearly Light Buff (R XV)*

rotaceous Wheel-shaped, circular and flat [< L rota wheel]

rotund Rounded in outline, orbicular, not perfectly spherical [< L rotundus round]

round-bulbous More or less completely rounded and not marginate

Royal Blue (RC 213) Not much different from Ultramarine or Cornflower Blue (R IX and XXI, respectively),

r s zoospores A term used by Emerson (1938) for the swarm spores of the blastocladiaceous genus Allomyces from resistant sporangia, to distinguish them from those of the thin-walled zoosporangia

rubeine A pigment found in certain higher fungi

rubellous Reddish [< L rubellus]

apex. [< L retusus dulled, made blunt.]

reviving (Of fruit bodies of Marasmius, Lentinus, etc.), resuming natural shape and functions in moist weather or when wet again, after having dried and shriveled in dry weather

revoluble Capable of being rolled back [< L revolubilis]

revolute (Of the margin of the pileus) rolled back or up [< L revolvere to roll back]

rhabarbarine The color of the official rhubarb root, orange yellow, 'rhubarb yellow' [< L rha barbarum rhubarb]

rhabdus, pl. -di An old term for the stipe of some fungi [< Gr. rhabdos rod]

Rhacophyllus form An agaricaceous form characterized by 'bulbilliosis'

rhagadiose. Deeply chinked [< Gr. rhagos, rhagados a chink, break]

rhexigenous, rhexogenous Accomplished as a result of tearing or rupturing (Lohwag, 1941). cf. 'schizogenous' [< Gr. rhēxis a tearing + -genous]

rhexolysis, pl. -yses The formation of cavities or openings or the freeing of elements by tearing or rupturing (Lohwag, 1941) [< Gr. rhēxis a tearing + lysis a loosing]

rhexolytic Of, pertaining to, or formed or accomplished by 'rhexolysis'

rhinosporidiosis, pl. -oses A disease of mucous membranes, the skin, etc., caused by Rhinosporidium Seeberi (Wernicke) Seeber

rhiz-, rhizo-, -rhiza Combining forms meaning root [< Gr. rhiza]

rhizina, pl. -ae A term at one time used for a 'rhizoid' or an attaching rootlet, also, a rootlike hair or strand [< Gr. rhiza root]

rhizobia, sing. -ium The bacteria causing the nodules upon leguminous plants [< rhizo- + Gr. bios life]

rhizoblast (Of zoospores of Oömycetes, Myxomycetes, etc.) the definite strand connecting the 'blepharoplast' at the base of the cilium with the nucleus [< rhizo- + Gr. blastos branch]

rhizoid A radiating hypha extending into the substratum from the base of the stem, used by Karling (1932) for any rootlike, filamentous, finely branched and tapering extension of the chytrid thallus which serves as a feeding organ in saprobes and certain parasites, see also 'haustorium', 'holdfast' [rhiz- + -oid]

rhizoidal. Of, pertaining to, or similar to, a 'rhizoid', cf. 'hyphal', 'mycelial', 'micromycelial'.

rhizomatous (Of mycelium) within the host, emerging here and there to form fructifications, as distinguished from 'stoloniferous' (Arnaud, 1910)

rhizomorph A visible strand or cord of compacted mycelium, often dark-colored, penetrating a soft substratum or between portions of it, as between bark and wood, etc. [< rhizo- + Gr. morphē form]

rhizomorphoid (1) Rootlike, especially as to branching. (2) like a 'rhizomorph'

rhizomycelium, pl. -ia. The thallus of the Cladochytriaceae, distinguished from the 'mycelium' of the higher fungi and the rhizoidal system of the Rhizidiaceae (Karling, 1932).

rhizoplast In zoospores, the deeply staining strand of protoplasm connecting the blepharoplast with the centrosome

rhizopogonic acid A red pigment isolated from Rhizopogon rubescens Tul. (see Zellner, 1907)

rhizosphere The region in the vicinity of the root in connection with mycorrhizae (Jahn, 1934) [< rhizo- + Gr. sphaira sphere]

rhizosphere flora The bacteria, actinomycetes, and fungi frequently abundant in the immediate vicinity of a mycorrhizal root

rhizothyrium, pl. -ia A type of 'pycnothyrium' characterizing a new family, Rhizothyriaceae, of a new order, Pycnothyriales, distinguished by its connection with an extensive, internal mycelium in the spongy mesophyll of the leaf and the absence of any external mycelium, and by the shield mounted on a columella developed from a single hypha extruded through the epidermis of the host (see Tehon, 1940) [< rhizo- + Gr. thyreos an oblong shield]

rhodophycean Of, or pertaining to, the red algae, especially of the hypothesis advanced by Sachs (1875) to account for the derivation of the Ascomycetes, same as 'floridean', cf. 'phycomycetean' [< Gr. rhodon a rose + phykos seaweed]

rhodosporous Having rose-colored spores [< Gr. rhodon rose + spora seed]

rhombeous, rhomboid, rhomboidal Having an outline that is similar to a rhombus

rhubarb yellow The color of the rhubarb root, an orange yellow; according to Saccardo, near 'flavous'; a color more easily understood by observation of the inside of a rhubarb root than described accurately, the color of the inside of the rhubarb root varies from the lighter yellows like Baryta Yellow (R IV) to Antimony Yellow (R XV) or Chinese Yellow (MP 10 K 3) to more orange tones like Ochraceous Orange or Zinc Orange (R XV) to Xanthine Orange (R III), near Orange Rufous (MP 11 L 12), it should be noted that Rhubarb (MP 14 L 6) is near Citrine (R IV) and Olive Lake (R XVI).

rhymovic acid A fatty acid isolated from fruit bodies of Paxillus atrotomentosus (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr. (see Zellner, 1907). [< Rhymovis, Persoon's name for Paxillus]

rhynchosporous Having beaked spores [< Gr. rhynchos beak, snout + spora seed]

rhytismoid Like Rhytisma, having a flat, compoundly apothecioid fruiting structure, splitting open along several lines [< Gr rhytis a wrinkle + -oid]

ricciform. Like the liverwort Riccia

rice fungus Gibberella fujikuroi (Saw) Wollenweber (Fusarium heterosporium Nees), the "Bakanae" fungus, responsible for the abnormal elongation of rice seedlings and the source of 'gibberellin'.

Rich Pansy Violet (RC 181) Dull Dark Purple to near Dark Maroon Purple (R XXVI)

rima, pl -ae (Obs) The cleft ostiole of certain fungi [L., a cleft]

rimose, rimous (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked, having chinks or crevices (Pl. IV, Fig 5) [< L rima a crack, crevice]

rimose-areolate. (Of the surface of the pileus) cracked or chinked in such a manner as to mark out the surface in patches, definitely marked areas, or, almost, in scales, same as 'tessellately-rimose' (Pl. IV, Fig. 3)

rimose-diffract Widely cracked or chinked.

rimulose, rimulous Having small cracks

rind, Same as 'cortex'.

ring Same as 'annulus', see 'diffractive ring'.

ringent. Wide open, gaping [< L ringi to open wide the mouth]

ringworm See 'tinea' Most of the lesions called by this name are approximately circular in outline because of equal growth in all directions from the point of origin and therefore the ancient Greeks called such diseases herpes (from herpein to creep) The Romans, on the other hand, linked these diseases with those caused by lice and applied the name tinea, meaning any tiny insect, larva of a moth or worm In English the two ideas have been combined to form the name "ringworm "

riparian, riparious Growing by rivers and streams [< L ripa bank of a stream]

rivose Having sinuate channels [< L rivus channel]

rivular Growing by water courses

rivulose (Of the pileus and stipe) marked with lines like a river system on a map (Pl. IV, Fig 6)

rock flower The lichen Parmelia perlata (L) Ach

rock tripe Species of the lichens Gyrophora and Umbilicaria

roestelia, pl -ae (In the Uredinales) a cornute 'aecium', an aecium with a cornute 'peridium', thin at the sides but with apex pointed and thickened, usually rupturing by longitudinal slits, and made up of characteristically marked and imbricated cells,--the name is taken from the form genus Roestelia

roestelioid Like 'roestelia', 'cornute' (Pl X, Fig. 3).

Roman Ochre (RC 327) Almost Antimony Yellow to nearly Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

rooting (Of the stipe) having an attenuated prolongation in the soil or substrate

roridous Like dew, bedewed [< L. ros, roris dew]

rosaceous, roseilate Rose-colored, pink (R XII, MP 1 E 5)

roseate, roseous Rose-colored, pink. S I, 17 is between Venetian Pink and Alizarine Pink (R XIII) and near MP 3 C 8

Rose Neyron Red (RC 119) Paler Alizarine Pink (R XIII) to nearly Begonia Rose (R I)

rosenolactone A lactone produced by Trichothecium roseum Link

rosenonolactone A lactone produced by Trichothecium roseum Link

roseolate, roseolous Somewhat rosy or pinkish

rostellate Somewhat beaked [< L rostellum a little beak]

rostrate Having a beak [< L rostrum a beak]

rostriform Beaklike [< L rostrum a beak + form]

rostrum Any beaklike extension [L , a beak]

rosulate Rosettelike (< L rosulatus like a small rose]

Rosy Flesh (RC 134) Lighter and darker Buff Pink (R XXVIII)

Rosy Magenta (RC 169) Tone 1 nearest to Rosolane Purple (R XXVI)

Rosy Pink (RC 118) Not Rose Pink (R XII), but Venetian Pink to Jasper Pink (R XIII)

Rosy Scarlet (RC 90) Flesh Ochre to Rufous (R XIV)

Rosy White (RC 8) From a pale rosy-creamy tinge to nearly Light Buff (R XV)

rotaceous Wheel-shaped, circular and flat [< L rota wheel]

rotund Rounded in outline, orbicular, not perfectly spherical [< L rotundus round]

round-bulbous More or less completely rounded and not marginate

Royal Blue (RC 213) Not much different from Ultramarine or Cornflower Blue (R IX and XXI, respectively)

r s zoospores A term used by Emerson (1938) for the swarm spores of the blastocladiaceous genus Allomyces from resistant sporangia, to distinguish them from those of the thin-walled zoosporangia

rubeine A pigment found in certain higher fungi

rubellous Reddish [< L rubellus]

rubeolous. Ruddy, somewhat red [< dim of L *rubeus* red.]

ruberin A red pigment isolated from several species of *Russula*, same as 'Russula red' (see Zellner, 1907)

rubescent Becoming red [< L *rubescere* to grow red]

rubicund Blush red. [< L *rubicundus* ruddy]

rubidous, rubideous True red (*ruber* S I, 14, between Brazil Red and Morocco Red, R I, near MP 4 K 10)

rubiginose, rubiginous Rust-colored, 'ferrugineous' [< L *rubigo* or *robigo* rust]

rubrofusarin One of two quinone pigments produced by *Fusarium culmorum* (W Smith) Sacc

rubroglaucin A red pigment of the *Aspergillus glaucus* series, a mixture of physcion and erythroglaucin

Ruby (RC 158) Practically Hazel (R XIV) with a sheen

ruderal Growing in waste places or among rubbish [< L *ruder* old rubbish, waste]

rufescent Becoming reddish, 'fulvous' (S) [< L *rufescere* to become reddish]

rufous Reddish, dull red, 'fulvous' (S) [< L *rufus* reddish]

rugose, rugous Coarsely wrinkled (*Pl V, Fig 2*) [< L *ruga* a wrinkle, crease]

rugulose Finely wrinkled [< *dim of L* *rugosus* wrinkled]

ruminate Appearing as if chewed or furrowed by teeth [< L *ruminari* to chew the cud]

runcinate Saw-toothed or sharply incised, with the teeth retrorse [< NL *runcinatus* < *runcinare* to plane off < *runcina* a plane]

runner hypha In *Gyrophana (Merulius) lacrymans* (Wulf ex Fr) Pat , a side-
[illegible] of the surface mycelium

Ru Ochre (RC 314) Near Yellow Ochre to Ochraceous Tawny (R XV)

rupestral, rupestrine Growing among or on walls or rocks, as do lichens [< L *rupes* rock]

ruptile Dehiscing in an irregular manner [< L *rumpere*, *ruptum* to break]

Russet Green (RC 295) Not far from Mignonette Green (R XXXI), paler to darker

Russet Orange (RC 79 or 82) Not matched in R, but near MP 3 E 12

Russian *Green (RC 239)* Equals Russian Green (R XLII), but not Peacock Green (R VI), given in RC as equivalent to Russian Green

russous Russet, near 'fulvous' [< L *russus* red]

Russula red A red pigment isolated from several Russulas (see Zellner, 1907)

russuloid Having characters like those of *the genus* *Russula*, *such as brittle gills*, sphaerocysts in the trama, amyloid spores, etc

rust Originally, the summer or uredial stage of the Uredinales on grasses, now used *either for the fungus itself in* any of its stages or the disease caused by any of the stages

Rust Red (RC 318). Tawny (R XV) to Vinaceous Rufous (R XIV)

rutilant, rutilous. Red or reddish, with a mixture of orange or yellow, *aurantiacous* [< L *rutilis red*]

S

sabulicole, sabulicolous, sabulose, sabuline Growing in sandy or gravelly places [< L *sabulo* sand]

saccate Saclike [< L *saccus* sac, bag]

saccharate, saccharinous Sugared, sugary

Saccharomycetes The general name for the yeasts, Saccharomycetaceae and *Pseudosaccharomycetaceae*

sacciform Sacshaped

sacculiform Like a little sac

saddle-back fungus *Polyporus squamosus* (Huds ex Fr) Fr

saddle fungi Species of *Helvella*

saffron Yellow, *'crocate'*, *'croceous'* (between Capucine Yellow and Orange Buff of R III, MP 10 K 2)

Saffron Yellow (RC 48) Light Orange Yellow to between Capucine Yellow and *Orange (R III)*

Sage Tint (RC 4) Not matchable in R, unless a Pale Olive Buff (R XL) to much paler

sagittal, sagittate, sagittiform Arrow-shaped [< L]

Saint Anthony's Fire, Saint Martial's Fire *Names of the great ergot plagues of the* Middle Ages, also called Holy Fire

salazinic acid A yellow-brown dye obtained from *Parmelia conspersa* (Ehr) Ach and many other species of lichens.

salep A farinaceous meal obtained from the dry tubers of various orchids, mainly the genus *Orchis* or at least the Ophrydeae, used as food and formerly as a medicine, sometimes used in culture media for fungi [< Ar.]

salicine Of willow [< L *salix*, *salicis* willow]

salient. Projecting forward [< L *salire* to leap]

Salmon (*RC 72*) Salmon *Buff* to Salmon Color (R XIV)

Salmon Carmine (RC 125) Near Shrimp

Pink to Strawberry Pink (R I)

salmoneous, salmonicolor, Salmon-colored, pink, with a tinge of yellow (R XIV, MP 10 C 7 to 10 A 7).

Salmon Flesh (RC 138) Seashell Pink to Salmon Buff (R XIV).

Salmon Lilac (RC 177) Deep Vinaceous to Dark Vinaceous (R XXVII)

Salmon Old Rose (RC 143) Coral Pink to between Light Jasper Red and Jasper Red (R XIII).

Salmon Pink (RC 126). Lighter Coral Pink to Light Coral Red (R XIII). RC 74 is RC 'Light Red', RC 76 (2) is 'Coral Red'

salsuginous Growing in places inundated by salt or brackish water. [< L salsugo brackishness, saltiness]

saltation A mutation within an 'isolate' known to be a pure genotype, dissociation [< L. saltare to dance]

samarideous, samariform, samaroid Key-shaped [< L. samara, samera seed of the elm]

sanguine, sanguineous Of a bloody color, blood-colored, perhaps near Brazil Red (R I) or darker or MP 3 L 11, according to Saccardo, same as 'purpureous'

sanguinolentous hypha A thick-walled, vascular hypha usually containing, but sometimes lacking, a liquid or solid, reddish-brown material reputed to be tannic acid, also called "tannic-acid hypha "

sap ball A local name in England in former days for certain polypores that grow on trees, but more especially for Polyporus squamosus (Huds ex Fr) Fr , a sufficiently large stem of which when squeezed free of excess fluid was used by boys as foundation for their crude tennis balls

sap-carrying cystidium A term proposed [illegible]

sap cystidium A tramal cystidium comparable to a gleocystidium, the end of a branch of a latex hypha (Lohwag, 1941)

Sap Green (RC 280) Near Rainette Green to Jade Green (R XXXI)

sap hypha A latex-bearing hypha or hyphal element, a 'lactifer'

sapid, sapidous Filled with sap, savory having a pleasant taste [< L]

saponaceous Soapy, slippery to the touch [< L sapo, saponis soap]

sapor The taste of a fungus [L , savor]

Sapphire Blue (RC 219) Not far from Chessylite Blue (R XX)

sapr-, sapro- A combining form meaning rotten [< Gr sapros.]

saprobe An organism that lives upon dead organic material with reference to the bacteria and fungi, a term preferable to 'saprophyte', especially since to those who believe that these organisms are in the strictest sense not plants "saprophyte" is not even acceptable [< sapro- + abbreviation of Gr bios life]

saprobic, saprobiotic Living upon dead organic material, with reference to bacteria and fungi, preferable to 'saprophytic', if the latter term is at all acceptable, cf 'saprobe'

saprogen An organism capable of producing decay (Ehrlich, 1939) [sapro- + -gen]

saprogenic Capable of causing decay

saprogenicity The ability to produce decay (Ehrlich, 1939)

saprogenous Growing on decayed matter

saprolegnious Of, or pertaining to, the genus Saprolegnia

saprophile An organism that can thrive only upon previously decomposed substances [sapro- + -phile]

saprophilous Thriving upon decomposed material

sap[illegible] fungi are not plants but constitute a separate kingdom ("inadvisedly used of fungi"--G W Martin, 1941), see 'saprobe' [sapro- + -phyte]

saprotrophic Living upon or obtaining nourishment from dead organic material, --for bacteria and fungi, preferable to 'saprophytic', if not also to 'saprobic' [< sapro- + Gr trophos one who feeds]

sarciniform Packetlike [< L sarcina a bundle + form]

sarcophagous Living upon the flesh or bodies of small animals [< Gr sarx, sarkos flesh + -phagous]

sarcophagy The state of being 'sarcophagous'

sathrophilous A term used by Pound and Clements (1898) for those fungi which feed on offal [< Gr sathros unsound, decayed + -philous]

saturate-virent Green as grass full, deep green

saturnine (Of ascospores) having the rim in an equatorial position, as in Willia of the Endomycetales [< the planet Saturn]

Saturnine Red (RC 58) Near Flame Scarlet (R II)

saturn stage The equatorial-ring stage of promitosis in the Plasmodiophorales during which the nucleole lies in the center of a ring of chromatin (Karling, 1942)

saxatile Growing among rocks [< L saxum stone]

rubeolous. *Ruddy, somewhat red*. [< dim of L rubeus red.]

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saddle-back fungus Polyporus squamosus (Huds ex Fr) Fr

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Salmon (RC 72) Salmon Buff to Salmon Color (R XIV)

Salmon Carmine (RC 125) Near Shrimp

(1819-1834) for genera which he later placed in the Pyrenomycetes

scleroplectenchymatic Of plectenchymatous nature but with cell walls thickened to make a hard or firm tissue.

sclerosis, pl -oses A simple thickening of cell walls (Lohwag, 1941), cf 'atrosclerosis'.

sclerote A formerly proposed emendation of 'sclerotium'.

sclerotic acid. Given originally as one of the poisonous substances in ergots (see Zellner, 1907)

sclerotiet A S Wilson's term for a small 'sclerotium'.

sclerotiform. Like a 'sclerotium'.

sclerotigenic Producing sclerotia

sclerotioid Like a 'sclerotium', especially in structure or hardness

sclerotium, pl. -ia (1) A resting body of variable size, composed of a hardened mass of hyphae with or without host tissue, usually with a darkened rind, from which fruit bodies, stromata, conidiophores, or mycelium may develop, (2) the hardened, resting condition of the plasmodium of Myxomycetes. [< Gr. sklēros hard]

sclerotized Having a thickened wall, in a resting condition

sclerotule Whetzel's term (1945) for the tiny, black, sclerotioid structures of the 'manteloid-sphaerulate' sclerotium of the genus Stromatinia

scleroxanthine A yellow pigment isolated from ergots of Claviceps purpurea (Fr) Tul (see Zellner, 1907)

sclerythrin A violet pigment isolated from ergots of Claviceps purpurea (Fr) Tul (see Zellner, 1907)

scobicular, scobiculate In fine grains, like sawdust [< L scobs dust, scrapings]

scobiform Having the appearance of sawdust

scolecite See 'Woronin hypha'.

scolecospore A long, filiform, or vermicular spore [illegible]

scopate Densely covered with bristly hairs [< L scopa twigs, broom]

scopospore An ascospore defined biologically (Vuillemin, 1912, see Falck, 1909) [< Gr skopos a mark or object upon which one fixes the eye + spore.]

scopulate Broomlike or brushlike [< L scopula thin branches, twigs, broom]

scorpioid, scorpioidal Having the main axis coiled like the tail of a scorpion, having structures two-ranked on the main axis in uniparously alternate fashion, also, hooked like the end of a scorpion's tail

scorteal Of, pertaining to, or arising from, a thick hide or leathery cortex [< L scortium hide.]

Scotch bonnet. A local name in parts of England for Marasmius oreades (Bolt ex Fr) Fr

scotospore A dark-colored spore (Romagnesi, 1936) [< Gr scotos darkness + spore]

scotosporous. Having dark-colored spores

scrobiculate Roughened, furrowed, pitted [< L scrobis a ditch, dike, or trench]

scrobiculation Roughening, pitting of a surface

scrotiform Pouch-shaped [< L scrotum pouch + form]

scrottyle The name given by the Shetlanders to the dye prepared from the 'stane raw' or 'black crottles' and also applied to the lichen itself

scrotum, pl -ta An old term for the pouch or volva of some fungi [L]

scrupose Jagged, rough with sharp points [< L scrupeus sharp, rough]

sculptured (Of the surface of spores, capillitium, etc), having raised or incised markings of one sort or another, such as reticulation, warts, spines, etc

scurf Branlike particles on the surface

scurfy Branny, same as 'lepidote'

scutate Circular in outline, shield-shaped [< L scutum a shield]

scutellate Shaped like a small shield [< L scutellum a small shield]

scutellum, pl -la The shield of the 'thyriothecium', arising as a differentiation of the upper surface of a stroma, and at maturity covering the ascigerous locule or locules, or hymenial discs, of the Microthyriales (Hemisphaeriales) [L , a small shield]

scutiform Buckler-shaped, 'scutate' [< L scutum shield + form]

scypha, pl -phae, scyphus, pl -phi A cuplike dilation of the 'podetium' in lichens [< Gr. skyphos cup]

scyphiform Cuplike, or forming a cup, as of 'podetia' [< Gr skyphos cup + form]

scyphose Having 'scyphi'

Sea-Amber Yellow (RC 28) Naphthalene Yellow to Mustard Yellow (R XVI)

Sea Green (RC 252) Not Sea Green (R XIX), but a yellower Water Green to a lighter Grape Green (R XLI)

seborrhea, seborrheic dermatitis A condition of the scalp commonly called dandruff, by some attributed to Pityrosporum ovale Castell & Chalm , 'pityriasis'

seceding (Of gills) at first attached to the stem, i e , adnate or adnexed, but separating from it later (Pl I, Fig 2)

secondary hermetism See 'subgymnocarpy'

saxatilic acid A dye obtained from the lichen Parmelia saxatilis (L.) Ach.

saxicoline, saxicolous Living or growing among rocks. [< L. saxum stone + -cole, colous]

scab A term suggested by Jenkins (1933) for diseases having hyperplastic, scablike lesions, as in the citrus scab, caused by the genera Elsinoë, Glomerella, Gleosporium, Colletotrichum, Sphaceloma, etc.,--not to be used in an etiological sense, see 'anthracnose'

scabrate Made rough or roughened [< L. scaber rough]

scabrid, scabridous Somewhat rough

scabridulous Slightly rough

scabrosity A short projection, elevation, or irregularity

scabrous Rough with short, rigid projections (Pl. V, Fig. 4) [< L. scabrosus < scaber rough]

scale A torn portion of the cuticle or pellicle of the pileus or stipe, it may be membranous, fibrillose, hairy, floccose, hard, erect, flat, patchlike, etc., but is not to be confused with a wart, which is a superficially attached part of the remains of a volva or universal veil

scaliform Ladderlike [< L. scala ladder + form]

scall Same as 'tetter' in its many forms [< Ice. skalli bald head]

scalpelliform Shaped like a lancet or scalpel [< L. scalpellus scalpel + form]

scaly Provided with scales

scaly tetter A popular name for 'psoriasis' or scaly eczema

scandent Climbing [< L. scandere to climb]

scaphoid Boat-shaped, see 'navicular' [< L. scapha skiff < Gr. skaphē < skaptein to dig, make hollow + -oid]

scariose, scarious Thin, papery [< L. scariosus]

Scarlet (RC 85 or 87) Redder Rose Doree to a slightly more orange Scarlet Red (R I)

scarlet elf cup Plectania coccinea (Scop. ex Fr.) Fuckel

Scarlet Orange (RC 59) Near Grenadine Red (R II)

scarrose A variant spelling of 'squarrose'

schistaceous Slate-colored slate-gray (more bluish in R LIII, more brownish in MP 14 A 2) [< L. schistaceus slaty]

schiz-, schizo- A combining form meaning division or cleavage [< Gr. schizein to cleave.]

schizogenetic, schizogenous (Of a cavity, an ostiolar canal, etc.) formed by splitting, cleavage or separation, cf. 'lysigenous', 'histogenous', 'rhexigenous'.

schizogone, schizogonium, pl. -ia. (Of Archimycetes) the structure that characterizes the 'schizont' stage, i.e., the multinucleate, amoeboid cell that develops from the original myxamoeba [< schizo- + Gr. gonos progeny]

schizogonic Formed as a result of a splitting or separating process

schizogony A process of simple or multiple division of a 'schizont' (Karling, 1942)

schizolysis, pl. -yses. A splitting at septa (Lohwag, 1941). [schizo- + Gr. lysis a loosening]

schizolytic Pertaining to, or formed by, 'schizolysis' (Lohwag, 1941)

Schizomycetes "Fission fungi", Naegeli's term (1857) for the Bacteria, which are generally considered not to be Fungi, except as the term "Fungi" is loosely used to include all nonchlorophyllous organisms of low order

schizont Anything that splits up into portions, but more especially the naked, multinucleate, assimilative thallus of the Plasmodiophorales that undergoes simple or multiple division. [< schizo- + Gr. on being]

schizopalisadoderm. A cloven 'palisadoderm', consisting of a pseudoparenchymatous, basal derm which is looser outwardly than inwardly, with the terminal elements cohering into warts or tufts (Moser, 1951).

schizoplectosiroderm. A 'plectosiroderm' cloven outwardly into cones, warts, or tufts (Moser, 1951)

scissile Splitting, (of the flesh of the pileus) splitting in horizontal layers [< L. scindere to cut, rend]

sciuroid Curved and bushy like a squirrel's tail [< L. sciurus < Gr. skiouros squirrel]

scler-, sclero- A combining form meaning hard [< Gr. sklēros.]

sclerobasidium, pl. -ia A thick, encysted, gemmalike probasidium, a sort of resting cell, very resistant to external conditions, found in the Uredinales (the teliospore) and the Auriculariales (Jancken, 1923)

sclerocortex, pl. -tices A cortex of thick-walled, isodiametric cells, as in Armillariella mellea (Vahl ex Fr.) Karst. (Lohwag, 1941)

sclerocrystallin A compound that crystallizes out of 'scleroxanthine' liquor and that possibly can be changed to this latter compound in warm ether (see Zellner, 1907)

scleroid, sclerosed, sclerotic Having a hard, firm texture, more or less lignified

scleromucin Given originally as one of the poisonous substances in ergots (see Zellner, 1907)

Scleromycetes A term used by Fries

sesquipedalian Very long. [< L. sesquipedalis a foot and a half long]

sessile (Of the pileus) without a stipe (Pl. II, Fig 8) [< L sessilis sitting]

seta, pl. -tae A bristle or bristle-shaped body, setae are typically deep yellow or brown in color and dark brown or black when treated with KOH (Pl XII, Fig 1), cf 'cystidium' [L., a bristle.]

setaceous. (Of the stipe) slender as a bristle [< L. seta a bristle]

setiform Bristle-shaped [< L seta a bristle + form]

setigerous Bristle-bearing [< L. seta a bristle + gerere to bear]

setose Bristly, beset with bristles [< L setosus bristly.]

setula, pl -lae. A thick-walled, more or less skittle-shaped, brown-colored unit which terminates a tramal cystidium in certain Hymenomycetes, a setaceous tramal cystidium (Lohwag, 1929, 1932), the internal cystidium of Arnaud (Pl XII, Fig 2), formerly used for a small stipe [L , a little bristle]

setulose Clothed with fine bristles, minutely setose [< dim of L setosus bristly.]

Sèvres Blue (RC 222) Deep Lichen Green to Montpelier Green (R XXXIII)

sewage fungus "A community of polysaprobic organisms with a funguslike growth" (Butcher, 1932) formed in sewage and other organic matter in a state of decomposition, especially in organic pollution from industrial establishments.

sexilocular Having six cells or locules [< L sex six + locular]

sexual phase. A term used by Bessey (1935) as more appropriate for the Fungi than "sex," in view of the absence in the Fungi of true sexes as commonly understood, and in view of such phenomena as 'tetrapolarity'

sexually heterocaryotic Having bisexual mycelia the cells of which contain a mixture of nuclei of both sexes not arranged in conjugate pairs (Buller, 1941)

shadow cell In the yeasts, a degenerate, senescent, or dead cell, apparently devoid of contents and therefore unstainable, there are often numerous fat globules in the vicinity of ruptured cells (Shrewsbury, 1930)

shadow yeast Species of Sporobolomyces and Bullera (Sporobolomycetaceae)

shaggy Rough with long, compact fibrils

shaggy cap, shaggy mane The edible and choice Coprinus comatus (Muell ex Fr.) S F. Gray

shaggy spunk An old name for a hirsute or villous fungus, probably Polyporus hispidus (Bull ex Fr) Fr but perhaps P. hirsutus (Wulf ex Fr) Fr , that was the source of a valuable yellow dye and may also have been used for tinder

shagreen. (Of a surface) roughly pebbled, or minutely cobble-stoned or papillate in appearance

shield. An apothecium or disc arising from a lichen thallus, containing asci

shii-take Cortinellus Berkeleyanus Ito & Imai, long cultivated in China and Japan, see Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943

shoestring A rhizomorph of such fungi as Armillariella mellea (Vahl ex Fr) Karst ,--so called because of the resemblance to the old-fashioned porpoise-hide shoestrings and actually used as such in Europe

shoestring fungus (or mushroom) Armillariella mellea (Vahl ex Fr) Karst (Armillaria mellea), see 'shoestring'

shothole A name for diseases of leaves of various plants, especially of stone-fruit trees, caused by a variety of bacteria and fungi, the characteristic symptom of which is a hole resulting from the falling out of the dead or diseased tissue of localized lesions

Shrimp Pink (RC 75) Flesh Color or Carrot Red (R XIV)

siccitate In the dry state, as herbarium specimens [L siccitas dryness]

siccous Dry, juiceless, containing little or no watery juice [< L siccus dry]

sicyoid, sicyodic (Of cystidia) gourd-shaped, elongate-pyriform ventricose below, with a beak or neck of varying length (Pl XI, Fig 9) [< Gr sikyos the common gourd or cucumber]

side body (In zoospores of the Chytridiales) a curved, hollow, or vesicular body, of nature and function unknown, extending from the rhizoplast over the nucleus and nuclear cap for varying distances (Stüben, 1939)

sigillate Adorned with figures, as if marked with the impressions of a seal [< L sigillatus adorned with little figures]

sigmoid Doubly curved in opposite directions, like the Greek letter sigma, S-shaped (Pl XIV, Fig 3) [< Gr sigma + -oid]

signature A term used in ancient medicine to signify the resemblance of a plant to some part of the human body

siitake See 'shii-take'

silicicolous Growing on flints [< L silex, silicis a flint + -colous]

silkworm disease See 'muscardine'

silky Covered with shining, close-fitting fibrils, sericeous

simblospore Same as 'zoospore' or 'swarm spore' (Greek translation) (Langeron, 1945) [< Gr simblos swarm of bees, beehive]

simple. Of one piece or series, opposed to compound

simplexin An antibiotic substance produced

secondary mycelium (In the Basidiomycetes), the dicaryophasic mycelium resulting from plasmogamy in the 'primary mycelium', distinguished by clamp connections, differentiated into main axis and side branches, by the vegetative character of the anastomosis, and by the virtually binucleate character of its coenocytic cells, this secondary mycelium is assimilative in function and does not [illegible]

mycelium at the base of a sporophore or sporocarp

secondary sexual processes See 'deuterogamy'.

secondary spores In the Basidiomycetes, spores not borne on basidia, conidia, chlamydospores, etc , formed directly on the assimilative mycelium or on hyphae of the fruit body

secondary uredium, secondary uredinium, secondary uredo (In the Uredinales) the true uredium which arises from urediosporic infection, as contrasted with the 'primary uredium' which arises from aeciosporic infection

sec[illegible]

given point, such dissociations may perhaps result from hyphal fusions of a somatic nature

sectoring The process of forming 'sectors'

sediment yeast Same as 'bottom yeast'

segetal Growing in fields of grain [< L segеs, segetus, a field of grain]

[illegible]

segmentiform (Of the profile of gills of agarics) rounded above in contact with the pileus, but almost straight on the lower edge

segregate (adj) Kept apart (N) In taxonomy, a new and separate group, perhaps based upon a portion of an earlier group

seiospore. (1) In general, a spore shaken loose from a sporophore to be disseminated by the wind, (2) Vuillemin's type of 'clinospore' (1912), called "Schuttelspore" by Falck (1909), defined physiologically [< Gr seiein to shake + spore.]

sellaeform Saddle-shaped [< L sella seat, saddle]

semen corniculatum. (Obs) The receptacle of certain fungi.

semen multiplex Tulasne's term for 'sporidesm'.

semi-. A prefix denoting half, partial. [< L. semi.]

sem[illegible]

seminicole, seminicolous. Growing on seeds. [< L. semen, seminis seed + -cole, -colous.]

seminulum, pl. -la (Obs) A spore.

semiorbicular Half-round, hemispherical [< semi- + L orbicularis orbicular]

semioval, semiovate. Oval or ovate on one side [< semi- + L ovum egg.]

senescent Growing old [< L senescere to grow old]

sensitive In the Boleti, at least, changing to blue externally at the slightest contact, and reputedly, at least in one species, even in a current of air

sensitivity The tendency of a diseased organism to display rather strong symptoms or signs

separable (Of cuticle, pellicle, etc) not adnate

separating See 'seceding'

Sepia (RC 300) Same as Sepia (R XXIX).

sepiaceous Sepia-colored (light in R XXIX, dark in MP 8 A 10) [< L sepia cuttlefish]

sepiment A partition [< L sepimentum a fence]

sept-, septi- A combining form meaning partition [< L septum]

septate. Divided by partitions or septa.

septentrional Northern. [< L Septentriones the Big Dipper, in the north.]

septicidal Dehiscing along the partitions [< septi- + L caedere to cut]

septiform Having the appearance of a septum. [septi- + form.]

septigenous Giving rise to, or bearing, septa, with the thallus cleaving into segments which become separated by cell walls

septum, pl -ta Cross wall [L]

sepultate Buried [< L sepultare to hold buried]

seriate Arranged in a series or connected order. [< L series series]

sericellous Somewhat silky [< dim. of L sericeus silky.]

sericeous Silky, with fine, shining, hairy filaments lying smooth in one direction on the surface [< L]

serotinal, serotinous Produced late in the season, as in the autumn [< L serotinus < serus late]

serpiform Having the form of a serpent. [< L serpens a creeping thing + form]

serrate (Of gills) notched or toothed on the edge, like a saw (Pl VII, Fig 2). [< L serra a saw]

serratulate Same as 'serrulate'.

serrulate. Minutely 'serrate'.

rough, or angular, etc., (of pileus and stipe) same as 'glabrous'

smut (1) A disease caused by one of the Ustilaginales, (2) the fungus itself

smut ball See 'spore ball'.

smut spore. A chlamydospore (teliospore) of the smut fungus

snake butter. A juvenile or rural term for Collybia velutipes (Curt ex Fr) Quél

snow mold. (Of grasses) Calonectria graminicola Wollenw

Snow White (RC 2). Not matchable in R, unless Ivory Yellow (R XXX) to very much paler

Snuff Brown (RC 303) Same as Snuff Brown (R XXIX)

sodden Saturated with water

solanione. A pigment formed by Fusarium Solani (Mart p. par.) Ap & Wr

soleaeform Slipper-shaped, almost resembling an hourglass [< L. solea slipper, sole of the foot]

Solferino Red (RC 157). Daphne Pink (R XXXVIII) to Spinel Red (R XXVI)

solid (Of the stipe) not hollow or 'stuffed', of a texture in its central axis similar to that found in the remainder of a cross section

solitary Not growing in the immediate neighborhood of other individuals

solopathogenicity In the smuts, the ability of a monosporidial line to cause infection and form chlamydospores when inoculated into the host alone (Christensen, 1931) [< L solus alone, single + pathogenicity]

soma, pl -ata. The assimilative body of an organism as distinguished from its reproductive organs or reproductive phase [< Gr. soma body.]

somatic Pertaining to the body phase or assimilative structure or functions, as distinguished from the reproductive

somatogamy The fusion of somatic cells instead of differentiated sex cells, as in the Hymenomycetes (Renner, 1916), a 'pseudogamous pseudomixis' in Gäumann's (1926) terminology, but Renner's term is preferable according to Kniep (1928) and Buller (1941). [< Gr. soma body + -gamy.]

somatogenous apomixis One of Kniep's three types of 'apomixis' (1928), in which he includes the [illegible]

sooty molds. The "fumagines" of French workers, by many (cf. Stevens, 1930) considered to [illegible]

of plant parts (see Toro, 1952), by others (cf. Arnaud, 1910) considered to include also the parasitic, asterinoid forms, 'black mildews', etc , the Meliolaceae, Englerulaceae and Hemisphaeriales, etc

sor-, sori-, soro- A combining form denoting sorus [< Gr. sōros a heap]

soralium, pl -ia (In lichens) a group of 'soredia' surrounded by a definite margin

sordid Of a dirty or dingy color [< L.]

sorede, soredium, pl -ia (Of lichens) a single algal cell or group of algal cells wrapped in hyphal tissue, which, when set free from the thallus, is able at once to grow into a new thallus, same as the old term 'brood bud' [< L soredium a little heap]

soreuma Same as 'soredium' (Henslow, 1849-56) [< Gr sōreuma heap or pile]

soriferous, sorose Bearing sori [sori- + -ferous]

sorocarp The simple, undifferentiated fruiting structure of the Acrasieae, often irregular in shape, without containing wall or membrane, or other structures, cf 'sporangium' [soro- + -carp]

sorogen The tissue that differentiates to form the sorus [soro- + -gen]

sorogenic Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a 'sorogen'

sorophore The stalk or supporting structure of the sorus or sorocarp of the Acrasieae [soro- + -phore]

sorus, pl sori A heap or aggregation, a heap of spores the spore mass of the Acrasieae, a group of fruit bodies in the Synchytriaceae, or especially the erumpent spore mass in the Uredinales and Ustilaginales [L , < Gr sōros a heap]

South American blastomycosis A chronic, granulomatous disease of the skin, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, and internal organs caused by Blastomyces brasiliensis (Splendore) Conant and Howell

spadiceous Date-brown in color, near 'castaneous' [< L spadix, spadicis a date-brown or nut-brown color]

spartoid Fayod's term for persistent, corticated mycelium [< Gr spartos a kind of broom]

spasmotin An impure basic compound isolated from ergots (see Zellner, 1907)

spathulate, spatulate (Of the pileus) spatula-shaped, oblong with attenuated base, (Pl II, Fig 5) [< L spathula, spatula, dim of spatha a spatula]

spawn (1) Mycelium in common parlance, (2) in mushroom culture, cakes or bricks of some material such as manure or tobacco stems, thoroughly intergrown with mycelium for starting or inoculation purposes

species, sing and pl (1) A group of

by Bacillus simplex Gottheil (?).

sinistral. Same as 'sinistrorse'

sinistrorse Twining or curling upward [illegible]

deCandolles, etc) took the point of view

sinuate, sinuate-waved (Of gills) having a concave indentation of the edge near the stipe (Pl I, Fig 8) [< L. sinuare to curve]

sinuose, sinuous Wavy, serpentine

sinus The rounded, inward curve between two projecting lobes [L , a bent surface, a curve.]

Siphomycetes A term for the Phycomycetes used by Sorokian (1888), Marchand (1896), Dangeard, and probably others, preferred by many French mycologists because of the etymological emphasis upon the coenocytic character of the thallus rather than upon a possible implication of polyphyletic ancestry of the group

siphon Vuillemin's term (1912) for fungous filaments without cross walls, cf 'coenocyte', 'hypha'

siphonogamy The process of introduction of a male nucleus through a fertilization tube (see Vuillemin, 1912)

sir [illegible]

-derm]

sir [illegible]

]

sirosympodium, pl -ia A false chain of [illegible]

sitophilous Strictly, living or growing upon food, but usually with the implication that the food has been cooked or at least heated [< Gr. sitos food + -philous]

skeletal hyphae [illegible]

skittle-shaped (Of cystidia) shaped like a skittle or ninepin, same as 'sicyoid' or 'sicyodic'.

Sky Blue (RC 214) Not Sky Blue (R XX), not far from Gnaphalium Green to a paler Pea Green (R XLVII).

Sky Blue Green (RC 256) Near Pale Sulphate Green to Sulphate Green (R XIX)

Sky-Colored White (RC 5) Not matchable in R unless a pale Pale Olive Buff (R XL) to very much paler.

Sky Green (RC 262) Not far from Veronese Green and Rivage Green (R XVIII).

Slate Gray (RC 362) Near Dark Olive Gray (R LI), not so blue as Slate Gray (R LIII)

Slate Green (RC 250) Light Grape Green to Asphodel Green (R XLI)

Slate Violet (RC 173) Near Purplish Vinaceous or Deep Brownish Vinaceous to Vinaceous Brown (R XXXIX)

slender (Of the stipe) very long as compared to its thickness, not stout.

slime A general name for any moist, sticky substance formed by fungi

slime bacteria The Myxobacteriales

slime flux A name applied to the condition as well as to the thick fluid from stems and branches of trees, especially crotches, which harbors fungi, yeasts, and bacteria, now known to be, in elms at least, a phenomenon connected with a primary condition called 'wetwood' and caused by Erwinia nimipressuralis Carter

slime molds Myxomycetes

slime spore A spore that is separated with slime from its parent hypha, that is, by autolysis, as distinguished from 'dry spore' (Mason, 1937), 'myxospore'.

slimy arthrospore. In yeasts, the sort of arthrospore that is disarticulated from its neighbors by histolysis (Mason, 1937)

slimy blastospore In yeasts, the sort of blastospore that breaks apart from its neighbors by histolysis (Mason, 1937)

Smalt Blue (RC 209) Near Deep Olive Gray (R LI)

smaragdine Emerald-green (light in R VI, darker in MP 26 C 11), according to Saccardo, the same as 'prasinous'

smegmatis factor An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete, active against the smegma bacillus

Smoke Grey (RC 363) Same as Smoke Gray (R XLVI)

smooth (Of spores) not spiny, tuberculate,

Uredinales designated by a cipher (0), having a hyphal wall from the inner layer of which, on the bottom and sides, arise spermatiophores from the tips of which the 'spermatia' are produced usually in a successive series, cf. 'spermodochium' and 'spermodochidium', see Whetzel, 1943, for discussion. [< spermo- + Gr. gonos progeny] In the Uredinales, the term "spermogonium," along with "spermatium was given up some time ago in favor of 'pycnium' and 'pycniospore', when the male sexual function of the then-called spermatia remained undemonstrated Now that Craigie (1931) has demonstrated the fusion of these structures with trichogynelike hyphae, it is likely that the terms "pycnium" and "pycniospore" will be abandoned for the older ones

spermospore. A sporelike cell formed in an andrangium or spermangium in the Ascomycetes, which acts as a male element (Schussnig, 1948) [spermo- + spore]

sphacelate Dark and withered as if dead [< Gr sphakelos, mortification, gangrene]

sphacelial Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the form genus Sphacelia, the imperfect stage of the Clavicipiteae

sphacelic acid An acid isolated from ergots (see Zellner, 1907) [< Sphacelia, the name of the imperfect stage of Claviceps purpurea (Fr) Tul]

sphaeriaceous Resembling or allied to the Sphaeriales, having the characteristics of the Sphaeriales

sphaeriaceous centrum A centrum arising from an archicarp which develops asci in a concave layer and free paraphyses, but has no pseudoparenchyma or interthecial strands (von Hoehnel, 1907, 1917), see J H Miller, 1928, 1949, cf 'pseudosphaeriaceous centrum'

sphaerocyst A globular cell of the flesh of Russula and Lactarius and other Basidiomycetes, bloated, hyphal cells, originally 2-nucleate, which gradually fill with a colorless sap and in which the nuclei break into fragments (Singer, 1932) (Pl XII, Fig 18) [< Gr sphaira sphere + -cyst]

sphaeroid, sphaeroidal (Of spores) nearly spherical

sphaeroid cell (In lichens) a swollen hyphal cell containing fat globules

sphaeropedunculate (Of cystidia) having a large, spherical tip on a short peduncle (Romagnesi, 1944) (Pl XI, Fig 16).

sphaeropsidaceous Having pycnidia usually globose, coriaceous to carbonaceous, and dark brown to black, as in the Sphaeropsidaceae of the Sphaeropsidales (Fungi Imperfecti).

sphagnol A substance in the cell walls of Hepaticae that inhibits or regulates the growth of mycorrhizal fungi (Czapek, 1889). [< Gr. sphagnos a kind of moss + -ol for an alcohol.]

sphagnophilous. Growing in Sphagnum or peat moss

sphenoid Wedge-shaped, same as 'cuneate' [< Gr sphēn a wedge]

spheridium Same as 'capitulum'

spherule A rather large, thin-walled, spherical structure of certain zoopathogenic fungi, such as Coccidioides, formed normally in the host tissues and sometimes in culture, which may be a stage of the thallus but in the latest stages, at least, is essentially a sporangium producing endospores

spicate Spikelike [< L spicare to furnish with spikes]

spiciform Like a spike in form [< L spica spike + form]

spicilegium A gleaning, an account of collections or a list [< L]

spiculate Having a small, erect point [< L spiculum a little spike]

spicule (1) A sterigma, (2) Tulasne's [illegible]

spiculisporic acid Produced by Penicillium spiculisporum Lehman

spiculose Having small spines [< L spiculosus full of spikes or joints]

Spinach Green (RC 270) Near Chromium Green to Deep Dull Yellow-Green (1) (R XXXII)

spindle A conidiumlike structure in dermatophytes, see 'fuseau'

spiniform Spine-shaped, spiny [< L spina spine + form]

spinose, spinous Having spines [< L spinosus full of spines]

spinuligerous Bearing little spines [< L spinula little spine + gerere to bear]

spinulose Having little spines [< L spinulosus full of little spines]

spinulosin An antibacterial metabolic product (6-hydroxy-'fumigatin'), of Penicillium spinulosum Thom and Aspergillus fumigatus Fres

spiny (Of spores) strongly echinulate, aculeate

spiral hypha A hypha that terminates in either a flat or a helical coil, as in Trichophyton

spithama The span between the extended apices of the thumb and index finger = 7 'unciae' or 'pollices' = 6 79 inches = 17 27 cm (C Linnaeus, 1770) the Gr spithamē is given in the dictionaries as about 7 5 inches or about 19 cm

splash cup, splashing cup An open, cuplike structure, as in Cyathus and Polyporus conchifer (Schw) Fr , from which the reproductive bodies may be scattered by falling drops of water

marked characters that have been agreed upon as sufficiently specific by tradition or by a number of specialists Assignment to species is therefore a judgment and it has limitations imposed by an agreement of the judgments of scientific men One or more species constitute a genus (2) In Lotzy's terminology, the first single spore or pure isolation of a fungus from any source, same as Brierley's 'isolate'

species line The idealized 'species locus' (Corner, 1947)

species locus The locus of the working data in the analytical method of studying basidiospores which if idealized becomes the *'species line'*, cf *'sporograph'* (Corner, 1947)

species point The mean value of the ratio of the mean values of length to width in the analytical method of studying basidiospores (Corner, 1947)

specific Of, pertaining to, designating, or *distinguishing a 'species'*

speirema, pl -mata The gonidium of lichens [< Gr speirēma coil]

speiremadochium, pl -ia (Obs) Wallroth's term (1831) for 'hymenium' [< Gr speirēma coil + dochē receptacle]

sperm-, spermi-, spermo-, spermati-, spermato- A combining form meaning sperm, seed (< Gr sperma, spermatos]

sperm, pl sperm or sperms A male

spermagone, spermagonium, pl -ia The more frequent spelling of the original 'spermogone', 'spermogonium', which should have been written 'spermatogonium' [< Gr sperma seed + gonos progeny]

sperm amoeba Pringsheim's term (1882,

spermangium, pl -ia In the Ascomycetes, a male organ which forms gametospores or spermospores (Schussnig, 1948) [< sperm + Gr angeion vessel.]

spermati- See 'sperm-'

spermatiation The 'spermatization' process in which spermatia are the spermatizing agents

spermatiferous Spermatia-bearing [spermati- + -ferous]

spermatiform Like a 'spermatium' [< spermatium + form]

spermatioid. Spermatiumlike [< spermatium + -oid]

spermatiophore. A stalk bearing spermatia. [< spermatium + -phore.]

spermatium, pl. -ia Originally a nonmotile male gamete, which unites with

Discomycetes and Pyrenomycetes [< Gr sperma seed]

spermatization The act of transference, manually or by natural agencies, of spermatia or microconidia from a

1932). cf 'diploidization'

spermato- See 'sperm-'

spermatocystidium Each cell of a soredium (Hedwig, 1852). [< Gr. sperma seed + cystidium.]

spermatogonium, pl -ia The proper form for what is called 'spermogonium', or 'spermagonium', but seldom used. [< spermato- + Gr gonos progeny.]

spermidium, pl -ia, Any kind of spermatial fructification, including 'spermodermium', 'spermodochium', and 'spermogonium' (Whetzel, 1945). [L dim of Gr sperma seed]

spermo-, See 'sperm-'

spermodermium, pl -ia A spermidium consisting of a palisade or hymenium of spermatiophores of indeterminate extent formed beneath the cuticle along and over the veins and veinlets in the necrotic areas of leaves, as in certain species of Ciboria (Whetzel, 1945), cf 'spermodochium', 'spermogonium' [< spermo + Gr derma skin]

+ Gr dim of dochē receptacle]

spermodochium, pl. -ia A spermidium consisting of a fasciculate or tuberculate aggregation of branched spermatiophores arising usually from a single hyphal cell

'spermodermium', 'spermogonium', see also, Whetzel, 1943, 1945 [< spermo- + Gr dochē receptacle]

spermogone, spermogonium, pl -ia *According to Tulasne (1851, 1852)*, the pycnidiumlike structures, in the

or even basidium. [< sporo- + Gr. klados branch.]

sporocyst. A cyst that produces asexual spores

sporodesm Same as 'sporidesm'

[illegible] A cluster of [illegible]

sporodochium, pl -ia An erumpent, determinate, pulvinate cluster of conidiophores, typically stromatic, characteristic of the Tuberculariaceae (Pl VIII, Fig 9) [< sporo- + Gr doche receptacle]

sporogenesis The production of spores [< sporo- + Gr. genesis genesis]

sporogenous Producing spores [sporo- + -genous]

sporogenous layer A term formerly used for 'hymenium'.

sporogenous yeasts Saccharomycetaceae of the Endomycetales

sporogone, sporogonium, pl. -ia Dangeard's term (1906) for an egg which germinates immediately to form a sporangium, such as an ascus, or an agglomeration of spores in a 'synascus'. [< sporo- + Gr. gonos progeny]

sporogonic Of, or pertaining to, a 'sporogonium', spore-producing

sporograph The straight-line graph obtained by plotting the ratio of the length to the width of the spores of a species against the length (Corner, 1947) [< sporo- + Gr graphe a drawing]

sporoid The volume of a spore of whatever age, including ornamentation or superficial unevennesses (Locquin, 1948), cf 'fundamental volume' [spor- + -oid]

sporomorphic Spore-shaped [< sporo- + Gr. morphe form]

Sporomycetes One of van Tieghem's (1874, 1876) two divisions of the fungi in his "deuxième combinaison," characterized as being pluricellular and having no eggs, while the Oömycetes were unicellular and possessed eggs

sporont A thallus destined to form spores [< Gr spora seed + on being]

sporophore (1) Any spore-bearing structure, (2) a specialized hyphal branch, especially a conidiophore, (3) the slender, usually branched, sporiferous structure in Ceratiomyxa (4) of macrofungi, a fruit body [sporo- + -phore]

sporophyte A spore-bearing plant, an asexual plant or generation, the 'haplont', --considered by many to be used [illegible]

sporoplasm The dense and chromophilous cytoplasm in a sporangium or ascus, which gives rise to the spores and which is surrounded by nourishing epiplasm (Guilliermond, 1928)

sporopore The germ pore of spores

[illegible] As the extreme [illegible]

sporotrichosis A chronic infection characterized by the development of nodular lesions, later ulcerous, in the lymph nodes, skin, or subcutaneous tissues, caused by Sporotrichum Schenkii Matruchot [< sporo- + Gr thrix, trichos hair + -osis]

sporule, sporula A term used by older mycologists for 'spore' and not necessarily for a small spore (Richard, 1808)

spot anthracnose A disease caused by a species of Elsinoë or Sphaceloma (from Fabre & Dunal, 1853, by Jenkins, 1947)

Springer yeast The Pasteur Institute (Paris) race of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Meyen ex Hansen

sprout cell. A cell resulting from a sprouting or budding process

sprout chain A chain of cells formed by sprouting

sprout fungi Yeasts (Nägeli)

sprout gemma Same as 'chain gemma'

sprouting Same as 'budding', 'pullulation'

sprue Formerly considered the same as 'thrush' and a tropical mycosis of the mouth and digestive tract, but more recently found to be caused by a nutritional deficiency

spumescent, spumose, spumy Frothy, frothlike, foamy, scummy [< L spuma foam]

spunk Same as 'touchwood', 'amadou', etc , fruit bodies of hymenomycetous fungi on trees, especially Fomes igniarius (L ex Fr) Kickx

spunk water Rain water collected in a rotten stump, formerly supposed to be effective as a cure for warts (see Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer, chapter VI)

spurious False

squama, pl -mae Scale [< L]

squamose, squamous (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with scales

squamule A small scale

squamulose Minutely 'squamose'

squarrose (Of the pileus or stipe) covered with recurved scales (Pl IV, Fig 2) [< L squarrosus rough scurfy]

stage Especially in pleomorphic fungi, a phase in the life cycle

stained Appearing as if some coloring matter had been spilled and spread on the surface

splendent. Glittering or shining. [< L splendere to gleam, glitter.]

spodochrous Having a grayish tint [< Gr. spodos ashes + chrōs color]

spongilliform Sponge-form [< L. dim. of spongia sponge + form]

spongiose Spongy [< L spongiosus spongy]

spongy (Of the stipe or flesh) soft and tending to be water-soaked

spongy-stuffed (Of the stipe) having a spongy pith

spor-, spori-, sporo-, -spore Combining forms meaning seed, hence, spore [< Gr spora < speirein to sow]

sporabola, pl -lae Buller's term (1909) for the curve described by a basidiospore in its course after being ejected from its sterigma [< spora- + Gr bolē a throw]

spora cellulosa, spora composita, spora multilocularis Old terms for 'sporidesm'

sporange A term sometimes used for 'sporangium'

sporangiocarp A fructification in which the sporigerous structures are sporangia, as in Endogone malleola Hark [< sporangium + -carp]

[illegible]

sporangiole, sporangiolum, pl -la A reduced sporangium in certain of the Mucorales, in which a columella is lacking and the number of spores is reduced, also, a mycorrhizal body of Janse (1897), later called in the plural "prosporoidi" by Petri (1903), and later, 'ptyosome' by Burgeff (1932) [L dim of sporangium]

sporangiophore A sporophore bearing a sporangium [< sporangium + -phore]

sporangiosorus A more or less compact sorus or aggregate of sporangia [< sporangium + sorus]

sporangiospore A spore produced in a 'sporangium' (Pl XV, Fig 2)

sporangium, pl -ia Sac producing spores endogenously (Hedwig, 1787, 1784), cf 'sorus', 'sorocarp', etc [< spor- + Gr angeion vessel]

spc [illegible]

kinds of compound structures,--first proposed by Hedwig (1798) [< Gr spora seed.]

spore ball In certain genera of the [illegible]

layer of sterile cells or modified spores on the outside or a definite membrane making the ball appear like a small seed

spore deposit Same as 'spore print'

spore group Same as 'sporidesm'

spore horn. A tendrillike agglomeration of more or less sticky spores that have been exuded through an orifice which may be either the ostiole of a pycnidium or a rupture in the bark above an acervulus, same as 'cirrhus'

sporeling A germinated spore, the young thallus before a hypha can be said to be formed

spore plasm The protoplasm of a spore-producing structure such as an ascus, which will form the spores, as distinguished from 'epiplasm'

spore print The spore mass obtained by placing the cap of a hymenomycete flat on a piece of paper, glass slide, etc

sporidesm A pluricellular body that becomes free like a spore and in which each cell is an independent spore with power of germination, a compound spore or spore ball, other names used for this term are spore group, compound spore,

[illegible]

sporidiole, sporidiolum, pl -la (1) a little spore, (2) a term used by older mycologists for the oil droplets or guttulae of spores [Dim of L sporidium a little spore]

spc [illegible]

most as a basidiospore borne upon an epibasidium (Link, 1829), (2) (obs) an ascospore. [L]

sporiferous Spore-bearing [spori- + -ferous]

sporification The process by which a [illegible]

sporoblast Koerber's term (1841) for 'merispore' [< sporo- + Gr blastos bud, sprout]

Sporobolomycetes The group of basidiomycetous, yeastlike organisms (see Derx, 1930)

sporocarp A many-celled body serving for the formation of spores, a fruit body [sporo- + -carp]

sporocladium, pl -ia A special sporogenous branch of a conidiophore in the Kickxellaceae, which produces a pectinate row or series of phialides unilaterally and usually externally (see Linder, 1943), also called 'prophialide'

stinkhorn The common name for a member of the Phallaceae, because of [illegible] spores

stinking polecat. An old English name for Phallus impudicus L ex Pers

stinking smut. See 'bunt'.

stipate. Crowded [< L. stipare to crowd]

stipe The technical term for the stem of agarics, boletes, polypores, etc. [< L. stipes trunk of a tree]

stipitangiocarpy Angiocarpy brought about by growth from the stipe (Reijnders, 1948)

stipitate Possessing a stipe or stem

stipitatic acid. A compound produced by Penicillium stipitatum Thom.

stipitiform Stalklike

stirps The concept of a phylogenetic line as a feature of a natural system of classification instead of present-day (mostly Friesian) genera and families, which are or may be only "horizontal" groups based on superficial similarities (see Roger Heim, 1931) [< L , stock]

stolon A runner, a horizontal hypha that sprouts where it touches *the substrate* and forms haustoria or rhizoids in the substrate and aerial mycelium or sporophores above it, as in the Mucorales [< L stolo, stolonis a twig, a water sprout.]

stoloniferous Bearing stolons. (of mycelium), as distinguished from 'rhizomatous' (Arnaud, 1910), bearing stolons on the outside of the host or substrate and sending haustoria or rhizoids within [< stolon + -ferous]

stomapod, stomapodium, pl -ia, stomatopod

stomatopodium, pl -ia The type of appressorium produced from lateral branches above or in a stoma in the penetration process (Gaillard, 1892) [< Gr stoma mouth + pous, *podos*, *foot*, podion little foot]

Stone Color (RC 312) Nearest to Ivory Yellow (R XXX)

stone fungus The sclerotium of Polyporus tuberaster (*Jacq* ex *Fr*) Fr , which commonly has earth or small stones within it and which, when moistened, produces an edible fruit body, the 'Canadian tuckahoe' is the same

stopper-shaped (Of cystidia) shaped like a glass stopper, see 'lecythiform'

storage *trunk* Lohwag's term (1941) for Buller's 'pseudorhiza'

stout (*Of* the stipe) of a length not many times its thickness, not slender

straight (Of the margin of the pileus) not incurved

strain A line of descent, or the individuals collectively in that line, a race, or a stock without sufficient differentiation to have taxonomic significance.

stramineous Straw-colored, Straw Yellow (R XVI, MP 10 F 2), S II, 26 is much paler [< L stramineus made of straw.]

strand A general term for such structures as 'rhizomorph', 'syrrotium', etc

strangulated Contracted and expanded in an irregular manner (Pl XI, Fig 12)

stratified Arranged in layers [< L sternere to spread + facere to make]

stratose In distinct layers

stratose thallus. A lichen thallus with the tissues in horizontal layers

stratum corticale An old term for rind

stratum gonimon An old term for algal layer

stratum medullare An old term for 'medulla'

Straw (RC 19) Same as Primrose Yellow (R XXX) to Lemon Chrome (R IV)

Strawberry Red (RC 110) Not matchable in R, but tone 1 is nearest to Spectrum *Red (R I)*

straw mushrooms The edible Volvaria volvacea (Bull ex Fr) Quél and V diplasia (Berk & Br) Sacc , widely used in the tropics and so called because of their culture on rice straw (from Ainsworth & Bisby, 1945)

Straw Yellow (RC 31) Straw Yellow to nearly Primuline Yellow (R XVI)

stream hyphae Hyphae serving for rapid advance, comparable to stolons (Lohwag, 1941)

streptidine The base of 'streptomycin'

streptin An antibiotic substance similar in many respects to streptothricin, produced by Streptomyces griseus (Krainsky) Waksm & Henr (Woodruff & Foster, 1946)

streptocin An antibiotic substance produced by an actinomycete

streptolin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces Lavendulae (Waksm & Curt) Waksm & Henr , closely related to 'streptothricin'

streptomycete A species of the genus Streptomyces (Actinomycetales)

streptomycin An antibiotic substance obtained from the actinomycetes Streptomyces Lavendulae (Waksm & Curt) Waksm & Henr and S griseus (Krainsky) Waksm & Henr , which is potent against gram-negative as well as gram-positive bacteria

streptothricin An organic base produced by the soil actinomycete Streptomyces Lavendulae (Waksm & Curt) Waksm & Henr , which is fairly toxic to animals, bacteriostatic against some organisms, and bactericidal against gram-negative organisms

stria, pl -ae One of the lines or furrows of the 'striate' condition [L , a furrow]

stalagmoid (Of spores) elongate-drop-shaped or elongate-tear-shaped, elongate-obconic. [< Gr stalagmos a dropping < stalassein to drop]

stalagmospore A stalagmoid spore

staling Loss of virility or viability of cultures upon artificial media, as a consequence of age, possibly lack of proper nutrients or autointoxication, etc, 'autoantibiosis'

stalk An indefinite name for 'stipe', 'pedicel', stem, 'peduncle'

stalk cell (Of the crozier of the Discomycetes) the cell with one nucleus supporting the 'loop' or 'dome cell', and the 'tip' or 'ultimate cell' in order, same as 'basal cell'

standard culture See 'Normkultur'

stane-raw, staney-rag Parmelia omphaloides (L) Ach , used by Scottish Highland peasants in the preparation of a brown dye, 'black crottles'

starch See 'lichen starch'

starters The pure cultures or mixtures of microörganisms used for starting fermenting processes (see Ainsworth & Bisby, 1943)

state Same as 'stage'

stauroma An isidioid sprout development in certain lichens (see Minks, 1878) [< Gr stauros an upright stake + oma]

staurospore A star-shaped spore (Pl XV, Fig 21) [< Gr. stauros cross + -spore.]

staurosporous Possessing star-shaped spores

Steel Blue (RC 230) Nearest to Urania Blue or Dusky Blue-Violet (2) (R XXIV)

stellate (Of spores, scales) having extensions like those of a star [< L stella star]

stemonitoid (Of Myxomycetes) like the genus Stemonitis

stercoraceous, stercoral Of, or pertaining to, dung [< L stercus, stercoris dung]

stercorate Manured

sterigma, pl -mata The tiny, spiculelike pedicel upon which a basidiospore is borne and from which it is forcibly discharged,

used for somewhat analogous structures in groups other than the Basidiomycetes" (Martin) [< Gr sterigma a prop or support]

sterigmate (Of basidiospores) borne on sterigmata

sterigmatoid A fine spore-bearing process, like a sterigma

sterile (Of a fruit body or hymenium) (1) immature, not producing spores, or without spores, (2) free from living microörganisms, uncontaminated

sterile basidium The basidiumlike structure in the hymenium of Hymenomycetes, formerly called a "paraphysis" and now a 'basidiole'

sterile veins The 'venae externae' of the Tuberales

stichic (Of spindles of dividing nuclei) straight up and down, or nearly so, parallel to the long axis, in a row [< Gr stichos a row or rank]

stichobasidium, pl -ia. A type of 'holobasidium' which is mostly cylindrical, elongating during its further development and at maturity projecting considerably above the hymenium, and in which the nuclear spindles are longitudinal or oblique and at different levels (Juel, 1898). cf 'chiastobasidium' [< Gr. stichos row + basidium]

stigma Old term for 'sterigma'

stigmatocyst (Of Meliolaceae, Englerulaceae, and Hemisphaeriales) the terminal cell of the 'stigmatopod' which develops into the ascocarp (Gaillard, 1892) [< Gr. stigma prick + -cyst]

prick + mycosis.]

ing of two cells--a stalk cell and a terminal cell or 'stigmocyst', these stigmatopods are reminiscent of the 'appressoria' of the Erysiphaceae and possibly are related to 'haustoria' (Gaillard, 1892) [< Gr stigma prick + podion little foot]

stigmocyst Same as 'stigmatocyst'

stigmopod, stigmopodium Same as 'stigmatopod'

stilbeous Like Stilbum, malletlike

stilbiform Having a long stalk and a head.

stilboid (Adj) having a stalked head, like Stilbum (N) a sterile carpophore with a separable capitellum or pileus which is blown by the wind, as in Omphalia flavida Maubl & Rang

stilbum, pl. -ba A type of sporogenous structure in which the spores are borne in a head on a stalk, as in the genus Stilbum

stilt hypha A rigid, brownish hypha acting as a supporting structure, in Lasiobotrys Lonicerae Kunze (Theissen, 1918).

subcutis The layer of the 'cutis' below the 'epicutis', which makes the transition to the flesh.

subdecurrent (Of gills or tubes) having the attachment extending slightly down the stipe (Pl. I, Fig 4)

subdeterminate Limited

subdiscoid Somewhat disc-shaped

subdistant (Of gills) spaced halfway between 'close' and 'distant'

subelevated Somewhat raised

subepidermal Under the epidermis

subequal Nearly equal.

suberect. Nearly erect, but nodding at the top

sub'erose (with long u, accented on first syllable). Corky. [< L suber the cork oak, cork]

suberose' (with short u, primary accent on last syllable) Slightly gnawed in appearance. [< sub- + L erodere to gnaw away]

subfuscous. Somewhat dark [< sub- + L fuscus dark, dusky]

subfusiform (Of spores) more or less fusiform, usually, somewhat rounded-pointed at one end (Pl XIII, Fig 12)

subgenus, pl -genera. A term used in classification, a grouping under a genus and containing groups of related species The subgenera of the mycologists of one generation are often raised to the rank of genera by later students

subgleba The portion beneath the 'gleba' or spore-bearing part, usually in a more or less well-defined stalk, of the Phallales

subglobose Almost spherical (Pl XIII, Fig. 2)

subgymnocar[illegible]

subheteromorphic Having the sterile edges of the gills or tubes composed of cystidia (*cheilocystidia*) identical with the facial cystidia (pleurocystidia) (Maire)

subhomomorphous More or less uniform or alike or of the same form

subhymenium, pl -ia A differentiated tissue which gives rise to the 'hymenium' (Pl IX, Fig 9)

subicle A more or less dense felt of hyphae covering the substrate, from which the fruit bodies, perithecia, etc , arise [< L subiculum, dim of subex base or bottom, something laid under]

subiculoid More or less like a 'subicle'

subiculum, pl -la Same as 'subicle'.

subimmersed Slightly immersed

sublamellate, sublamellose (Of the tube *layer of* Boletinus, Boletinellus, Gyrodon, etc) appearing somewhat lamellate from the sporadic aligning of the radial walls of the radiately arranged tubes, the condition for which the term 'veined' or 'venose' has been used because of the superficial appearance of the sublamellate condition, especially in certain species in which *there is a noticeable branching effect*

sub lente or sublente Under a hand lens, as seen with the use of lens with a magnification of 6X to 15X [L]

suboperculate (Of asci) between truly operculate and inoperculate in manner of dehiscence, as in what appears to be a lichenized Leotia (see Le Gal, 1946)

subpruinose *(Of a surface) slightly* powdered or 'pruinose' (Pl III, Fig 7)

subradicating (Of the stipe) having a slight prolongation but hardly enough to be called a rootlike extension (Pl V, Fig 10)

subspecies, sing and pl A division of a species (sib) based on more than one [illegible] variety of limitations see 'variety', 'form'

subsporangium, pl -ia (In the Chytridiales) the intramatrical, vesicular body or 'apophysis' beneath the extramatrical zoospore or subsequent zoosporangium

substipitate Hardly stipitate, but with a very short attachment (Pl III, Fig 3)

substitute sexuality In what Backus (1939) *refers to as the plasticity of sexuality* in the fungi, a term covering the fertilizations that can be consummated by conidia, aerial hyphae, other trichogynous hyphae, etc , of opposite sex reaction or compatibility group, same as 'deuterogamy'

substratal Whetzel's (1945) term describing a type of stroma of the *Sclerotiniaceae as contrasted with* various types of sclerotial stromata and characteristic of the genera Rutstroemia and Lambertella and to a degree of Seaverinia, which is of diffuse or indefinite form, with the medulla consisting of a loose, hyphal weft or network permeating and preserving as a food supply a portion of the suscept or other substrate (e g , a culture medium) and with a black rind, the whole appearing on the surface as diffuse, indefinite patches delimited by the irregular, thin, black lines which are the edges of the rind

substrate, substratum, pl -ta The

striate. (Of the margin of the pileus) having minute radiating furrows or lines (Pl IV, Fig 4), (of the stipe or spores) having longitudinal lines or minute furrows (Pl V, Fig 1) [< L stria a furrow, channel]

strict Close, narrow and upright, very straight [< L stringere to draw tight]

strigose (Of the pileus or stipe) having coarse or thick, long, rather stiff hairs which may be more or less appressed (Pl IV, Fig 7) [< L strigosus lean, lank, scraggy < striga a furrow]

striiform Linelike [< L stria furrow + form]

striolate Finely striate

strobiliform Resembling a pine cone [< L strobilus a pine cone + form]

strobilomycol A phenolic compound similar to boletol, which likewise, with the action of laccase, produces the reddening and blackening of the flesh of Strobilomyces floccopus (Vahl in Fl Dan ex Fr) Karst (= S strobilaceus Berk) upon exposure to the air

stroma, pl stromata A cushionlike mass

prosenchymatous tissue of definite

pulvinate, columnar, cylindric, clavate, capitate, or dendroid, and at maturity at least potentially directly giving rise to fructifications within or without (Fitzpatrick Lectures, 1937) [< L , a mattress or bed]

stromate Possessing a stroma, having the fruiting structure in or upon a stroma

stromatic Pertaining to or resembling a stroma

stromatiferous Bearing a stroma [< stroma + -ferous]

stromatoid, stromoid Stromalike [< stroma + -oid]

strop fungus Polyporus betulinus (Bull ex Fr) Fr, or P. squamosus (Huds ex Fr) Fr , portions of which when properly dried and shaped were used for razor strops in Europe in former days

struma, pl -ae A cushionlike swelling [< L., a glandular swelling]

strumiferous Having a 'strumous' or goiterlike swelling [< struma + -ferous]

strumose, strumous Having a cushionlike swelling

stuffed (Of the stipe) having the axis filled with a differentiated pith, which usually disappears in age, leaving the stipe hollow

stupose, stuppose. Consisting of or covered with or bearing filaments or hairs tufted or matted together like tow and not gelatinized [< L stupa, stuppa tow]

stuppeous Made of tow, towlike

stupulose. Covered with fine, short hairs, finely 'stupose'

styliform (Of cystidia) not much, if at all, different in meaning from 'pistilliform'. [< Gr stylos style, stake + form]

stylospore A spore borne on a filament or hypha (Tulasne, 1852) [< Gr. stylos style, stake + spore]

stylosporic (Of aecia) having spores borne on pedicels and usually without peridium or paraphyses, 'uredinoid' (Pl. X, Fig 5)

styptic (Of taste) astringent. [< L stypticus astringent.]

styryl yeast. The name given by Constantin (1949) to a variant of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Meyen ex Hansen, having very unusual characteristics resulting from treatment with the carcinogen styryl 430

suaveolent Fragrant. [< L]

sub- A prefix meaning under, hence, almost, somewhat, more or less [L]

subacerose Lanceolate-subacute

subacute Somewhat acute

subalbous Nearly white [< sub- + L albus white]

subalutaceous Somewhat tan in color

o-

angiocarpic'

subarachnoid Somewhat cobwebby [< sub- + Gr arachnē spider + -oid]

subastomous More or less mouthless [sub- + a- without + Gr stoma mouth]

subbulbous Somewhat bulbous (Pl. V, Fig 7)

subcaespitose In small tufts, approaching the caespitose condition

subcarbonaceous Slightly carbonaceous

subcarnulosous Slightly fleshy [< sub- + L dim of carnosus fleshy]

subclypeate Somewhat shield-shaped [< sub- + L clypeus a round shield]

subcolumelliform Somewhat like a 'columella'.

subconoid Slightly conical

subcrustose Somewhat crustlike, more or less crusted

subcuboid Somewhat cubical

subculture A culture derived from another one

subcutaneous. Under the epidermis [< sub- + L cutis skin.]

subcuticular Under the cuticle [sub- + L. cuticula skin.]

developed by the edges of the gills, i.e., the 'armilla' developed by the 'manchette' (Pl VI, Fig. 2)

supine Prostrate with surface turned upward

supra-. See 'super-'.

sup [illegible]

suprastipitate Having the supporting structure columnar or stipelike above only, having a stipe that grows from a disc or pronounced bulb below, cf 'perstipitate'.

supreme. Uppermost

surcurrent Running up the stem or stipe, opposite of 'decurrent'. [< Fr sur- < L super above + currere to run]

surface yeast Same as 'top yeast'

suscept A living organism attacked by or susceptible to attack by a given pathogen [< L suscipere to take up, receive]

susceptible Readily attacked by a pathogen.

suspensor A club-shaped or conical portion of a hypha suspending a gamete or gametangium and finally the zygospore, as in the Mucorales, same as 'zygosporophore'

suture A junction or seam of union, as of plates in the Gasteromycetes, a line of opening or dehiscence [< L *sutura* seam < *suere* to sew]

swarm cell In Myxomycetes, Plasmodiophorales, and some Chytridiales, a motile cell acting as an isogamete

swarmer Any motile, flagellate, reproductive entity, either spore or gamete

swarm spore An older term for what is now more commonly called a 'zoospore', but retained by many for the more or less shapeless, motile structure of the Myxomycetes and some other low *forms* (Pl XV, Fig 1), a 'simblospore'

swarm stage The stage of the motile 'zoospores' or 'swarmspores'

Swedish moss The lichen Lecanora tartarea (L) Ach [Ochrolechia tartarea (L) Mass]

sweet knot The fruit body of Polyporus graveolens (Schw ex Fr) Fr , so called because of its sweet odor when growing

sycosis, pl -oses A chronic, fungous infection of the bearded area of the face and neck, caused by various species of Trichophyton and Microsporon, 'tinea barbae' [< Gr sykon fig + -osis]

sylloge A collection or compilation [Gr]

sym- See 'syn-'

symbiont An organism which lives in a state of 'symbiosis'. [< sym- + Gr bioun to live]

symbiophile. A name suggested by Rayner (1927) for the hymenomycetous, mycorrhizal fungi of forest trees, since they are neither parasitic nor saprobic although in closer relation to parasites [< sym- + Gr bios life + -phile]

symbiosis, pl -oses A living together of dissimilar organisms (de Bary, 1879), see MacDougal, 1918 [< sym- + Gr bios life]

symbiotic Living in that relation called 'symbiosis'

symphogenetic, symphogenous, symphyogenetic, symphyogenous (Of the method of growth of a pycnidium, stroma, etc) arising by the intertwining or interweaving [illegible] together)

sympodial Growing by means of a 'sympodium'

sympodium An axis simulating a simple stem but made up of the bases of a number of axes that have arisen successively as branches one from the other, as in the grapevine, cf 'monopodial', 'monopodium'

syn-, sym- A prefix meaning with [Gr]

synaptospore Vuillemin's (1912) type of 'clinospore', called "Aggregatspore" by Falck (1909), defined physiologically [< Gr synaptos continuous (< syn- + haptein to touch, unite) + spore]

Syn [illegible]

synascus, pl -ci In Pericystis apis Maassen (Synascomycetaceae), a sporiferous sac bearing several sporogonia or asci, essentially an oogonium in which a sporogonium is organized about each double nucleus (Buren, in Varitchak, 1933) [syn- + ascus]

syncaryocyte Maire's term (1902) for a cell with conjugate nuclei, cf 'diplocyte' [< syn- + Gr karyon nut + -cyte]

syr [illegible] karyon nut]

syncaryotic (Of a nucleus) diploid

syr [illegible]

syncytium, pl -ia A protoplasmic mass formed by the fusion of several protoplasts without the fusion of the individual nuclei, --to be distinguished from 'coenocyte'

material in or upon which a fun- -

subterranean Underground, 'hypogaeous' [< L subterraneus underground]

subtilin An antibiotic substance obtained from Bacillus subtilis Cohn emend Prazmowski

subtilysin An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus subtilis Cohn emend Prazmowski

subtomentose. (Of a surface) more or less woolly or 'tomentose', a less pronounced condition than tomentose (Pl III, Fig 10).

subturbinate Top-shaped, with a somewhat flattened apex

subulate, subuliform Awl-shaped (Pl XI, Fig 4) [< L subula awl]

subumbonate (Of the pileus) slightly and, usually, broadly raised (Pl I, Fig 8)

subuniversal veil The primary universal veil or 'protoblem'

subvalent (Of the number of species present in a location) "the complemen-

sub vitro Under the lens [L , under a glass]

subzonate Marked with obscure, indefinite zones

succate, succous Having milk or juice, juicy, esculent

successive (Of branching in the Clavariaceae) not synchronous (Corner, 1950)

succineous (Of color) Amber Yellow (R XVI, MP 10 J 3), (of consistency) like amber [< L succinum amber]

succinum The color of amber, amber-yellow [< L , amber]

Succinum (RC 12) A pale Naphthalene Yellow to a pale Barium Yellow (R XVI)

Succinum Yellow (RC 28) Naphthalene Yellow to Mustard Yellow (R XVI)

Succory Blue (RC 206) Near Dawn Gray to Hathi Gray and Storm Gray (R LII)

sudorific. Inducing perspiration, as Clitocybe sudorifica Pk [< L sudor sweat + facere to make]

suffused Spread out, diffuse, tinged

suillus, pl -li Now a genus of the Boletaceae but used originally by Pliny (77) and others after him for all fungi

a pig]

sulcate. (Of the pileus or stipe) grooved--more deeply than 'striate', less so than 'plicate'. [< L sulcus a furrow]

sulcule A little furrow [< L dim of sulcus a furrow]

sulcus A groove or furrow [L]

sulfureous Same as 'sulphureous'

sulphactin An antibiotic substance produced by Actinomyces roseus Nam.

sulphoformalin, sulphoformol A reagent

5 cc , formalin (40%), 15 drops.

sulphovanillin A reagent used like 'sulphoformalin', it is made up as follows. distilled water, 2 cc., sulphuric acid (pure), 2 cc , vanillin (c.p), 25 g

sulphur bacteria Thiobacteriales

sulphureous, sulphurine Sulphur Yellow, S I, 25 is Sulphur Yellow R V and near MP 10 G 1, Sulphur Yellow MP 10 J 1 is more yellow

sulphurescent Becoming sulphur-yellow in color

sulphur granules Lobed granules of the parasite in the pus in cases of actinomycosis

Sulphury White (RC 14) Nearly Sea Foam Yellow to Chartreuse Yellow (R XXXI)

summer spore A spore that germinates quickly and retains its viability for only a short time, as conidia and urediospores, as contrasted with 'winter spores' or resting spores

summer stage The uredial or red-rust stage of grass rusts

summer truffle Tuber aestivum Vitt., one of the choicest where it grows

Sunflower Yellow (RC 23) A pale Amber Yellow to nearly Primuline Yellow (R XVI)

super-, supra- A prefix meaning above, in either position or degree. [< L super]

superficial (Of scales, flocci, etc.) on the surface and easily removable, as opposed to 'innate', (of reproductive structures) on the surface, not 'innate' and 'erumpent'

superimposed Overlapping

superior (Of the annulus) attached above the middle of the stipe (Pl VI, Fig 2)

superior annulus (1) An annulus situated on the upper part of the stipe (2) Among the Europeans, the annulus formed by the remains of the membrane

taxon, pl taxa A taxonomic unit, as a substitute for "group with a given circumscription, position and rank" of Article 16 of the International Rules [< Gr taxis arrangement.]

taxonomy The systematic classification of organisms, with emphasis upon relationships [< Gr. taxis arrangement + onyma name]

T.D P. Abbreviation for "Thermal Death Point "

tear fungus Gyrophana (Merulius) lacrymans (Wulf. ex Fr.) Pat , the cause of dry-rot of timbers, especially in Europe, so called because of the exudation of droplets by the sporophore

tegulicolous. Living on tiles, as do certain lichens. [< L. tegula tile + -colous]

tela contexta Unger's name (1855) for fungous tissue, a weft of distinct hyphae

teleblem, teleoblem, teleoblema, pl -ata The universal veil (Atkinson, 1914), the 'volva' (Gilbert, 1947) [< Gr. teleios perfect, entire + blēma coverlet.]

telemorphosis. The phenomenon in which one hypha, acting at a distance, stimulates another hypha to alter its form by sending out an opposing fusion hypha (Burgeff, 1924). [< Gr tēle far + morphē form + -osis]

telemorphotic. Inducing growth processes that bring hyphae or other structures together for fusion

teleutogonidium. An old name for 'teleutospore' or 'teliospore'.

teleutosorus An old term for 'telium'

teleutospore An old term for 'teliospore'

teleuto stage An old term for 'telium'

telial Pertaining to, or possessing telia

teliosporangium, pl -ia. A teliospore of the Uredinales in a comparative-morphological sense, the encapsulated product of zygote and gonangium, which on germination shows an ecologically conditioned differentiation into hyposporangial (hypnosporangial) and episporangial structures (Schussnig, 1948). [< Gr teleios perfect + sporangium.]

teliospore. A spore of the terminal stage of Uredinales and Ustilaginales, which is a thick-walled 'probasidium' or group of probasidia, each unit of which upon germination produces an 'epibasidium' ('promycelium'), the 'zeugite' of these groups. [< Gr teleios perfect + spore]

Teliosporeae A Class including the Uredinales and Ustilaginales in the classification of Bessey (1935).

telium, pl -ia Final sorus of the rusts, producing the 'teliospores', designated by the numeral III. [< Gr. teleios perfect]

tenacious Tough [< L tenax, -acis tenacious]

tenacle The circle of cilia around the ostiole of Falck's (1947) Haerangiomycetes, which serve to collect and hold the 'haerangium' [< L tenaculum a holder.]

tenellous. Delicate [< L tenellus]

tentaculiform Tentacle-shaped

tephreous, tephrous Ash-colored, same as 'cinereous' [< Gr tephra ashes]

tephrosious Ashy-gray (MP 27 A 2, near Court Grey R XLVII)

teratology The study of abnormal structures [< Gr teratologia telling of marvels]

tercinin Same as 'clavacin'

terebrator A boring apparatus,--used by Lindau for the lichen trichogyne [< L terebrare to bore]

terete (Of the stipe) round like a broom handle, not irregular [< L teres, teretis long, round, and smooth]

terfa, terfez The subterranean fruit body of a member of the Terfeziaceae, same as 'kames',--a North African term

terminus phialospore A 'phialospore' that is formed at the apex of a 'phialide', so called because it terminates the growth of the phialide (Mason, 1933)

terminus spore A spore borne terminally upon a 'phialide' or a hypha, so called because it terminates the growth of the structure producing it it may be a 'terminus phialospore' or a 'terminus thallospore' (Mason, 1933)

terminus thallospore A spore borne at the end of a hypha, which terminates the growth of this hypha (Mason, 1933)

termitophile An agaric that inhabits termite nests in the early stages and later grows upon termite hillocks, as in the genus Termitomyces see Heim (1942)

termitophilic Inhabiting termite nests or growing upon termite hillocks

ternate In threes [< L terna three at a time]

Terra Cotta (RC 331) Not R XXVIII, but nearer Rufous and a redder Vinaceous-Rufous (R XIV)

terramycin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces rimosus Routien

terraneous Growing on dry land [< L terra earth]

Terra Vert (RC 242) Not Terre Verte (R XXXIII), but near Clear Fluorite Green to Shamrock Green (R XXXII)

terrein A metabolic product of Aspergillus terreus Thom

terreous. Earth-colored, brownish [< L terreus earthen]

terrestrial Growing on the ground [< L terrestris belonging to the earth]

terrestric acid An acid produced by Penicillium terrestre Jensen

terricole, terricolous Living on soil [< L terra earth + -cole, -colous]

synema. See 'synnema'

synenchyma, pl -ata Vuillemin's term (1912) for fungous tissue built up by the lateral welding of hyphal elements, same as 'pseudoparenchyma' or 'paraplectenchyma', cf 'merenchyma'. [syn- + Gr enchyma infusion]

syr

toiling together]

), cf 'aethogametism' [< Gr synēthēs intimate, of like habits, compatible + gametism, -ety]

syngametic Blackman's term (1906) for 'isogamic', referring to the fusion of morphologically identical cells

syr

synheterosis The stimulus of heterozygosis (Robbins & Rickett, in Dodge, 1945), cf 'chorheterosis' [< syn- + Gr heteros different + -osis]

synkaryon. See 'syncaryon'

synnema, pl -ata A column of combined filaments, an erect fascicle of hyphae, as in the Stilbaceae (Pl VIII, Fig 7) [syn- + Gr. nēma thread]

synnematin An antibiotic substance produced by Cephalosporium (Tilachlidium ?) sp

ps

synoecious Having both sex organs on the same mycelium [< syn- + Gr oikos house]

synonym The name of a species or genus that is no longer tenable either because

[< syn- + Gr onyma name]

synonymous Expressing the same idea, equivalent in meaning

syntype Any specimen of the author's

priority (see Blake, 1943), cf 'isotype', 'paratype', 'type collection' [< syn- + Gr. typos type]

syrrotium, pl -ia. The superficial, aerophilic, tightly packed Merulius strand of vascular, fibrous, saccate

T

tab

tabid Dissolving, decaying [< L tabidus shrinking, wasting away, emaciated]

tabula An old name for the pileus of certain fungi. [L., plank]

tac

to touch + sensibilis sensible]

taenia, pl -ae (Of Myxomycetes) a band [< Taenia, tapeworm]

taeniate (Of Myxomycetes) having bandlike markings

taeniole A little band

take-all A disease of cereals caused by Ophiobolus graminis (Sacc) Sacc.

tan The color tan MP 12 L 11, no exact equivalent in R, but between Sanford's Brown (Pl II) and Amber Brown (Pl III)

Tan Brown (RC 320) Same as Burnt Sienna (R II) and lighter

Tan Color (RC 317) A duller Ochraceous Orange (R XV) to between Mars Orange and Sanford's Brown (R II)

tankard-shaped Thickened and gradually enlarged downward, then suddenly contracted or ended

tannic-acid hypha Same as 'sanguinolentous hypha'.

tardin A product extracted from Penicillium tardum Thom.

tartareous Powdery, bearing a rough, crumbling surface, as in some lichens [< LL.]

tau

tawny Dull yellowish-brown (R XV, MP 13 D 10)

tawny grisette The edible, tawny variety of Amanita vaginata (Bull ex Fr) Quel var. fulva Sacc

thallus, pl -li A general term for the vegetative portion of a nonvascular plant, particularly the Thallophytes, of the fungi, the entire assimilative phase of the individual [L., a young branch]

thallus filamentosus. Same as 'filamentous thallus'

thallus frondosus The frondose thallus of lichens.

thallus lepodes Same as 'crustaceous thallus'

thallus placodes The foliaceous thallus of lichens

thallus thamnodes The 'fruticose thallus'

[illegible]

finely branched, haustorial arbuscles which finally become digested and resorbed by the host cells, cf. 'tolypophagous', 'tolypothamniscophagous', 'ptyophagous', 'chylophagous', see also 'thamniscophysalidophagous', 'halmophagous'. [< Gr thamniskos shrub or arbusculus + -phagous]

thamniscophysalidophagous Of a type of mycorrhiza found on certain liverworts, characterized by a large number of vesicles, which are digested and resorbed just as are the arbuscles (Stahl, 1949), see 'thamniscophagous', 'tolypophagous', etc [< Gr thamniskos shrub + physallis bladder + -phagous]

thamniscotolypophagous Apparently the same as 'tolypothamniscophagous' [< Gr thamniskos shrub + tolypē ball + -phagous]

thamnium An old term for the branched, bushlike thallus of certain lichens

thec-, theco-, -theca, -thecium Combining forms meaning case, sac, capsule [< Gr thekē, dim thēkion]

theca, pl -ae. (In lichens) an enlarged cell containing spores The name was originated by Hedwig (1789) for what is now known as the 'ascus' of pezizaceous fungi, and was mistakenly applied also to present-day Hymenomycetes by succeeding mycologists who observed the same general sort of organization in these Basidiomycetes [< Gr thēkē a case.]

thecal Like an ascus, pertaining to an ascus enclosed, surrounded, or encased by a wall or tissue

Thecamycetes Marchand's term (1896) for the Ascomycetes

thecaspore (Obs) same as 'ascospore'

thecasporous (Obs) ascomycetous, ascigerous

thecial. Occurring within the 'thecium' or ascigerous hymenium

thecigerous Having an ascigerous hymenium [< L theca envelope + gerere to bear]

thecium, pl -ia The ascigerous layer of the Ascomycetes and ascolichens, the ascus hymenium [< L theca envelope]

thelephoric acid A red pigment occurring in certain species of Thelephoraceae and Hydnaceae, which turns black in KOH (Zellner, 1907)

thelephoroid Like Thelephora, with the hymenium smooth or slightly wrinkled or roughened, or perhaps with a fruit body like that of Thelephora

thelephorous Covered with nipplelike prominences [< Gr thēlē nipple + -phorous]

thelotremoid Having tubercular double-walled apothecia like those of Thelotrema of the lichens

[illegible] Able to grow, if not growing [illegible]

thickening (Of a hymenium) increasing by outgrowth of new basidia overtopping the previous ones (Corner, 1950)

[illegible] Swelling of the [illegible] + -osis]

thigmosensible, thigmosensitive Same as 'tactiosensitive' (Langeron 1945)

thiolutin An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces albus (Rossi-Doria emend Krainsky) Waks & Henr , related to actinomycin, active against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria and numerous fungi

thread hypha A hypha with walls so strongly thickened that the lumen appears as only a fine line or disappears altogether (Lohwag, 1941)

thrush Same as 'moniliasis'

thryptogen Same as 'thryptophyte'

thr[illegible] A pathogenic fungus that [illegible] -phyte]

thryptophytic Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a 'thryptophyte' or 'thryptophytism'

thryptophytism The relation between a 'thryptophyte' and its host (Langner, 1936)

thunder-dirt The gelatinous volva of Clathrus (Ileodictyon) formerly used as food by the Maoris, described by Berkeley as "an execrable article of diet "

[illegible] (Of the Hemis- [illegible]

tertiary mycelium. (In the Basidiomycetes) the mycelium differentiated from the *'secondary mycelium'* for the purpose of

tessellate. Checkered, like a floor mosaic (Pl IV, Fig 3) [< L tessella a little tile]

tessellately rimose Cracked in the form of small squares or blocks, as in floors, making a checkered or mosaic pattern (Pl IV, Fig 3)

[< L testa shell]

tetra- A combining form meaning four [< Gr tetra]

tetracratic Having the four spores (the tetrad) of a basidium of four sexes, a 'tetrapolar' basidium (Kühner, 1938) [< tetra- + Gr kratys strong]

tetracytes The products of 'meiosis', insofar as they are spores

tetradidymous Eight-fold or with four pairs, --often given incorrectly as "fourfold " [< tetra- +Gr didymos twofold]

tetradymous (Of spores) having four cells. [< Gr tetradymos fourfold]

tetragonous Four-angled [< tetra + Gr gōnia angle]

tetramorphic (Of basidia) in Coprinus

tetramorphism The condition of being 'tetramorphic'

tetrapolar Exhibiting 'tetrapolarity'

tetrapolarity The condition of sexuality in the Basidiomycetes in which the sexual *factors are segregated into four groups* and in which matings between mono-

tetraspore One of the four spores on a four-spored basidium in the Hymenomycetes (see Corner, 1948), cf 'dispore'

tetrasporic, tetrasporous (Of basidia) four-spored

tetraspory The condition in which basidia bear the normal number of four spores (Kühner, 1938)

tetter. A term popularly applied to such skin diseases as pemphigus, psoriasis, eczema, and herpes, some of which are caused by fungi, forms distinguished are 'eating tetter' or lupus, 'honeycomb *tetter' or favus, 'moist tetter'* or eczema, *'scaly'* or 'washerwoman's tetter', which is 'psoriasis' or scaly eczema. [< AS teter.]

textura angularis (Of ascomata) a short-celled tissue of polyhedral cells without intercellular spaces (Stärback, 1895).

textura epidermoidea. A long-celled tissue of hyphae running in all directions, without interhyphal spaces (Stärback, (1895)

textura globulosa. A short-celled tissue of round cells with intercellular spaces (Stärback, 1895)

textura intricata A long-celled tissue of hyphae running in all directions, with interhyphal spaces (Stärback, 1895)

textura oblita A long-celled tissue of parallel-running, coherent hyphae with *thickened walls and narrow* lumina (Stärback, 1895)

textura porrecta A long-celled tissue of parallel-running, separate hyphae with thin walls and wide lumina (Stärback, 1895)

textura prismatica A short-celled tissue of rectangular cells (Stärback, 1895).

texture The arrangement of the components of the different tissues, as compact, loose, etc

thalamium An old term for the hymenium of lichens and certain other fungi (Acharius, 1810) [< L. thalamus sleeping room]

thalassic, thalassine. Sea-green (a bluish green, R XIX, a yellowish-green, MP 19 K 6) [< Gr thalassa sea]

thall-, thalli-, thallo-, -thallic Combining forms meaning sprout, shoot. [< L. thallus young branch < Gr thallos < thallein to bloom]

thalliform Like a thallus in form [thalli- + form]

thalline exciple In the lichens, an exciple containing algae

thalline margin An apothecial margin formed of, and usually colored like, the thallus, 'amphithecium'

thallodic Of, pertaining to, or belonging to, a 'thallus'

thalloid Having the nature or form of a *'thallus'*.

thalloid exciple Same as 'thalline exciple'.

thallospore A spore formed on the thallus or mycelium (Vuillemin, 1910), it is of

'Blastospores', 'arthrospores', 'chlamydospores', and 'oidia' are also thallospores (the first three recognized by Vuillemin) (Mason, 1933). [thallo- + spore.]

type (1933) of phycomycoid, endotrophic [illegible] of the Psilotales charac- [illegible] bodies, cf 'tolypophagous', 'thamniscophagous', 'ptyophagous', 'chylophagous'. [< Gr. tolypē ball + thamniskos shrub + -phagous]

Tomato Red (RC 81) Not matched in R, but a true tomato color, near Tomato MP 3 I 12.

tomentose, tomentous. (Of the pileus or stipe) densely matted and woolly like a woolen blanket; clothed with a 'tomentum', cf 'fibrillose', 'floccose', 'pubescent' [tomentum + -ose.]

tor[illegible] — [illegible]

tong-chong-ha-cho One of the most famous of Chinese medicines, the caterpillars parasitized by Cordyceps sinensis (Berk) Sacc

tooth (In Hydnaceae, etc.) a spine "Decurrent by a tooth," same as 'uncinate'.

tophaceous Same as 'tofaceous'

topotype. A specimen from the exact type locality [< Gr topos place + typos type]

top yeast. The yeast living at the surface of the wort.

torfaceous Growing in bogs [< LL turfa or Icelandic torf turf]

torn (Of pores) superficially rough or jagged as if torn

tornate, Rounded off [< L tornatus, that which is turned, as a wheel]

toroid Rounded, protuberant [< LL torus a bulge or knot + -oid]

torose, torous Cylindric with contractions or swellings at intervals

torsive Twisted spirally.

tortuous Bent or twisted in different directions. [< L tortuosus < tortus a twisting]

torulaceous, toruloid Resembling the genus Torula, chainlike, necklacelike, beadlike, 'moniliold'.

torula nigra. A term used for 'black yeasts' in general (T. nigra Marpmann).

torulose, torulous Cylindric, with swollen portions at intervals, with catenate swellings, 'moniliform' (Pl XI, Fig 13)

torulosis Same as 'cryptococcosis'

totipotent. Bisexual, capable of producing a fructification [L totus all + potens powerful] ·

touchwood In general, soft, combustible material used as tinder, such as wood rotted by fungi [especially Polyporus squamosus (Huds. ex Fr) Fr.], or the fruit bodies of Fomes fomentarius (L. ex Fr) Kickx and F igniarius (L ex Fr.) Kickx and the tinder ('amadou', 'punk') made from them

toxoflavin The prosthetic group of a yellow, toxic pigment produced by Bacterium cocovenenans, the cause of bongkrek and semagi poisoning in Java

trabecula, pl -ae (Of Agaricales) the primordium of a lamella, (of Gasteromycetes) plates of undifferentiated primordial tissue remaining in the *developing gleba and forming the branches* of the dendroid columella. [L , a small beam or rafter]

trama, pl -ae A pseudotissue supporting a *hymenium, the tissue between adjacent* hymenia (de Bary, 1884), formerly used for the fleshy portion of the pileus (Pl IX, Fig. 9) [L., woof]

trama bilateraliter contexta The portion of the trama accompanying a reduced mediostratum resulting from vigorous growth of the subhymenium, consisting of a layer of divergent hyphae proceeding diagonally away from the mediostratum for the most part and curving toward the subhymenium (Fayod, 1889)

trama inversa A 'bilateral' trama (Fayod, 1889)

tramal cystidium A cystidium arising from the trama and extending above the hymenial fascicles (Lohwag, 1932), see 'cystidium'

tramal plate (Of Gasteromycetes) the plate of the gleba which bears the hymenium

trama peridium A peridium arising from tramal plates in certain Gasteromycetes (Lohwag, 1941)

trama permixta A trama consisting of tangled hyphae irregularly arranged (Fayod, 1889)

trama regulariter contexta A trama consisting of parallel hyphae, especially in young stages (Fayod, 1889)

trametoid Like Trametes, in which the tubes do not form a layer separated from the context by a distinct line, but the context penetrates between the tubes

tramosericeous Exhibiting a satiny luster [< L trama woof + sericeus silky]

transeptate Having all cross walls transverse [< L trans across + septatus < septum wall]

transformed universal veil An 'innate universal veil' that invests a quite different structure such as the volva of Amanita (Reijnders, 1948)

transitional stage A term used by Winge to describe the transition in nuclear structure between promitosis and meiosis in the Plasmodiophoraceae, synonymous to some degree with the so-called 'acaryote stage' (Karling, 1942)

translucent Capable of transmitting light *without being transparent* [< L

radial" arrangement; it must be regarded as a halved perithecium, with the tip lying beneath and not developed farther because of lack of space (von Hoehnel, 1918), cf. 'catathecium'. [< Gr thyreos a large, oblong shield + -thecium.]

thyroid   Shaped like an oblong shield. [< Gr thyreos an oblong shield shaped like a door]

thyrse, thyrsus   (Of conidiophores) a compact panicle, with the middle branches longer than those above or below them, thus making the whole structure ovoid or ellipsoid in shape, a grapelike cluster [L < Gr thyrsos a light straight shaft]

thyrsiform   (Of conidiophores) like a 'thyrse'

thyrsoid   Same as 'thyrsiform'

tibiiform   (Of cystidia) ventricose or subventricose below and capitate above, in a manner less pronounced than 'lecythiform' (Pl XI, Fig 18) [< L tibia shinbone + form]

tiger's milk   Polyporus sacer Fr , in the Malay States used for treating tuberculosis and colds

tigrine   Marked like a tiger

tilmadochoid   (Of Myxomycetes) having the characteristics of the Friesian genus Tilmadoche, i e , with very delicate peridium and with the threads of the capillitium rising vertically from the flat base of the peridium, branching dichotomously but pursuing a generally parallel course to the peridial membrane

tinctorial, tinctorious   Producing colors used in dyeing, as some lichens [< L tinctorius belonging to dyeing]

tinder   Same as 'amadou'

tinder fungus   Fomes fomentarius (L ex Fr) Kickx, see 'false tinder fungus'

tinea   A general name for ringworm or other dermatomycoses in man or other animals [L., a gnawing worm]

tinea barbae   A dermatomycosis of the bearded area of the face and neck caused by various species of Trichophyton and Microsporum, barber's itch

tinea capitis   A dermatomycosis of the scalp and hair, caused by species of Trichophyton and Microsporum

tinea corporis   A dermatomycosis involving the glabrous skin and producing lesions varying from those of simple scaling to deep granulomata, caused by species of Trichophyton and Microsporum

tinea cruris   A dermatomycosis of the groin, perineum, and perianal region caused by Epidermophyton floccosum (Harz) Lang & Miloch and species of Trichophyton, jockey itch, gym itch, jock-strap itch, etc

tinea favosa   A dermatomycosis of the scalp [illegible] the glabrous skin and [illegible]

tinea imbricata   A dermatomycosis in the South Pacific characterized by scattered, concentrically arranged rings of papulosquamous patches caused by Trichophyton concentricum Blanchard, 'tokelau'

tinea pedis   A dermatomycosis of the feet caused by Epidermophyton floccosum (Harz) Lang & Miloch., various species of Trichophyton, and rarely, species of Microsporum, athlete's foot

tinea tonsurans   Same as 'tinea capitis', ringworm of the scalp

[illegible] involving [illegible]

tinea versicolor   A chronic disease characterized by desquamating macules [illegible]

tinged   Having a tint of color.

tinsel cilium   The fine, short, lateral threads on the cilium of the zoospores of certain Phycomycetes (see Couch, 1941)

tip cell   (Of the crozier of Discomycetes) the distal cell of the series, turned toward the base and containing only one nucleus, same as 'ultimate cell'

tissue   An aggregate of similar cells or hyphae

tissue pycnidium   A pycnidium with a pseudoparenchymatic wall which originated from a meristogen (Lohwag, 1941)

Titmouse Blue (RC 233)   Deep Glaucous Gray to Grayish Blue Green (R XLVIII)

tmema, pl -ata   In the aecial stage of Uromyces Erythronii (DC) Passer., the intermediate cell first separated schizolytically and then shrinking histolytically, which causes separation of the aeciospores (Pfeiffer, in Linsbauer, 1928) [< Gr tmēmein to cut or cleave]

toadstool   A popular term for an inedible mushroom (agaric or bolete), which, according to the notion of older herbalists, originated from toads, as puffballs from wolves or deerballs from deer

tofaceous   Tufa-colored, buffy-drab, 'argillaceous', (of a surface) gritty [< L tofus tufa]

tokelau   A dermatomycosis native to certain South Pacific areas, 'tinea imbricata'

[illegible]

tolypothamniscophagous   Of Burgeff's

trigger organ   A small structure on the perithecium of certain Laboulbeniaceae in a position to affect the tension within the perithecium when contact is made with a firm object in such a manner as to induce a sudden discharge of the spores (Thaxter, 1917)

trigone, trigonous   Three-angled   [< tri- + Gr. gōnia angle]

trilobed, trilobate   Three-lobed   [< tri- + Gr lobos lobe.]

trimerous   In threes   [< Gr trimerēs having three parts]

trimitic   (Of the carpophore of Polyporaceae) having three systems or series of hyphae, 'generative', 'skeletal', and 'binding' (Corner, 1932)   [< tri- + Gr mitos thread]

trinacriform   Three-pronged   [< L Trinacria, a Sicilian island with three promontories + form]

tripartite   Three-parted, divided into three   [< tri- + L partitus divided]

triqueter, triquetrous   Three-edged having three salient angles   [< L triquetrus triangular]

trisporous   Three-spored   [< tri- + spore]

tristichous   In three rows   [< tri- + Gr stichos row]

tritisporin   A metabolic produce of Helminthosporium tritici-vulgaris Nisik

trochlear, trochleariform   Pulley-shaped   [< L trochlea pulley]

troll's butter   Same as 'fairy butter'

troop   A group of fruit bodies from a single mycelium

troph- tropho- -troph- [illegible]

trophochromatin   Somatic chromatin which is active in nutrition.

trophocyst   In Pilobolus, the reproductive primordium, the expanded body in the substrate from which the sporangiophore arises (Morini, 1900)   [tropho- + -cyst]

trophogone, trophogonium, pl -ia   A degenerate or nonfunctional antheridium that fulfills a function of nourishment only (Dangeard, 1907)   [< tropho- + Gr gonos progeny]

True Emerald Green (RC 259)   Not Emerald Green R VI, but near Turtle Green to Deep Turtle Green (R XXXII) and a deeper green not matchable in R

trufficole, trufficolous.   Living upon truffles   [< F truffe truffle + -cole, -colous.]

truffigenic   Giving rise to, causing the development of, or aiding in the development of, truffles, referring especially to the theories of the [illegible]

of the truffles, "truffinelles "

truffle.   The edible, subterranean fruit body of the Tuberales particularly, and perhaps other fungi fruiting underground, such as the Hymenogastrales, which latter are sometimes called "false truffles "

truncate   An enlarged portion ending as if cut off   [< L truncare to maim, disfigure]

truncicole, truncicolous   Growing on trunks   [< L truncus trunk + -cole, -colous]

trypanotoxin   An antibiotic substance produced by Bacillus subtilis Cohn emend Prazm , which is active against trypanosomes

tubaeform   Trumpet-shaped   [< L tuba trumpet + form]

tube, tubule   (Of Boletaceae and Polyporaceae) the cylindrical, perforationlike hollow that bears the 'hymenium', in the Boletaceae, for purposes of description, distinction is made between the tubes proper and their mouths (the 'pores')   [< L tubus tube]

Tubera   Tournefort's genus (1694) for the truffles

tubercle   Any wartlike or knoblike excrescence   [< L. tuberculum a small swelling]

tubercular, tuberculate   Having 'tubercles' (Pl XIV, Fig 12)

tubercularine   Like Tubercularia

tubercularioid   Like Tubercularia, warted

tubercular-striate, tuberculate-striate (Of the pileus of agarics) having striae that are roughened by small tubercles

tuberculiform   Wartlike

tuberculose, tuberculous   Having 'tubercles'

tuberiform   Tuber-shaped   [< L tuber protuberance + form]

tuberoid   Whetzel's term (1945) for the sclerotial stroma characteristic of the [illegible] of shapes when formed in natural cavities of the suscept

tuberoid body   In Rhizoctonia, a small mycelial mass formed of irregular filaments with abundant cross walls, which is not a true sclerotium, but a true propagative body (Langeron, 1945), cf 'miliary body'

tuberous   Round and swollen, like a tuber

tubiform   Same as 'tubaeform'

tubular   Cylindrical and hollow

tubule   A small 'tube'

tubulus   A term formerly used for the neck of the perithecium in Pyrenomycetes, and for 'pore' in Hymenomycetes

translucere to show through]

Transparent Blue (RC 213) Not much different from Ultramarine Blue (R IX) or Cornflower Blue (R XXI).

transverse Crosswise

tree moss An old English common name for several lichens of the genera Usnea, Physcia, etc

trehalose The only disaccharide ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$) thus far isolated from fungi, found in ergot and in lichens (see Zellner, 1907).

trembling fungi The gelatinous Tremellales

tremella basidium A basidium with more or less oblique-walled septation, as in the Tremellales (Lohwag, 1941)

four more or less cylindrical or tubular epibasidia, and hypobasidial meiosis

tremelliform Gelatinous in texture, like Tremella

tremelloid, tremellose Of a gelatinous consistency, like Tremella

tri- A combining form meaning three [< Gr tri- < treis three or L tri- < tres three]

triblastous Koerber's term for a lichen spore that is trilocular and each cell of which is viable [< tri- + Gr blastos bud, germ]

tribuloid Beset with bristles, 'echinate' [< L tribulus or tribulum or Gr tribolos something with points]

trich-, trichi-, tricho- A combining form meaning hair [< Gr thrix, trichos]

trichidium Same as 'sterigma' [< dim of Gr thrix hair]

trichiferous Producing or bearing hairs [trichi- + -ferous]

trichiform Bristle-shaped (Pl XI, Fig 2) [trichi- + form]

trichocarpous Having reproductive structures covered with a 'pubescence' [< tricho- + Gr karpos fruit]

trichocutis A dermal layer originally a trichoderm, the hairs of which under certain climatic conditions become cemented together to form a cutis (Lohwag, 1941) [tricho- + L cutis skin]

trichoderm The filamentous-hairy clothing of pileus or stipe, whether arising from a distinct cutis or not (Lohwag & Peringer, 1937), such a layer or zone makes the surface 'tomentose', 'subtomentose', 'fibrillose', 'sericeous', 'pilose', 'villous', etc [tricho- + -derm]

trichoderm palisade. A 'trichoderm', the hairy outgrowths of which are compacted into a hymeniumlike layer (Lohwag, 1937), the 'hymeniform cuticle' of Fayod (1889)

trichogyne. The receptive filament of the female organ, especially in certain Ascomycetes and ascolichens [tricho- + -gyne]

trichogynous Of, pertaining to, or having the properties and functions of, a trichogyne

tricholomoid. More especially of species of Clitocybe, having the gills more or less 'sinuate' or 'emarginate', as in Tricholoma (Lange, 1935)

trichomatic Pertaining to, or like, a hair [< Gr. trichōma a growth of hair]

Trichomycetes. (1) Petruschky's term

Genistellales)

trichomycosis axillaris. A fungous infection of the axillary and pubic hairs, caused by Nocardia tenuis Castellani.

trichonocardiosis A disease of man caused by Nocardia tenuis Castell

tri- The cell of the female branch

trichophytosis A general term for disease in man caused by species of Trichophyton

trichospore Vuillemin's term (1912) for 'zoospore', Falck's ciliated spore (1909), defined morphologically. [tricho- + spore]

trichothallic (1) Having a hairlike thallus,

+ L thallus young branch]

trichothecin An antibiotic substance produced by Trichothecium roseum Link, which is toxic to plants, fungi, and animals

trichotomous Divided into three parts or forked into threes, 'trifurcate' [< Gr. tricha threefold < treis three + temnein to cut]

tricornute Having three horns [< tri- + L cornutus horned]

trident Having three teeth [< L tridens three-pronged]

tridymous In the agarics, having the middle one of three gills larger than the other two [< Gr. tridymos threefold]

trifid Three-cleft. [< L. trifidus.]

trifoveolate Having three hollows [< tri- + L dim. of fovea pit]

trifurcate Three-forked, 'trichotomous', [< tri- + L. furca fork.]

Tyrian Rose (RC 155) Same as Tyrian Rose (R XII)

tyrocidine. A crystalline polypeptid obtained, *along with 'gramicidin', from 'tyrothricin', a product of the soil* bacillus B brevis Mig. emend. Ford, which is fairly toxic to animals and bactericidal against aerobic and anaerobic gram-positive bacteria

tyrosin An amino acid found in fungi, which upon oxidation by tyrosinase yields dark-colored substances.

tyrosinase An oxidizing enzyme which acts upon tyrosin in certain fungi, producing a dark-colored substance.

tyrothricin A potent germ-killing substance obtained from B. brevis Mig emend Ford, which lives in the soil, a crude product that yields two crystalline substances, 'gramicidin' and 'tyrocidine'

U

ubiquist (Of an organism) occurring on any sort of geological formation [< L ubique everywhere.]

-ula, -ule. A suffix forming diminutives [< L -ulus]

uliginose, uliginous (1) Rich, muddy (2) Growing in swamps [< L uliginosus < uligo moisture]

ultimate. Farthest, last

ultimate cell. (Of the crozier of the Discomycetes) the distal cell of the series, turned toward the base and containing only one nucleus, *same as* 'tip cell'

Ultramarine (RC 212) Neropalin Blue (R XXII) to a little lighter Paris Blue (R VIII)

ultrasetaceous (Of bristles, hairs, etc) very long drawn-out [< L ultra beyond + seta bristle]

umbellate Having structures in umbels, *umbelled* [< L umbella, *dim of* umbra shade]

umbelliform Shaped like an umbel [< L umbella a little shade + form]

umber A color raw umber is a brown somewhere near Snuff Brown or Bister (R XXIX) and Cinnamon Brown (R XV). MP 15 L 10, burnt umber is a somewhat reddish brown, near Argus Brown R III MP 15 A 12

umbilicate (Of the pileus) having a central navellike depression, sunken in the center, somewhat funnel-shaped (Pl I, Fig 9)

umbilicus A navellike depression, the single, strong attaching organ of some lichen thalli, composed of a large number of closely united hyphae [L , navel]

umbo (Of the pileus) a raised, conical to convex knob or mound on the center; a boss [L , the boss or knob on a shield]

umbonate (Of the pileus) provided with an 'umbo' or boss (Pl I, Fig 6)

umbonate-affixed Attached to the substrate by an 'umbo'.

umbonate-sessile Sessile, but attached to the substrate by only a small, umbonate portion of the sporophore, as in certain Thelephoraceae

umbraculiferous Possessing umbrellalike structures [< L umbraculum anything that furnishes shade + ferre to bear]

umbraculiform Umbrella-shaped

umbraticole, umbraticolous Growing in shady places [< L umbraticus shady + -cole, -colous]

umbrinaceous Umber brown in color

umbrinous Umber brown, S I, 9 is between Snuff Brown and Bister (R XXIX) and very near MP 15 L 12 [< L umber shade]

umbrosous Growing in shady places

uncate Hooked, bent at the tip [< L uncus a hook]

uncia A twelfth part of anything, as of a foot (an inch) or of a pound (an ounce), same as 'pollex' [L , a twelfth part]

unciform Hook-shaped [< L uncus a hook + form]

uncinate (Of gills) provided with a narrow, decurrent extension at the stipe, hooked (Pl I, Fig 6)

unctuous Greasy or oily to the touch [< L unctuosus < ungere to annoint]

undate Waved, 'undulate' [L unda a wave]

undertissue Pigmented tissue in certain Gasteromycetes from which basidia, paraphyses, etc , arise, homologous with a subhymenium (Lohwag, 1941)

undose Wavy, 'undulate'

undulate Wavy [< L undulatus]

unequal (Of gills) of different length, some *reaching the stipe, others shorter*

uneven (Of the surface of the pileus or stipe) not even, having irregularities of any kind

unguicular, unguiculate Provided with a claw [< L unguis hoof, claw, nail]

unguis, pl -ues The length of a fingernail, 6 lines or 1/2 a 'pollex' or 'uncia', equals 0 485 inch or 1 23 cm (Linnaeus, 1770) [< L , nail]

ungulate Hoof-shaped (Pl III, Fig 2)

unguliform Hoof-shaped [< L ungula hoof + form]

ungulinic acid An antibiotic substance produced by Polyporus betulinus (Bull ex Fr) Fr. (Ungulina Pat)

uni- A combining form meaning one, single [< L unus]

uniarticulate One-jointed

uniascal Containing one ascus, as the locules of the Myriangiales

unicolorous Of the same color throughout

uniflagellate Having one flagellum

unifungal (Of cultures, especially of chytrids) containing only a single species of fungus, although other organisms

tuckahoe, tuckahoo A subterranean sclerotium (Pachyma cocos Schw. ex Fr) of Poria cocos (Schw.) Wolf, sometimes as large as a coconut, with a rough,

Ind ptucqui loaf < petukqui round]

tulasnellaceous Of, or pertaining to, the Tulasnellaceae, having the characteristics of this order a nonseptate heterobasidium with more or less

tumescent Swelling [< L tumescere to swell]

tumid (Of the stipe) swollen; inflated [< L tumidus]

Tunbridge ware Inlaid, mosaic woodenware made in Tunbridge, England, utilizing 'green oak'

tunic Sometimes used for 'exospore' and particularly for the gelatinous membrane covering the epispore in the Gasteromycetes [< L tunica tunic]

tunica. A thin, white membrane surrounding the peridiole in most species of Nidulariaceae [L]

tunicate Covered, wrapped

turbid Cloudy, not clear [< L turbidus full of confusion or disorder]

turbinate (Of the pileus) top-shaped (Pl XI, Fig 21) [< L turbo anything that whirls]

turbinate cell or organ. (Of Cladochytriaceae) a swelling on the assimilative thallus (Karling, 1931)

turbinulate Like a small top,--used to describe one of the forms of sessile apothecium in developmental series (Corner, 1929)

turf Superficial or extramatrical, mycelial growth

turgescent Swollen [< L turgescere to swell]

turgid Filled out, rigid, from the hydrostatic pressure of endosmosed water [< L turgidus distended]

Turkey Red (RC 92) Nearest to Scarlet Red (R I)

Turquoise Blue (RC 224) Near Pale Turquoise Green (R VII) to Nile Blue (R XIX)

Turquoise Green (RC 256) Near Pale Sulphate Green to Sulphate Green (R XIX)

turriform Shaped like a tower [< L turris tower + form]

tylicolor Slate gray or dark gray, the color of a woodlouse. [< ML]

tympaniform Shaped like a drum [< L. tympanum < Gr tympanon drum + form]

type

'metatype', 'neotype', 'paratype', 'pesinotype', 'phototype', 'plastotype', 'plesiotype', 'proteromerotype', 'proterotype', 'syntype', 'topotype'. See Frizzell, 1933, Furtado, 1937 [< Gr typos < typtein to strike.]

type collection The single collection of specimens from which a species was

type concept (As promulgated in the 'American Code' and published in Bull. Torr Bot Club 34 167-178, 1907) a concept the fundamental purpose of which is the association of "each specific name and description with a definite preserved specimen, each generic name and description with a named species, and each higher category with a definite member of a lower category included under it

that was used in defining a species becomes the type of the species, and the that was used in defining a genus becomes

type species (Of a genus) in accordance with the 'American Code', the species upon which a new genus is or was founded, or one of the species included in a new genus when originally published (see "Report of the Committee on Generic Types of the Botanical Society of America," Science 49 333-336, 1919), see Article 18 of the International Rules

typhodial Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the form-genus Typhodium, imperfect stage of Epichloë

typical (In a nomenclatural sense) agreeing with the descriptions of the type or with the type itself, but not necessarily typical in the ordinary sense of the word, as representative of the group or absolutely characteristic in all details.

typonym The name of any taxon published independently as a new species but based upon the type specimen of a valid name, or upon a duplicate of the type specimen (Furtado, 1937), cf. 'basinym', 'isonym'. [< Gr typos type + onyma name.]

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uniflagellate Having one flagellum

unifungal (Of cultures, especially of chytrids) containing only a single species *of fungus, although other organisms*

(animal, plant, or bacterial) may be present (Berdan, 1939)

unilateral diploidization "That conversion of a haploid into a diploid mycelium [which] takes place only on one side or in one direction when a pair of compatible haploids are confronted with one another" (Brodie, 1948)

unilocular, uniloculate Having one locule, as the stroma of the Pseudosphaeriales

uninucleate Having one nucleus

uniperithecial (Of certain families of the Sphaeriales) having the stroma containing a single perithecium

unipolar At one end only, especially of flagella of bacteria

uniserial, uniseriate One-rowed

unistratose One-layered

universal pseudoveil Essentially an 'enate universal veil' formed by parts which, arising simultaneously from the pileus and stipe, meet and become fused to isolate the future hymenium (Reijnders, 1948)

universal veil The enveloping veil in all

carpophore (Gilbert, 1947), as commonly understood, in such genera as Amanita, Amanitopsis, Volvaria, etc , this structure breaks away and forms a volva at the base of the stipe and usually leaves patches or scales on the pileus, cf 'primordial veil', 'partial veil', 'volva'

urceolar, urceolate Pitcherlike, hollow and contracted at the mouth like an urn [< L urceolus pitcher]

urchin An old name for one of the Hydnaceae [< L ericius hedgehog]

ured-, uredi-, uredo-, uredinio- Combining forms meaning blast, blight, hence, *summer stage of the rusts* [< L uredo < urere to burn]

uredial A more recent term than 'uredinial', applying to the summer stage of the rust fungi producing the 'uredia' (or 'uredinia' formerly)

uredicole, uredinicolous Growing on rust fungi [uredi- + -cole, -colous]

uredinial An older term for 'uredial'

urediniospore A term used until recently instead of the older term 'uredospore', but now in turn being replaced by 'urediospore'

uredinium, pl -ia A former term for the uredo sorus of the Uredinales, more recently replaced by 'uredium'

uredinoid, uredioid Urediumlike, (of aecia) having spores borne singly on pedicels and usually without peridium or paraphyses (name taken from the form genus Uredo), 'stylosporic' (Pl X, Fig 5)

uredinology. The science of the study of the rusts or Uredinales.

urediospore A newer term for 'urediniospore', a spore born in the 'uredium'

uredium, pl -ia The sorus of the Uredinales bearing the summer spores, designated by the numeral II, a newer term for 'uredinium'

uredo An old term for the layer producing urediospores, as well as a form genus of the Uredinales

enveloped by numerous nondeciduous paraphyses produced by the stalk (*Kuhnholz-Lordat, 1944*)

uredogonidium, pl -ia An old term for 'urediospore'

uredospore An old term for 'urediniospore' or 'urediospore'

urniform *Urn-shaped*

urnigera type (Of a basidial type charac-

cylindrical prolongation, and (c) apical expansion (see Rogers, 1944)

uromorphic, uromorphous Taillike [< Gr oura tail + morphē form]

ustal (Of color) as if charred, brownish black, (of consistency) as if charred [< L urere to burn]

ustic acid A metabolic product of Aspergillus ustus (Bainier) Thom & Church

ustilagin An alkaloid isolated from Ustilago zeae (Beck) Ung (see Zellner, 1907), also, a tentative designation of at least two antibiotic substances (A and B) produced by Ustilago spp (Haskins, 1949)

ustin An antibiotic substance produced by Aspergillus ustus (Bainier) Thom & Church

uterus A term formerly used for the receptacle or volva in Gasteromycetes

utricle, utriculus (1) The bladderlike covering or pericarp of certain fungi,

skin bag]

utricular Bladdery.

utriculiform   Bladder-shaped

utriform   Having the form of a leather bottle, bladder-shaped, (of cystidia), ventricose below and thick above, but [illegible]

[< L *uter* skin bag + *form*]

V

vaccine   The color of a dun cow, see 'dun' [< L *vacca* cow]

vacuolate. Possessing vacuoles   [< L *vacuus* empty]

vacuome. The vacuolar system of the basidium

vagiform   Having no definite figure [< L *vagus* rambling, unfixed + *form*]

vaginate   (Of the stipe) provided with a long volva or sheath at the lower end [< L *vagina* sheath]

vaginiferous   Bearing a sheath   [< L *vagina sheath* + *-ferous*]

valid   (Of taxonomic names and epithets) earliest as well as 'legitimate' having 'legitimate' priority (Article 16 of International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature), (of publication) in strict accordance with Articles 37-45 of the Rules

valsoid   [illegible]

valvate   *Opening by valves*

valve   (Of spores of *Aspergillus*) the half of a spore formed by the secondary thickening of the cell wall, suggesting the valve of a diatom   [< L *valva* leaf of a door]

Vandyke Brown (RC 340)   Same as Vandyke Brown (R XXVIII)

van Tieghem cell   A ring of glass or other material affixed to a slide over which is placed a cover slip bearing a hanging drop on the lower surface, for purposes of high-power study under growing conditions, etc

variable   Capable of taking on a number of different shapes, forms, colors, or other characters, while retaining its specific identity

varicolored   Of several colors   [< L *varius* different + *color*]

varicose   Dilated, abnormally enlarged [< L *varicosus* < *varix*, *-icis* a dilated vein]

variegated   Marked with a variety of colors, which are intermingled

variety   A division of a species (sib) which differs from the more widely distributed typical state by a distinctive heritable [illegible] geographically limited or not (see Rosendahl, 1949, Clausen, 1941), *cf* 'subspecies', 'form'

vasiform   Shaped like a vessel or duct [< L *vas* vessel, dish + *form*]

vegetable caterpillar   Same as 'caterpillar fungus'

vegetative   Growing, --a term to which '*assimilative*' *is preferred by many* who desire to avoid the implication that fungi are plants

veil   See 'hymenial veil', 'marginal veil', 'partial veil', 'primordial veil', 'universal veil', 'volva'

veiled lady   *Dictyophora* spp , in Sumatra the natives believe that a girl who finds a specimen of this phalloid will wed within a year

vein   One of the swollen wrinkles between the lamellae of agarics or separating radiately arranged tubes in boletes

vei[illegible] to veins

velangiocarpy   *Angiocarpy brought about* by a precocious veil (Reijnders, 1948), see 'monovelangiocarpy', 'paravelangiocarpy' 'bivelangiocarpy', 'metavelangiocarpy'

velate   Having a veil   [< L *velum* veil]

vellus   An old term for the stipe of certain fungi

velum   A veil, for *velum hymeniale*, *velum marginale*, *velum partiale*, *velum primordiale*, *velum universale*, see the English equivalents, for *velum annuliforme*, *velum proprium*, see 'annulus'   [L]

velumen   A covering of close, short, soft hairs, like velvet   [< L *velumen* fleece]

velum hypha   Same as 'primordial hypha'

velutinate, velutinous   Coated with short, fine, soft, hairy filaments arranged vertically and compactly, like velvet, --to be distinguished from 'pilose' [It *velluto* velvet < L *villus* shaggy hair]

ver[illegible]

venae internae   (Of Tuberales) Vittadini's name (1831) for the dark tramal plates

which arise in the tissue zone lying beneath the rind, converge toward the top or bottom as the case may be, and bear the hymenial palisade on their surfaces

venae lymphaticae Dark-colored veins in some fungi, denoting the walls of the *sporiferous chambers, same as 'venae internae'*

venate Veined

venenate Poisonous [< L venenare to poison]

veneniferous Containing poison [< L venenifer venomous < venenum poison + ferre to bear.]

venenose Very poisonous

Venetian Blue (RC 215) Light Glaucous Blue to Porcelain Blue (R XXXIV)

veniform. Veinlike [< L vena a vein + form]

venose, venous Same as 'veined', 'venate'

ventilatorious Fan-shaped. [< L ventilare to fan < ventus wind]

ventral On the underside of, opposed to 'dorsal', (of the profile of a basidiospore) the side toward the exterior of *the basidium or the group of spores* [< L venter belly]

ventricose (Of stipe, spores, cystidia, etc) swollen or enlarged in the middle (Pl XI, *Fig 7)*

ventricose-rostrate Ventricose with a tip or beak or narrowed prolongation, same as 'lageniform', 'sicyoid', and 'cucurbitiform', unless one chooses to make distinctions on the length of the neck or prolongation (Pl XI, Fig 8), cf. 'utriform'

ventricumbent Prone, face downward [< L venter belly + cubare to lie down]

verdant (Color) Grass Green (R VI, MP 21 L 5)

Verdant Green (RC 268) Absinthe Green to Light Cress Green (R XXXI)

Verdigris (RC 240) Dark Bluish Glaucous (R XLII) to Civette Green (R XVIII), in general, the bluish-green color of oxidized brass (R XX, MP 28 B 7)

vermicular, vermiculate (1) Worm-shaped, thickened and bent in places (2) Having the motion of a worm, tortuous, wriggling (3) Marked with irregular lines like worm tracks [< L vermis worm]

vermiculose, vermiculous (1) Worm-eaten, wormy (2) Worm-shaped; 'vermicular'

Vermilion Red (RC 87) Redder Rose Doree to a little bit more orange Scarlet-Red *(R I)*

vermivorous Living upon, or devouring, worms, as the Zoopagaceae [< L vermis worm + vorare to devour]

vernal Of or belonging to spring [L.]

vernicose Shiny, as though varnished [< L vernix varnish]

vernin. A compound apparently near the purine bases, isolated from ergots (see Zellner, 1907).

Veronese Green (RC 257) Not Veronese Green (R XVIII), but near Light Oriental Green or Paris Green (R XVIII).

verpoid. Like the genus Verpa, stipitate and with a campanulate pileus (Whetzel, 1945)

verruca, pl. -ae (1) A wart or elevation; (2) the perithecium of some fungi. [L., wart]

verrucarioid Resembling Verrucaria, as to verrucae or apothecia

verruciform. Wart-shaped [< L. verruca wart + form.]

verrucose, verrucous Covered or marked with small, rounded processes or warts (Pl XIV, Fig. 16)

verrucosity (1) The state or condition of being 'verrucose', (2) a small round process or wart

verrucous dermatitis. Same as 'chromoblastomycosis'

verruculose Minutely warty

versicolor Changing color. [< L versere *to turn + color]*

versiform Variable in form, altering in shape with maturity

vert-de-gris A fungous disease of cultivated mushrooms caused by Mycellophthora lutea Cost

vertebrate Contracted at intervals like a backbone [< L vertebratus jointed]

verticil A whorl of spores, etc [< L]

verticillate Whorled

veruculate Cylindric and somewhat pointed [< L veruculatus furnished with a small pike < veru a spit.]

vesicatorious Blistering

ves[illegible] A bladderlike sac, especially the [illegible]

vesicular, vesiculate, vesiculose, vesic*ulous Composed of vesicles, as in* the trama of the Lactarii.

vesicular body One of the thin-walled vesicles in the subhymenium of certain Hymenomycetes (mostly Thelephoraceae)

vespertine Appearing or expanding in the evening [< L. vesper evening]

viable Living, able to germinate or grow [< L vivere to live.]

viacin An antibiotic substance derived from an actinomycete.

viatical (Of plants) growing by the roadside.

vibratile Capable of vibration or motion to and fro.

vibrio A minute, threadlike bacterium.

Victoria Blue (RC 213). Not much

different from Ultramarine Blue (R IX) or Cornflower Blue (R XXI).

Vienna Code   The International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature adopted at the third International Botanical Congress in Vienna, 1905, which represented the readoption, amendment, and amplification of the rules and principles of the 'Paris Code' of 1867

villose. Bearing villi.

villosity. (1) The state or condition of being 'villose'; (2) a 'villus'.

villous   Same as 'villose'.

villus, pl -li   A long weak hair. [L, shaggy hair]

vinaceous   Wine-colored, vinosus S II, 50 is Vandyke Red (R XIII) and near MP 44 L 1 or 55 L 1, Ridgway's Vinaceous is pinkish, the color of wine-stained cloth (Pl. XXVII)

vinactin   An antibiotic substance derived from an actinomycete, found to be effective against tuberculosis in mice

vinegar plant   Acetobacter xylinum (Brown) Det Man 1925 and probably other organisms

vinescent   Turning wine-red.

vinicolor   The color of wine, dark or purple red, 'vinaceous'

vinous   Like dark-red wine in color.

Vinous Mauve (RC 184). Deep Purplish Vinaceous to Dull Indian Purple (R XLIV)

Vinous Purple (RC 171)   Deep Hellebore Red to a darker Neutral Red (R XXXVIII)

violacein   The purple pigment elaborated by Chromobacterium violaceum (Schroet) Bergonzini, refined as a violet-black, microcrystalline powder, which has antibiotic properties.

violaceous   Of a violet hue, S II, 47 is Dull Bluish Violet (3) (R XXXVI and MP 43 G 7), 'ianthine'.

Violet (RC 194)   Near Slate Purple (R XLIV)

Violet Black (RC 347)   Olivaceous Black (3) (R LI)

Violet Blue (RC 204)   Near Dark Lavender (R XLIV)

Violet Lilac (RC 175)   Purplish Vinaceous to Livid Brown (R XXXIX)

Violet Mauve (RC 195)   About Vinaceous Lilac (R XLIV)

Violet Old Rose (RC 145). Near Alizarine Pink (R XIII) to a pinker Etruscan Red (R XXVII)

Violet Purple (RC 192)   Petunia Violet (R XXV) to Cotinga Purple (R XI).

Violet Rose (RC 154)   Rose Pink to Deep Rose Pink (R XII)

viomycin   An antibiotic substance produced by Streptomyces Floridae and S. puniceus, of promise against tuberculosis

virellous   Somewhat green or greenish [< L virere to be green or verdant]

virent. Green; 'viridant'.

vire[illegible]

virescent   Becoming greenish, 'viridant'

virgate   (1) Long, straight and slender like a wand, (2) (Of the surfaces of pilei) striped or streaked, usually by differently colored fibrils [< L virga a twig, wand, or rod, a stripe or streak]

virgineous   Of the purest white [< L virgineus maidenly, virgin]

virgulate   (1) Like a small twig, wand, or rod, (2) striped or minutely streaked [< L virgula a little twig]

virguliform   Like a small twig, wand, or rod

viridant   Becoming grass-green or 'verdant', viridis means any green but has been used for green plants, viridis S II, 35 is a grass-green which has no equivalent in Ridgway but would be a yellower Grass Green of Pl VI or near MP 21 L 11

viridescent   Becoming green of the grass-green type, see 'viridant'

Viridian Green (RC 260)   Not Viridian Green (R VII) but about Veronese Green (R XVIII), which is given in RC (260) as improper for Viridian Green

viridin   An antibiotic substance produced by Trichoderma viride Pers [T lignorum (Tode) Harz]

viridous, viridulous   Greenish, 'viridant'

virose   (1) Having an unpleasant smell, (2) poisonous [< L virosus muddy, slimy, fetid, poisonous]

virulence   Degree of pathogenicity

virulent   Vigorously pathogenic [< L virulentus full of poison]

viscid   (Of the surface of the pileus or stipe) sticky, slippery, or tacky when moist, cf 'viscose' [< L]

viscose, viscous   Gluey, glutinous, mucilaginous, slimy, cf 'viscid'

viscosin   (1) A pectinlike compound in the slimy material on the surface of many viscid fungi and the gelatinous forms (see Zellner, 1907) (2) An antibiotic substance of promise against tuberculosis

vitelline   Egg-yellow, 'luteous' (S I, 22) [< L vitellus yolk]

viticolous   Living on or in the vine (grape) [< L vitis grapevine + -colous]

vitreous   Glassy, transparent, hyaline [< L vitreus of glass]

vittate   Striped or ridged lengthwise [< L vittatus bound with a ribbon or chaplet]

void   Empty

volemite   A carbohydrate similar to mannite isolated from Lactarius volemus (Fr) Fr (see Zellner, 1907).

voluble   Twining around a support [< L volubilis turning itself around, circling]

volume   See 'fundamental volume'

volute   Rolled up in any way

volutin   A stored food substance in fungi, especially yeasts, metachromatic material (Guillermond)

volva   The remains of the 'universal veil' in certain genera of agarics or of the peridium of certain Phallales, left in one form or another at the base of the stipe (Pl VI),--used by many, especially the older mycologists, as the same as universal veil, but a distinction is recommended by many, if not most, modern agaricologists, according to Gilbert (1947), the volva is the universal veil when it attains its extreme development and becomes separated from the pileus as a result of the gelification of the hyphae of the pileic epicutis--simply a universal veil completely differentiated [L , that which is rolled or turned round anything < volvere to roll]

volva bladder (of Brefeld, 1877)   See 'bladder-cell'

volvate   Having a 'volva' (Pl VI, Figs 4-8)

vulpinic acid   The poisonous principle of Evernia vulpina (L) Ach [Letharia vulpina (L) Hue], used to poison wolves

vulviform   Like a cleft with projecting edges [< L vulva a covering + form]

W

wall lichen   The conspicuous Xanthoria parietina (L) Beltr

Warm Sepia (RC 305)   Same as Warm Sepia (R XXIX)

wart   Any small, circumscribed excrescence or process, or a definite structure remaining after the stretching and disintegration of the volva or universal veil on the surface of the pileus of some amanitas, not to be confused with a 'scale', a 'verruca'

wart disease   An ugly malformation of the potato caused by Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb) Perciv

warty   (Of the pileus, spores, etc) covered by small wartlike excrescences, 'verrucose'

washerwomen's tetter   A popular name for 'psoriasis' or scaly eczema

Water Blue (RC 223)   Near Light Niagara Green to Light Porcelain Green (R XXXIII)

water molds   Oömycetous Phycomycetes, especially the Saprolegniales

wavy   (Of the margin of the pileus) alternately raised and depressed like waves, 'undulate'

waxy   (Of gills) of a consistency that can be partially or wholly molded or compressed into balls.

wetwood   A discolored, water-soaked [illegible] the wood, producing gas under high pressure and the exudation called 'slime flux'

white agaric   Same as 'female agaric'

white blister.   Same as 'white rust'

white cap   An old name for the horse mushroom, Agaricus arvensis Schaeff ex Fr

whiteheads   Same as 'take-all'.

white Piedmont truffle   Tuber magnatum (Pico) Vitt

white piedra   See 'piedra'.

white plaster mold   (Of mushroom beds) Oospora fimicola (Cost & Matr) Cub & Megl , transferred by Arnaud and Barthelet to Scopulariopsis (1936).

white rust   A disease caused by a member of the Albuginaceae, so called because of the color and the rustlike appearance of the pustules produced by the conidia or conidial zoosporangia

white truffle   Choiromyces meandriformis Vitt

white veins.   The 'venae externae' of the Tuberales

white winter truffle   Tuber hiemalbum *Chatin*

wide   Of a specified 'width'

width   (As a term of measurement of effused-reflexed, sessile, or substipitate pilei of Hymenomycetes) the distance between the two ends or edges horizontally and parallel with the substratum, at right angles to the direction of main growth away from the substratum

wine yeast   Forms of Saccharomyces ellipsoideus Hansen

winter spore   A resting spore for surviving the winter, such as a teliospore of Puccinia graminis Pers

winter truffle   Tuber brumale Vitt

witches' besom   Same as 'witches' broom' [< AS besma broom]

witches' broom   Clumped, proliferated branchlets of woody plants caused chiefly by species of Uredinales, Taphrinales, and false mistletoes, although possibly also by species of plant lice in some instances

witches' butter   In England, Exidia [illegible]

wolf's bread   The supposedly poisonous "Boletus purpureus," which is either B. Queletii Schulz, or B. rhodoxanthus (Krombh) Kallnb.

wolf's fist A puffball, see 'fist'.

wood witch An old English name for Phallus impudicus L ex Pers.

Woronin bodies Minute, oval, highly refractive bodies found in the apical, hyphal cells of Discomycetes and Zoöpagaceae at least, in the protoplasm, at the septa, or on the walls of vacuoles (Buller, 1933), called 'metachromatic bodies' by Claussen (1905) and by Faull (1912)

Woronin hypha In the Ascomycetes, a coiled hypha found in some forms, at [illegible] the archicarp and later giving rise to ascogenous hyphae (Miller, 1928), same as 'scolecite'

X

xanthochroic fruiting body A basidiocarp having the hyphae of the context and trama yellowish brown when observed in a water or acid mount, but dark brown when moistened with potassium hydroxide solution. [< Gr. xanthos yellow + chrōs the superficial color of a thing.]

xanthomycin A and B Antibiotic substances produced by certain actinomycetes

xanthotrametin A colored resin in certain fungi, such as Polyporus cinnabarinus Jacq ex Fr

xenogamy Fusion of copulants produced by different individuals, corresponds somewhat to Hartmann's 'amphimixis', partly to 'exogamy' of Prell (1921) (Kniep, 1928) [< Gr xenos stranger + -gamy]

xenomixis Same as 'exomixis'

xer-, xero- A combining form meaning dry [< Gr xēros]

xerampeline The dull red or purple color of dead grape leaves, perhaps near Ridgway's Neutral Red, Pl XXXVIII, or MP 7 C 6 [< xer- + Gr ampelos vine]

xeric Becoming dormant during dry periods, and reviving and again shedding spores in moist weather

xeromorphic Having the morphology typical of xerophytes but not necessarily xerophytic [< xeno- + Gr morphē form]

xerophile A plant that grows in a dry situation. [xero- + -phile]

xerophilous Growing in arid places

xerophyte A plant that can subsist with small amounts of water, a desert-plant

xerophytic Living with little water, in dry places

Xerosporae Moniliales having dry spores (Wakefield & Bisby, 1941), see 'Gloiosporae'

xerospore A term proposed by Langeron (1945) for Mason's 'dry spore'.

xiphioid Swordlike, 'ensiform' [< Gr xiphos sword]

xyl-, xylo- A combining form meaning wood [< Gr xylon]

xylerythric acid A red pigment isolated from Peziza sanguinea Pers ex Fr [Durella sanguinea (Pers ex Fr) Nannf.] (see Zellner, 1907)

xylindein A bright-green pigment isolated from Chlorosplenium aeruginosum (Oed) de Not and the wood upon which it grows (see Zellner, 1907)

xylochloric acid Same as 'isoxylic acid' [< xylo- + Gr chlōros green]

xylogenous Growing on wood [xylo- + -genous]

xyloma (Of Dothideales) a sclerotioid body which forms sporogenous structures in its interior instead of on branches on the outside (de Bary, 1884) [< Gr xylon wood]

xylophilous Preferring wood, growing on wood [xylo- + -philous]

xylostroma A hard, blackish, stromalike [illegible]

Y

yeasts In the broadest sense, a phylogenetically heterogeneous grouping, including [illegible] only the Saccharomycetaceae and Pseudosaccharomycetaceae, primitive or degenerate Hemiascomycetes, many fungi, including those pathogenic to animals, have yeastlike characteristics under certain conditions [< As gist < root in OHG jesan ferment]

Yellow Cadmium (RC 47) Light Cadmium (R IV) to Cadmium Yellow (R III)

Yellow Green (RC 16) Citron Yellow to Wax Yellow (R XVI & MP 11 L 2), also given for Canary Yellow (RC 17)

Yellowish Apple Green (RC 266) Citron Green (R XXXI) to Calliste Green (R VI)

Yellowish Green (RC 291) Near Javel Green to Cosse Green (R V)

Yellowish Olive Green (RC 289) Not far

from Krönberg's Green to Ivy Green (R XXXI)

Yellowish Salmon (RC 65) Warm Buff to Ochraceous Salmon (R XV).

Yellowish Sap Green (RC 265) From Citron Green (R XXXI) to near Dull Green Yellow (R XVII)

Yellowish Tan Color (RC 315) Near Yellow Ochre to Ochraceous Orange (R XV)

Yellowish White (RC 13) A pale Marguerite Yellow (R XXX) to very nearly Naphthalene Yellow (R XVI)

Yellow Lake (RC 33) Nearest to Yellow Ocher (R XV) to Raw Sienna (R III)

yellow-muscardine fungus Isaria farinosa Fr [imperfect stage of Cordyceps militaris (L) Link], the cause of a silkworm disease

Yellow Ochre (RC 326) Same as Yellow Ochre (R XV)

yellows A name for diseases of various plants, the conspicuous symptom of which is a yellowing of the affected parts, especially, peach yellows (virus) and cabbage yellows (Fusarium conglutinans Woll.)

yellow truffle Species of Termania and Terfezia

yellow vein (Of Lactarius) a latex vessel (Schultz, 1822, 1839)

Yolk Yellow (RC 24) A slightly duller if not somewhat pale greenish Amber Yellow to a slightly deep Primuline Yellow (R XVI)

young culture See 'Jungkultur'

ypsiliform (Of spores, etc) of the shape of the capital Greek letter upsilon, Y-shaped, as the pycnidiospores of the genus Ypsilonia

Z

zeorine A term formerly used to describe lichen apothecia with a lighter margin, from the old genus Zeora = Lecanora pr p

zeugite. The organ in which the fertilization [illegible]

zonate (Of the pileus) marked with concentric bands of color

zoned Same as 'zonate'

zone lines Narrow, dark-brown or black lines in a decayed wood, especially hardwoods, generally caused by fungi, same as "black line" or "black zone" (see Hopp, 1938, Campbell, 1933, 1934, 1935)

zoö-. A combining form meaning animal, hence, motile [< Gr zōon animal]

zoöchoric Depending upon animals for dissemination or dispersal, 'zoöphilous'

zoöchory. The condition of being 'zoöchoric', cf. 'anemochory', 'hydrochory'. [< zoö- + Gr. chōris apart < chōrizein to spread]

zoöcyst. A cyst in the Monadineae that produces amoeboid or flagellate cells [zoo- + -cyst]

zoögenous Growing on animals. [zoö- + -genous.]

zoogonidium, pl -ia A minute, green, motile body produced in a 'gonocystidium' of lichens (Minks, 1876), zoögonidia are at times formed in large numbers instead of a small number of nonmotile cystiogonidia

zoöid. Same as 'zoöspore'.

zoöpagaceous. Referring to, or having the characteristics of, the Zoöpagaceae of Drechsler, especially as predaceous or parasitic upon microscopic animals

zoöphilous Disseminated or dispersed by animals, 'zoöchoric', cf. 'anemophilous'. [zoö- + -philous.]

zoösporange, zoösporangium A sporangium, usually thin-walled, in which zoöspores are produced

zoöspore A notile spore, 'swarm spore', 'simblospore' (Pl XV, Fig 1)

zoösporiferous Producing zoöspores

zyg-, zygo-. A combining form meaning yoke, pair [< Gr. zygon]

zygogamy. Same as 'isogamy'.

zygophase. "The phase of the life history during which the zygote is formed and continues to exist until it begins to divide In Mosses, Ferns, Flowering Plants, and animals, the zygote gives rise to a diplont, whereas in the Higher Fungi it gives rise to haploid basidiospores or ascospores" (Buller, 1941)

zygophore (Of Mucorales) a special branch arising as a result of a 'zygotactic' stimulus, which produces copulating structures [zygo- + -phore.]

zygophoric (Of hyphae or hyphal branches of the Mucorales) of the nature of 'zygophores', bearing or producing *zygophores*

zygosporangium, pl -ia. A sporangium in which a zygospore is formed

zygospore The thick-walled resting spore resulting from the conjugation of isogametes or (in the Zygomycetes) from the fusion of similar gametangia (Ehrenberg, 1820, 1829) (Pl. XV, Fig 13)

zygosporiaceous Pertaining to 'zygospore'.

zygosporocarp A fruit body the spores of which are zygospores, as in the Endogonaceae and in Mortierella

zygosporocarpic Having a fruit body bearing zygospores, as in the Endogonaceae and Mortierella

zygosporophore Same as 'suspensor'

zygosporous. Having resting spores formed by the conjugation of isogametes.

zygotactic Characterized by, or displaying, the mutual attraction between 'zygophoric' hyphae of opposite sex in the Mucorales (Blakeslee, 1904) [< zygo- + Gr. taxis order < tassein to arrange]

zygote The result of fusion of two gametes, "a cell in which two nuclei of opposite sex have fused together" (Buller, 1941).

zygotropic. As a result of mutual stimulation, making growth curvatures which result in meeting and fusion (Buller, 1934) [< zygo- + Gr tropos turn]

zygotropism. The phenomenon in which two hyphae, as a result of mutual stimulation, make growth curvature toward one another and grow toward one another until they meet and fuse (Burgeff, 1924)

zygozoöspore A motile zygote formed by the union of two similar cells

zymogenous Ferment-producing [< Gr zymē yeast + -genous]